CURE FOR EGG-EATING. The following is said to be a positive preventive of egg-eating: "Make a box fourteen inches square by two feet ten inches long. Cover one end entirely leaving front end open of lower half Nail boards over the upper half. Build nest in the back end with board six inches wide in front of the nest. Gather up the eggs from the little door made it is thoroughly soaked.

directly over them. This makes an entirely dark nest, and no hen will cat eggs in the dark."- Fancier's Monthly.

STACKING BAILS.

A good many farmers who have taken up needless fences have piled their surplus rails in stacks to save them from vasting. In most cases they think that after a year or two these surplus rails will be wanted again. We can advise them differently. Even where fences can be had merely by the labor of mak-ing them with fence rails the advantage of summer soiling is so great that stock once soiled will not be turned out again. Enough of the best rails to enclose a small lot may be put up in a portable fence; but the remainder can be better and sold or used as fuel, as the longer they fier. are kept the less they will be worth. Boston Cultivator.

A WIRE POOTBUIDGE FOR A FARM. A bridge of common fence wire may be made very cheapty, as follows: The anchorage on each side of the stream may be made of a frame of logs filled with stones and buried in the ground. If the banks are not high enough to afford safe passage for floods under the bridge, a beut of timber on each side should be put up to give sufficient rise for the floor of the bridge. Four No. 8 wires are enough for the floor of a three-foot-wide bridge. These should be fixed by cross wires at distances of three feet apart to hold up the floor if placed lengthwise, or to stiffen it if the floor is laid cross-The supporting wires should be four No. 8 wires on each side, bound together by small wire wrapping every three feet. These should fall in a gentle curve, two feet in the 100 is enough, and should pass over a post framed in the anchorage. These wires are con-nected with the floor wires by others three feet apart on each side to support the floor .- New York Times.

MILK AND BUTTERMILK IN SUMMER. While milk and buttermilk are excellent for fowls and chickens, it will not be beneficial to give either unless fresh and unchanged. To place milk where it is liable to be fermented (or become sour) may be the cause of bowel disease. It is true that some persons feed sour milk to poultry, but we have known it to kill chicks when given too liberally. Skimmed milk is a very cheap article in some sections, and there is no necessity for giving it in any condition except fresh, especially in the summer season. The hens will not drink sour milk if food with milk, let the chicks eat all they desire at one time, and clean away that which is left. For fowls that have a range, a pan of fresh milk at night will be all that they will need in the shape of food, as they will find all that they wish on the range. Milk is highly nitrogenous and answers a purpose as part of the ration, but, like all other substances allowed, it gives the best results when in a fresh and wholesome condition .- Farm and Fireside.

HIGH PEEDING. The statement that "all the overfed in a moderate sized stable," is going the unds, but is not likely to be universa ly accepted as a true presentation of the case. That overfeeding is not very general we admit, and we believe that there are farmers and dairymen who think that they run perilously close to the danger line in this direction, who really have no practical knowledge of what is involved in genuine high feeding. But there are a good many men who crowd their cows too hard, either for their own profit or not intend to keep their cows very long, but they mean to make the most of them while they last. There is another class, and a large one, which feeds so evils of overfeeding, yet without obtain-ing anything like the increased returns which they hope to secure. When butter is high they feed liberally, but when diminished, if its use is not entirely discontinued. Under this uncertain method the health and productive capacity of

POINTS IN PAYOR OF THE SHEEP. In a paper read before the Kansas Improved Stockbreeders' Association by Mr. E. D. King, of Burlington, the sheep industry was considered by the essayist from the practical standpoint of profitable returns. He said that no individual farmer can prosper for a series of years by growing grain alone and selling cannot have a surplus for years to come. The sheep is the poor man's best stock, much quicker returns, paying their way lives to be sheared he brings his owner in debt to him. If the horse or steer dies at three or four years, the loss is almost a total one. The sheep is the stock for the poor man because he can be wintered without grain (when that fails), on corn fodder and sorghum and straw, and the sheep's fleece, if he is a good one, with Merino blood in his veins, will pay fatten him does grow.

