THE PARM AND GARDEN.

RESPING FARMS CLEAR OF WREDS. One important point in keeping a farm clear from weeds is to see that those germs are not imported in purchased eeds. Weeds are often introduced by the farmer's own animals. Horses that have been fed at the town stables, and cattle that have been allowed to run on the highways, may each be the means of bringing obnoxious weeds onto the farm. - Chicago Times.

TREES GIRDLED BY MICE.

When trees are completely girdled by mice the injury is irretrievable. If the damage could be discovered at once and before the wood should dry it might perhaps be possible to save some of the trees by cutting the bark from others and fitting it accurately to the damaged portion and wrapping the part in moist clay kept moist by wet bandages. But the chances are a hundred to one against this during the winter, when the sap is not flowing, while later, when the sap is in motion, i might be done. Prevention is the only cure, and this is easily secured by wrapping paper around the trees in the fall and taking it off in the spring, when there is no more danger .- Chicago Times.

STRAWBERRY BEDS.

When picking comes to end, remove all the mulching and stack it in well-made stacks, so that they will shed the rain. It will answer for another year. and will be cheaper than a new cutting. In every other balk (or in every one the rows are two feet apart) sow upland rice very thinly; or, better, plant it in hills ten inches apart, with three or four grains to the hill. It will, with a little cultivation, shade the soil sufficiently to keep down the crabgrass and save the plants. But be careful not to get it too thick or it will make the plants so tender that, when the rice is harvested in the fall, the sun will kill them. If it comes on too thick during the summer, cradle it off a foot high or more. It will sprout right up again, but you will lose your crop of rice. This is better, however, than to lose the strawberry plants.

Try one bed with cowpeas and see which preserves the plants best-peas or Try another bed with castor beans,

plant six feet each way .- New Orleans Times-Democrat.

HARD OR SOFT FOOD.

Experience shows that hard food is better than soft food for poultry, not that it contains more nutrition, but for the reason that when soft food is given the hens are tempted to eat a larger proportion than should be the case. The giving of soft food leads to overfeeding and impairs the digestion. It also supplies the wants of the fowl more readily than hard food, and so completely satisfies it that the inducement to work and scratch (so essential to health and the thrift of the fowl) is lessened. Then, there is the fact that when giving soft food the poultryman, by mixing several kinds, is liable to give more of one kind than may be needed, while with hard grains the fowls have greater privilege of selection of that which they prefer; but with mixed soft food they must eat everything of which it is composed-all or none-and thereby surfeit themselves. It is proper to give soft food, so as to feed some needed substances, but we believe three times a week sufficient. Give whole grain and scatter it far and wide, or mix it with litter, thus compelling each hen to hunt and scratch for all she receives, which will keep her in health and promote egg production. - New Or-

MAKE A GOOD GARDEN. No man should spend his labor and time over so large an acreage as to fail in making a first-class garden. In this much of the satisfaction and often no little part of the profit of country and farm life consists. It is rather disheartening for the city resident who goes into the country during the summer for fresh air and fresh home-grown small fruits and garden vegetables to look into back yards and find tin cans carelessly thrown away, which show that even for such common table laxuries as tomatoes, green corn, and often green peas, the farmer and his family have nothing better for him than he could himself buy at the retail grocery. If farmers wish to attract other their business, as it is clearly their interest to do, they must in every way make farm life as pleasant and en-joyable as possible. Labor-saving ma-chinery enables the farmer to take life easier if he will. He complains that low prices for staple crops take off all his profit. Grow less of these crops then, and devote a larger share of time to fruit, especially the small fruits, and to garden enough of all kinds of vegetables for table use in their season, he has procured luxuries that only wealthy men can afford. As he thinks over what he would have been obliged to pay for such table delicacies, the harder lines of his life fade away. It seems worth while to live on a farm, and when he gets to feeling this Dutch.
way it is ten to one that he falls into the Corn habit of marketing supplies he does not need, and thus after a few years develops into market gardening the natural cacies, and if there is a surplus it will be sure of a profitable market .-Boston Cultivator.

CAREFUL OATS CULTURE.

The extraordinary price and scarcity of oats this spring will stimulate sowing, and the high price of seed and probable normal or low price of the resulting crop ground is dry enough, and results in a cloddy or packed condition of the soil, much more conducive to growth of ragweed and pigeon-grass than to oats. With exception of barley and some early garden vegetables, no crop so soon gives a return in a saleable crop as oats, and this means rapid growth and necessity for plant-food in a ready-to-be-used condition. Opinions differ in reference to plowing or not plowing cornstubble for oats; equally good farmers practising both methods; but it is certain that if a portion of the surface be left unbroken, hard and weedy, it will be impossible to there is a difference whether the ground be plowed or made mellow with the cultivator, as the latter tool, although wider, is not so effective, and must be

if the previous crop was kept clean of weeds there will be less to spring up if the ground if not reversed. A large per cent, is often taken off a crop of oats by low wet spots, which preclude early plowing, or make necessary two jobs of seeding. Such spots should be tile-drained. Finally, the average crop of thirty bushels or less per acre at the average price of thirty cents or less per bushel gives little or no profit, while a crop of seventy or eighty bushels per acre gives a clear gain of \$15.—New York Tribune.

HOW TO HIVE A SWARM OF BEES, To hive a swarm of bees successfully and in a systematic manner, writes a bee keeper, requires presence of mind, coolness of nerves and fearlessness. To note the vast difference of the ways in which bees are hived throughout the country would be very amusing. I think it is sufficient to point out the correct way.

It is the usual custom on discovering swarm leaving the hive to begin throw ing water on them; this I do not do. When I see a swarm in the air, I at once set about to prepare a hive for them. If I know which hive they have come out of I remove it to a new location and set the new one in its place, and spread on the ground just in front of it a sheet

doubled twice. The new hive should contain a full set of frames with a narrow strip of foundanon as a starter, and if it is during a good oncy flow and after the surplus arrangements have been put on, I would remove the latter from off the old hive and place it on the new one; by this time the swarm has settled. If low enough, I sprinkle them a little to prevent them flying when Now get your swarming basket I find that one holding a half bushel is the most convenient); to the handle of this tie a pole; a piece of pine one and one-half or two inches square is just right. Now reach up with the apparatus just described and place the basket under the cluster; the end of the handle should extend beyond the basket a foot or so; strike the limb on which the bees have settled a sharp blow, at the same time keeping the mouth of the basket where the bees will fall into it. If the first jar is hard enough the queen will fall into the basket together with the larger portion of the bees. Hold the basket in the same position until the bees have settled, and if any settle on the limb continue to jar it until they have all settled in or on the basket.

You now have them captured and can do anything you want with them. I have carried a swarm a mile in this shape without any trouble. If your hive is in readiness carry the bees and pour them down in front of it and assist them to enter by taking hold of the corners of sheet and raising it; after they are all in see that the hive is shaded from the sun's rays, and you can then leave them to take care of themselves .- Farm, Field and

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES. Sell eggs fresh. Whitewash the nests.

Fowls will eat a large quantity of

Feed young fowls liberally while growing. Be careful to avoid draughts, especial-

e on the sitting hens. Hens will eat the parings of any kind

of vegetables if cooked. Copperas is a good medicine to keep hand for the poultry.

Chickens once stunted never regain their vigor, no matter how well fed. From one bushel of corn a hen will ce ten dozen eggs.

Hens will keep in better health if they are obliged to scratch for a part of a liv-

Feeding the ducks too much corn and getting them too fat will keep them from

Test your fields and see what ferlilizers they need. It is useless to put on fertili-

It looks as if hard work, of itself, does not count as much as how that hard work is accomplished.