The Merino is the true upland and hill sheep, because he will best endure extremes of heat and cold and drought, and because he is the only improved in flocks of any size. Americans, years of faithful selection and breeding, have developed him from the thin, flatribbed, long-necked, illy-covered sheep of an early day into the low, broad, with the highest quality of wool. If happened, either to the passengers or more farmers could be brought to realize crew.—Bangkok (Siam) Times. how rapidly they can build a choice flock from common ewes and a pure bred ram-New York World.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES. The best onions are generally grown rom seed. Always cut cucumbers from the vines

with a piece of the stem attached. A good farmer will not let his chickens roost on trees, under open sheds or on the fence. The best way to water hanging basket to plunge it into a tub of water until

The Rural New Yorker commends Michel's Early as the best of the notably

early strawberries in cultivation. Bed the callas out during the summer n good soil, thus checking their growth nd giving them a season of rest.

July is a good month to prune the azales, as this gives the plants time to make new wood and set their buds.

Ducks lay at night or early in the norning. Don't let them out until after 9 o'clock. They seldom use a nest. It is a mistake not to mate your breed-

ing heps early. In this way you get the brood out early and they thrive better. Mix a little charcoal with the soft hicken feed and it will aid digestion and prevent disease. It is a good puri-

It will be an advantage in many cases to scald the chicken feed at night and let it stand until morning, not keeping so long, however, as to allow it to sour.

Guineas are light sleepers and If disturbed at night make considerable racket. Hence it is a good plan to induce them to roost in the house with the rest of the poultry.

Ducks should not be fed too much grain. They will thrive better and keep in better health if given plenty of coarse, bulky foods, such as potatoes, turnins, cloves and materials of that kind.

Many failures in keeping new breeds of poultry have resulted from having too many. The breeder not being proficient enough to know that different breeds require different management causes a failure of the best results.

Wait until the fo vis are well matured before determining the make-up of the breeding pens. By studying the char-acteristics of the different fowls intended for breeding and mating accordingly better results will be obtained.

A mulch will help all trees, roses and shrubs as well as peas and vegetables, Materials: Lawn clippings, straw, horse droppings, leaf mould, old manure. coat should be at least an inch and half thick. Three inches would be

In planting new strawberries do not overlook the fact that there should be a staminate and pistilate together, unless the variety used is both staminate and pistilate. Beginners may make mistakes such matters, and it is well to call their attention to it.

Chop the manure well into the soil of the garden. Use only the fine and well rotted material. Coarse manure, conthey can get milk that is fresh. For taining cornstalks, straw, or other litter chicks, the best method is to mix the not decomposed, will only be in the way of the young and tender plants. The finer the manure the better.

According to the Fruit Manual, prepared by the Kansas Horticultural ociety, the cherry thrives quite well on either high or low lands and on sandy or loamy soil. An eastern or northern slope is preferable, as trees do not suffer so much from droughts or heat of sun on such locations.

This is the Firm Journal's way of watering a tree, shrub or vine: Punch holes with a crowbar all around the tree in a circle as wide as the branches spread and pour the said holes full of water. cows in America could be accommodated To simply pour a few bucketfuls of water around the stem of the tree is to do more harm than good.

It is not necessary to blanket a horse in the stable unless the animal is wet or should not be cooled suddenly. sheet may be used to keep the skin clear of dust. When standing on the road or in any exposed position, especially during windy weather, the horse should always be covered with a blanket.

The perennial pea in some situations for the good of the animals. They do is one of the most useful of hardy climbers, according to Vick, for rambling over hedges and giving them a touch of rose color or for covering a strip of old fence; if planted in an out-of-the-way irregularly as to receive nearly all the corner in the garden it needs supports to prevent it from straggling over too much

It is a mistake to expect that your eggs will hatch precisely in twenty-one the price falls the quantity of grain is days. While this is the rule it is not an invariable one. Some will hatch in nineteen days, others in twenty-one days, and others still will require twentythe cows become impaired and the busi- four days for incubation. The causes ness of keeping them rapidly becomes are varied, such as getting too cold, too unprofitable.—American Dairyman. much heat, lack of moisture, want of vitality in either or both of the parents and the age of the eggs.

Antiquity of the Beau.

The bean was perhaps the first known, and is the most widely cultivated of all edible pods. It was eaten by the ancient Hebrews, and was considered sacred by the Greeks and Romans. A temple dedicated to Kyanetes, the God of Beans, We must diversify our produts. Of formerly stood on the sacred road near the great staples, flax and linen, sorghum Eleusis. Kyanetes was called the God and best-sugar, wool and mutton, we of Beans because he was first to cultivate them for food. The bean feast, which the Athenians celebrated in honor because one can get a start more cheaply of Apollo, was characterized by the ex-than with any other stock and they make cessive use of beans. The Egyptians, contrary to the nations above mentioned, as they go. If he dies at birth he has considered beans unclean and would not consumed nothing. If he dies the first venture to touch them. Pythagoras adwinter his wool will pay his way. If he monished his scholars to abstain from beans. The natives of Egypt and most all Oriental nations look upon the black speck on the wings of the bean flower as the written characters of death .--Picayune.