The irisis, English, Spanish and Persian, ought to be transplanted every second or third year. One advantage in keeping a good

breed of fowls is that generally they will receive better care. The advisability of asking the Legislature to pass a law with the object of con-

troling the plum knot is discussed by Michigan horticulturists. It is told in the American Garden that the fuchsia "Storm King" still holds its

own as the leading dwarf, double white vegetables. So soon as the farmer grows | variety. It is probably the earliest flowering variety there is among the double

For market gardeners the following early cabbages are recommended in a bulletin from the Pennsylvania Experiment Station: Early Wakefield, All Seasons, Henderson's Summer, Early Flat

Cornmeal mixed with sweet milk and hard boiled eggs chopped up fine makes an excellent ration for young turkeys. If well fed from the start, a turkey should way. First make a garden that will be ready to market by the time they are supply your own table with all garden seven months old.

Young strawberry plants should have white roots. Any plants with dark roots should be thrown away. Set them out as early as the ground is ready. Ground sone will be found an excellent fertilizer for young strawberry plants.

His Ox Wasn't Gored. A good story is told of Bay Middle-("one extreme follows another") will ton, whose name in England is a house-make it worth while to be careful in hold word for jokes and escapades of all the planting. The haste to get them in kinds. It seems that in the house was a early often leads to plowing before the guest, who, for some reason, did not bring a smoking-jacket with him, and committed the henious offense of appearing in the smoking-room in a dress coat. Bay Middleton vowed vengeance against him, and promised him that if he repeated the offense he would tear the coat from his back. The following night the man appeared in the smoking-room very late, wearing, as usual, his evening coat. He took his position before the fireplace, with his arms on the mantlepiece, gazing contemplatively into the fire, and presenting his cont-tails in a tempting lashion to Bay Middleton. The offer could not be refused, and Bay seized the get a thrifty, strong uniform growth of coat-tails and split the coat up to the On the score of economy of labor collar. The victim never moved or said a word. The joke seemed to fall flat. Some one asked him of the split coat why he did not make any objection, upon which he said: "Why should I7 As I used several times for thorough work. came down-stairs I went into Bay's room The cultivator, however, can be run shal- and put on his evening coat."- Argonaut.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

CLEANING WINDOWS.

Cleaning windows is an important part of the work in the routine of housekeeping, and while it does not seem a diffitask to keep the glass clear and bright it nevertheless requires a knowl edge of what not to do. Never wash windows when the sun is shining upon them, otherwise they will be cloudy and streaky from drying before they are well polished off; and never wash the out-side of the window first if you wish to save trouble. Dust the glass and sash and wash the window inside, using a little ammonia in the water; wipe with cloth free from lint and polish off with soft paper. For the corners a small brush or pointed stick covered with one end of the cloth is useful. When you come to the glass outside the defects remaining will be more closely seen. Wipe the panes as soon as possible after washing and rinsing and polish with either chamois or soft paper. In rinsing one may dash the water on the outside or use a large sponge. It is preferable to a cloth. New York World.

CARE OF CHINAWARE.

One of the most important things is to season glass and china to sudden change of temperature, so that they will remain ound after exposure to sudden heat and cold. This is best done by placing the articles in cold water, which must gradually be brought to the boiling point and then allowed to cool very slowly, taking several hours to do it. The more common the materials the more care in this respect is required. All china that has my gilding upon it may on no account be rubbed with a cloth of any kind, but merely rinsed first in hot and afterward in cold water and left to drain till dry. It may be rubbed with a soft wash leather and a little dry whiting, but this operation must not be repeated more than once a year, otherwise the gold will most certainly be rubbed off and the china spoiled. When the plates, etc., are put away in the china closet pieces of paper should be placed between them to prevent scratches on the glaze or painting. as the bottom of all ware has little particles of sand adhering to it, picked up from the oven wherein it was glazed. The china closet should be in a dry situation, as a damp closet will soon tarnish the gilding of the best crockery. In a common dinner service it is a great evil to make the plates too hot, as it invariably cracks the glaze on the surface, if not the plate itself. The fact is when the glaze is injured every time the "things" are washed the water gets to the interior, swells the porous clay and makes the whole fabric rotten. In this condition they will also absorb grease, and when exposed to further heat the grease makes the dishes brown and discolored. If an old, ill used dish be made very hot indeed a teaspoonful of fat will be seen to exude from the minute fissures upon its surface. These latter remarks apply more particularly to common wares-Glassware Reporter.

Hollandaise Sauce-Cream a half cupful of butter, add the yolks of two eggs and beat well, then add the juice of half a lemon, one saltspoonful of salt and a few grains of caycone. Just before serving add slowly one third of a cupful of boiling water and cook over hot water till slightly thick. This sauce, if well made, is particularly nice to serve with fish.

Virginia Pudding-Scald one quart of milk and pour it gradually on three tablespoonfuls of flour. Add yolks of six eggs and whites of two and grated rind of one lemon. Bake about twenty minutes or until well set and put away to cool. Beat the whites of four eggs to a stiff froth with a coffee-cup of powdered sugar; add juice of the lemon. Pour over the pudding when it is quite

Haggis—Haggis "stuffed in a bladder and boiled in a pan" is what is eaten in bounie Scotland. To an even cupful of oatmeal (which must be soaked all night in water) allow half a cup of raisins, washed and stoned; the same quantity of dried currants, three of mutton suct, chopped fine, and a little salt. Mix well with sufficient water to form a stiff paste, fill a sausage bladder with it, tie up tightly and boil.

Potato Fritters—To two cupfuls warm mashed potatoes add two tablespoonfuls cream, one teaspoonful salt, a slight grating of nutmeg and a few grains cayenne. Add three eggs and two yolks well beaten, and beat till cool. Add one-half cupful flour and drop by the spoonful in hot lard. Fry light colored and drain on paper. Add one tablespoonful of salt to six medium-sized potatoes in boiling. In seasoning, a little nutmeg may be used. These fritters are very nice.

Plain Omelette-Break six eggs into a bowl, beat them very light and add six tablespoonfuls of hot water. Have an iron saucepan, about eight inches in diameter, hot, and melt in it one tablespoonful of butter. Pour in the eggs and shake the saucepan vigorously until the mixture thickens. Let it stand a minute or two to brow, run a knife around the sides of the saucepau, and double it over. Slip it into a hot dish and serve immediately. Just before folding it, sprinkle half a teaspoonful of salt over the top of the omelette.

Melton Veal-Take cold roast veal, chop fine and season with pepper, salt and lemon juice, add one-fourth the bulk of cracker crumbs, moisten with good rich stock; take one-third the amount of finely chopped lean ham; season with mustard and cayenne pepper; add cracker crumbs, as with the veal, and moisten with stock. Butter a mold and line with slices of hard-boiled eggs; put in the two mixtures-of ham and veal-irregularly, so that when it is cooked it will have a mottled appearance, press closely and steam one hour. Set away to cool, remove from the mold and slice before serving. Nice for lunch or

Why Savages Are Lazy

The savage, says Thomas Ribot, is lazy; is inspired only by the chase, by war and by play; his interests are in the unknown, the unforseen and the chance, He is not capable of continuous labor, because in half-civilized communities work is repugnant. The most ever-present characteristic of our criminals is their inability to pursue a steady calling, and the great German and Italian antropologists regard this as proof of a reversion to primitive habits. In order to overcome laziness voluntary attention must come in and be maintained as a sociological power. - St. Louis Republic

TEMPERANCE.

ALCOHOLICS IN COCKING.

In these days when total abstinence is becoming more popular, there is a renewed effort to introduce alcoholics into cookery. If you put the devil out the door he files in at the window, and if you put him out of the window be dances down the chimney and sets his blue lights burning on the cook slove. Caferers consider many of their most delicate dishes mocuplete without the smack of alcoholics; they hide this devil in solution in their sherbet, in their pudding same, in their cakes, their pies. Let temperance people be on the lookout at rectairants, hotes, and so-called high-toned dinner tables.—[Wives and Daughters.