The Eyes of the Chinese Junks.

Those of our readers who go down to the river in ships and boats have no his way and a profit until the grain to doubt often speculated as to the meaning of the eyes which Chinese junks and boats have carved on the bows. Many suppose them to be a mere fanciful form of ornamentation. But they have a real meaning, as we recently found. In gosheep that will bear herding and keeping | ing up the river a few days ago we were startled by seeing a Celestial sailor on an outward-bound craft seize his broad hat and clap it over the "eyes" of his junk. The explanation of all this was that a dead carcass was floating past which, heavy-built sheep of the present models had the boat been allowed to "see," we of form and beauty, covered everywhere are told, some disaster would surely have

Sir Walter Haleigh, while yet a young of the right sort, more of them would man, fought for years on the side of the try it and the scrub would have to go. — Huguenots in the French civil wars, and afterward in the war in Ireland,

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

TO MAKE A CUP OF GOOD TRA. One teaspoonful of tea to every halfpint of water; have the teapot well rinsed in hot water; put in the tea, take a piece of paper and close the spout, set the teapot near the fire, but not so near as to burn, for ten minutes; have the water boiling and add; do not let it stand longer than six minutes after adding the water. Remove the paper from the spout, and you will find you have a cup of tea with all the aroms in it. Sugar and cream to taste. Be sure not to allow the water to boil too long. It is best taken when it first comes through the boil .- Boston Cultivator.

CARE OF HREAD. When the loaves of bread are taken from the oven, stand them on their sides on the bread-board and cover with s clean bread-cloth. A yard of heavy, unbleached table-cloth will make two bread-cloths. They may also be made of the best parts of a table-cloth that is worn too much to use on the table, but these do not last very long. Never use a bread-cloth for any other purpose, and see that it is frequently washed. A tin box with a close fitting cover is the best to keep bread in, but the bread must not be put away until it is entirely cold. Do not put fresh bread into the box with stale, but clean the box out and wipe it well before putting in the new bread. If slices of bread are left from the ta ble, lay them together evenly and slip them into a paper bag before putting them into the bread-box. Keep the bread-box in a cool, dry place. All bits of stale bread should be thoroughly dried, then rolled, sifted and stored in a tin box for use in breading chops, fish, oysters, etc., and for puddings. If the bread is toasted brown before rolling, it is nice in soup .- Farm and Fireside.

POULTRY COOKING.

Few people know how to properly pre pare poultry for the table-or rather oven, writes a correspondent from Cana-da. Even farmers' wives, who so greatly depend upon running down a chicken case meat of some sort is needed, and who use more poultry than any other kind of meat (if we call flesh fowl) know that the turkey, goose or chicken should be killed the evening before it is needed, and not butchered on sight, After the chicken is killed, pick the bird as soon as possible, then wash it, taking out the refuse material, or what I have heard farmers' wives call its "inuards. Place the fowl in a big pan of cold water, and rinse it out several times, changing the water each time. It is a very good plan to place soda in the last rinse water, or rub sods all over (inside and out) the fowl, letting it remain for s quarter of an hour. Then wash off in clear water. This prevents any strong or unpleasant taste. I always cook gib lets separately, chopping them fine, and stewing them until tender. I then add them to the gravy. A little onion added to the water or grease in which a fowl is cooked always adds to its flavor-provided of course the taste of onion is not disagreeable in itself to the partaker thereof .- Detroit Free Press.

PRESERVES AND MARMALADES.

None but the best flavored and mos perfect fruits should be used in making reserves, is the advice of Mrs. E. R. Parker, in the Courier-Journal. It is best not to make too large a quantity at one time, as it is difficult to prevent burning or boiling over. Haste is of consequence in preserving, as the natural flavor is more readily retained. While, however, delay should be avoided in preparing and cooking, preserves should vly. A porc lined kettle is best for use in making preserves. A pound of sugar to a pound of fruit should be allowed for most fruit, though if not acid, less may be used if the preserves are sealed. Loaf sugar is best for preserving, though granulated may be safely used.