A BOT'S ESSAY ON TOTAL ABSTINENCE. The Australian Sunday-School Teacher gives the following as a boy's essay on total abeti-

"I abstain from alcoholic drinks because, if 'A mostain from alcoholic drinks because, if I would excel as a crick-ter, Grace says, 'abstain'; as a walker, Weston says, 'abstain'; as an oarsma, 'Haulen says, 'abstain' pas a swimmer, Webb says, 'abstain'; as a missionary, Livingstone says, 'abstain'; as a dector, Clark says, 'abstain'. Asyinms, prisons, and work-houses repeat the cry, 'Abstain'."

TRREE MEDICAL WITNESSES THREE MEDICAL WILNESSES.

Dr. Edgar Shephord, Medical Superintendent of Colney Hatch Lunatic Asylum, says:
"I have seen no reason to alter my opinion so frequently expressed as to the part played by alcoholic intemperance in its casual relation to insansty. No doubt many cases occur in which some mental disturbances, generated by what is termed a moral cause—notably loss of money or friends—leads in the first place to excessive imbibition, but I am persuaded that the prime mover of all that is disarranging is intemperance."

HOW A MONKEY REGARDS WHISKEY,

Mow a monney regarded writhery.

Wolfboro News: In my youth I had a frien! who had a monkey. We always took him out on our chestnut puries. He shook all our chestnuts for us. One day my friend stopped at a tavern and gave Jack about half a glass of whiskey. Jack took the glass and drank its contents, the effects of which soon set him skepping, hopping and dashing. Jack was drink. We agreed to come to the tavern next day and see if Jack would drink again. I called in the morning at my friend's house, but instead of being as usual on his box. Jack was not to be seen. We looked inside, and there he was, crouched up in a heap. "Come," said his master. Jack came out on three legs, applying his fore-paw to his head. Jack had the headache. He was sick and could not go. So we put it off three days. We then met again at the tavern and provided a glass for Jack. But where was he? Skulking behind chairs. "Come here, Jack," said his master, holding the glass out to him. Jack retreated, and as the door opened he slipped out, and in a moment was on the top of the house. His master called him down, Jack refused to obey My friend got a whip and shook it at him. The monkey continued on the ridge-pole. His master got a gur and pointed it at him. Jack slipped over to the back of the huilding. He then got two guns and had one pointed on each side of the house, when the monkey jumped upon the chimney and got down in one of the flues, and held on by his fore-paw. My friend kept that monkey twelve years afterwards, but never asked him again to taste whiskey.

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES. Dodgeville, Wis., recently voted out the saloon by seventeen majority. Lady Macdonald, wife of the Premier of Canada, is a total abstainer

The total membership of the Army Temperance Association in India is 15,351. Rev. Anna Shaw is now in the field constant ly speaking on her favorite themes of total abstinence and suffrage.

Miss E. L. Boyd, a stanch "white ribboner" of Laramie, Wyo., was nominated as treasurer of the municipality and ran ahead of her ticket

The Washington Post says of prohibition within one mile of the Soidlers' Home in that city: "The abolition of the liquor traffic throughout all that section of the city made real estate investors eager to got possession of property there."

The new South Dakota Senator, J. H. Kyle, in a recent declaration of his views, favors the "universal prohibition of the liquor traffic, protected by State and national laws, and thus remove the rum power, which to-day destroys the social, political, and commercial life of the nation."

The Soldiers' Home in Washington, with eight hundred men inside its walls, has hardly an inmate in the guard-house once a mouth There is no cantour permitted within a mile of the grounds, and carnest temperance efforts are made to help the men keep to a high standard of daily living.

When Tacoma made a move to enforce the excellent State Sunday law of Washington against the saloons that were running full blast all day Sunday, the liquor men introduced a bill in the Legislature to repeal the law so far as regards corporate towns. A mass-meeting was held in the Presbyterian Church to protest, which resulted in such an acrousement of public sentiment that when the bill came up in the Scuate it received only eight votes. When Tacoma made a move to enforce the

RELPING INERBIATES.

John G. Woolley is hard at work on the line of practicel temperance. He thus outlines his plan: "I want a farm where I can take lost men who want 'another chance' and give them rest—no inebriate asylum, no institution—just my hom ..." The necessary funds for this enterprise have been guaranteed, and "Rest Island" will be a reality in a few months. It is proposed to held a large temperance meeting there July 15 to 23, to be followed by similar gatherings every Summer. The farm will be located in the southern part of Minnesota, the men will be provided with work, wholesome food and goode ampany, and Mr. Woolley and his friends expect that much good will be accomplished in this way.—[Witness.]

Dr. B. W. Richardson, President of the Boyal College of Physicians, says: "There were 50,000 persons in the United Kingdom who died anunally from alcohol, and that yielded 150,000 months of disease at the very lowest. Was there any other disease so bad in itself? No. Fulmonary consumption came next, and it destroyed 50,000 less a year. Cancer destroyed only 15,000, and the various kinds of epidemics taken together could only produce twice the number of deaths produced by alcohol. They, as medical men, knowing the terrible results produced by alcohol. They, as medical men, knowing the terrible results produced by alcohol. They, as medical men, knowing the terrible results produced by alcohol their civilization.

Dr. Norman Kers says: "When a few years ago I instituted an inquiry into the causes contributing to the mortality in the practice of several medical friends, it was with the avowed object of demonstrating and exposing the utter falsity of the perpetual tectotal assertion that 6,000 drumkards die every year in the United Kingdom. I had not long pursued this line of inquiry before it was made clear to me that there was little, if any, exaggivation, in these temperance statistics, and when asked to present the final results of my investigations. at the last Social Science Con-

geration, in these temperance statistics, and when asked to present the final results of my investigations, at the last Social Science Congress. I was compelled to admit that at least 120,000 of our population annually lose their lives through alcoholic excess—40,500 dying from their own intemperance, and 79,500 from accident, volence coverty or disease arising accident, violence, poverty, or disease arising from the intemperance of others."

Good Blood

Is absolutely Essential to

Good Health

You may have both by taking the best Blood Purifier.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Suicide Brought Tom Thumb Fame. The beginning of Tom Thumb's career of almost unexampled prosperity was not without vicissitudes, said the London

Telegraph, in its Baroum obituary. He made his first bow some five and-forty years ago at the Princess's Theatre, in Oxford street, but the patrons of a house then dedicated to the performance of English and foreign opera could see nothing worthy of applause in the clumsy antics of a diminutive brat dressed up as a caricature of the Great Napoleon.

The "General" was a complete flasco on the stage of the Princess. The show was transferred to the Egyptian Hall, and there, by what appeared to be a stroke of ill luck, but which practically turned out to be an extremely fortunate contingency for the dwarf, he unwittingly came in collision with the brave

but hapless English painter Haydon. The huge pictures of this ill-under-stood artist were being exhibited in one section of the hall, and attracting only a few shillings, while the "Generall" in another part of the building was drawing a hundred pounds a day. Shortly afterward Haydon, in a paroxysm of insanity, engendered by sheer despair, de-

stroyed himself. According to the fitness of things, this amentable catastrophe should have been the ruin of Barnum and his exhibition. In the newspapers of the time he was held up to execration as a" Yankee showman" with "yawning pockets," and the diminutive urchin whose popularity had maddened the poor painter was denounced as "a disgusting dwarf." The takings at the turnstiles, nevertheless, increased daily, and Tom Thumb only suspended his crowded seances in Piccadilly to make a triumphant tour in the provinces, and an equally remunerative Continental round.

Cows in a Palace. One of the most renowned buildings in Europe is the great "Winter Palace" St. Petersburg, built in the reign of the Empress Elizabeth Petrovns.

Successive imperial families have taken up their residence in this palace, the last Emperor being the Czar Alexander II. After the mysterious dynamite explosion which was effected in this Emperor's private dining-room an investigation was commanded, and a list made of such persons as were employed in the palace, when it was found that over and above the army of regular employes as many as four hundred people in no way on the list were living there!

And extraordinary as it may appear on further investigation a well regulated farm in full operation was discovered under the imperial roof! There was a poultry yard, a piggery, and several cows, the owner of this extensive estate making a comfortable profit on the sale of his produce to the royal kitchen .- New York

A Superstitions Girl.

I am not superstitious; I never was. But I know a girl who carries the left hind foot of a rabbit in her pocket, trims her hair by the light of the moon, who won't change a garment put on wrong side out, who throws salt over her left shoulder, who won't cut her nails on Sunday, who believes in odd numbers, who never misses a chance to touch a hunchback, who won't cross a funeral unless she is in a hurry, who is in despair if she sees the new moon over her left shoulder, who believes the first one to move from the marriage altar will die first, who thinks a dropped knife or fork or a cracking fire brings company, who believes a broken mirror brings seven years of bad luck, who wears a ring on er left thumb; and that girl is-Nellie Bly .- Nellie Bly, in Belford.

Talk's cheap, but when it's backed up by a pledge of the hard cash of a financially responsible firm, or company, of world-wide reputation for fair and honorable dealing, it means business!

Now, there are scores of sarsaparillas and other bloodpurifiers, all cracked up to be the best, purest, most peculiar and wonderful, but bear in mind (for your own sake), there's only one guaranteed blood-purifier and remedy for torpid liver and all diseases that come from bad blood.

That one-standing solitary and alone-sold on trial, is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

If it don't do good in skin, scalp and scrofulous diseases and pulmonary consumption is only lung-scrofula-just let its makers know and get your money back.

Talk's cheap, but to back a poor medicine, or a common one, by selling it on trial, as "Golden Medical Discovery" is sold, would bankrupt the largest fortune.

Talk's cheap, but only "Discovery" is guaranteed.



BEST IN THE WORLD GREASE

DON'T BE A WALL-FLOWER! 250 YOU can make \$25 per week at an honorate business said only work a hours per day. Send a stamp for particulars to C. S. AFPLE, Bellates, Ohi

DENSION JOHN W. MORHIS, Supposastylly Prospoutes Cigims. Late Frindipal Examiner U.S. Pension Sureau Syre in last way, its citudicating claims, atty since

Rearly nineteen million acres of the public domain passed into the hands of settlers during the past year.

The 1155-foot World's Fair tower will use 7500 tons of steel, and cost \$3,000,-

If you are doubtful as to the use of Dobbins's Electric Soap, and cannot accept the experience of millions who use it, after the M years it has been on the market, me friel will convince you. Ask your grocer for it. Take no imitation.

THE Baptist strength in Philadelphia, Penn. is seventy-two churches.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercary.

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten foid to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, and acts directly uson the blood and mucous surfaces of the system in buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and and in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co.

THE Pasteur Institute, in Paris, treated during the past year ninety-five patients.

FITS stopped free by Ds. Kline's Great Neave Restories. No dis after first day's use, Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 631 Arch \$4., Phila., Pa.



ONE ENIOYS Both the method and results when

Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, beadaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it

the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c
and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. LOWSVILLE, KY NEW YORK, M.P.

'August Flower"

There is a gentre-man at Malden-on-Dyapepsia. the-Hudson, N. Y.,

named Captain A. G. Pareis, who has written us a letter in which it is evident that he has made up his mind concerning some things, and this is what he says:

"I have used your preparation called August Flower in my family for seven or eight years. It is constantly in my house, and we consider it the best remedy for Indigestion, and Constipation we Indigestion. have ever used or known. My wife is

troubled with Dyspepsia, and at times suffers very much after eating. The August Flower, however, relieves the difficulty. My wife fre-quently says to me when I am going to town, 'We are out

Constipation of August Flower, and I think you had better get another bottle.' I am also troubled with Indigestion, and whenever I am, I take one or two teaspoonfuls before eating, for a day or two, and all trouble is removed." @



BUY A BUFFALO

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Strange indeed that

SPLAIN THING like SAPOLIO should make everything so bright, but "A needle clothes others, and is itself. naked"Try it in your next house-cleaning

What folly it would be to cut grass with a pair of scissors! Yet per ple do equally silly things every day. Modern progress has grown up from the hooked sickle to the swinging scythe and thence to the lawn mower. So don't use scissors!

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