Peach Preserves-Pare ripe, firm peaches and remove the seed. Make a syrup of a pound of augar to every pound When clear add the peaches, of fruit. cook gently for twenty minutes, then skim out the fruit and lay on a dish to cool. Boil the syrup low, retura the peaches and cook until clear. Take up and put in glass jars.

Apple Preserves-Select large, fine apples; peel, quarter and core. Make syrup of a quarter of a pound of sugar to a pound of fruit; add a slice of lemon (or a teaspoonful of lemon extract). Put in the apples, boil until transparent, take up, put in glass jars. Boil the syrup low, and pour over.

Pear Preserves-Pare, cut in halves, core and weigh; allow three-quarters of pound of sugar to a pound of fruit. Make syrup and add the fruit. When tender take up and put in glass jars. Boil the syrup low, and pour over.

Crab Apple Preserves-Scald and skin; add pound for pound of sugar, and boil; when clear put in glass jars.

Quince Preserves-Pure and core the fruit, boil in clear water until tender. Make a syrup of a pound of sugar to a pound of fruit, and boil the quinces in it slowly for half an hour.

Watermelon Rind Preserves-Cut the rind in fancy shapes; put in strong brine and set away; when ready to preserve soak in fresh water; dissolve a tablespoonful of alum in a gallon of water; put in the rind; simmer until tender; then soak again in cold water. Make a syrup of a pound of sugar to a pound of rind; flavor with ginger; put in the rind; boil until clear; take up and put in jars; boil the syrup down and

Peach Marmalade-Take ripe, soft peaches and boil in a little water; when reduced to a pulp run through a colan-der and boil until tender; add half a pound of sugar to every pound of fruit and boil until thick. Put in small jurs and cover. Pear marmalade may be made in the same way.

Quince Marmalade-Pare and quarter ripe quinces; put in a kettle with a little water, cook until tender; mash; add half a pound of sugar to a pound of fruit, and boil until thick and solid.

A Spiff Saved Him.

During some recent experiments at Chatham, England, a sapper was found unconscious in the folds of a half-empty war balloos. The man's pulseless heart led many persons to think him dead, but Colonel Henry Elsdale, of the Royal British Engineers, bethought him of ome compressed oxygen that had been stored in tubes for the oxyhydrogen light. This pure oxygen was pumped into the sapper's lungs, and he instantly recovered.—Philadelphia Record.

TEMPERANCE.

THE MAN WITH A MUG. Come, what do you care for the girls and

boys,
You man with a mug?
Just needless brats full of needless noise,
They must seem to you, or unlucky toys
Strewn ever 'twixt men and their baser joys,
Eh! Man with a mug?

Or, what to you are the women who You man with a mug? No "harbor bar" has disturbed the sleep Of women who work like the bar you keep, To warp tender keels heaving in from the

You man with a mug?

It seems you have "got 'em" as if by the throats—
You man with a mug;
The men who make baskets, and barrels and boats; The venders of ontons, and the venders of oats; The drivers of cattle, of sheep, and of shoats, Mighty man of the mug!

Now who helped you twist them? The mar-shal, did he?

Some man with a mug? Oh, you "got the pull!" Ah, yes; 'hem—l What kind of a pull would it have to be To enable you, sir, to rope in me— You man with a mug?

I say, if you wish, you may write us down,
You man with a mug;
As opposed to accessions from out of our
town,
Of mugs, plug-uglies and thugs—clear down
To business men who aver they can't frown
On a man with a mug.

Didn't Babylon fall by the likes of you, Oh, man of the mug? Don't the business magnates know it is true? Then Rome, then France—what? Columbia

Whose blue eyed bables shall pull us through? Yours? Man with a mug? Shame! Who but a "business man" would

dare,
O'er the foam of the mug
Pit possible gain 'gainst the golden hair
Of a child, who will trace with a sick de-

Her husband's steps to your damning stair— You man with a mug?
-T. C. Green, in the Avalanche.

ANVANTAGE OF TOTAL ABSTINENCE. ANVANTAGE OF TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

It has often been noted that moderate drinking lowers the vitality and resisting powers of the system. This effect of alcohol shows itself when a moderate drinker falls with an attack of pneumonla or meets with an accident such as breaking his leg. In a large proportion of cases delirium tremens will develop and greatly diminish the patient's chances for recovery. The delirium is not due to alcohol, but to the fact that alcohol lowers the resistance of the nervous system, and the shock causes delirium. This is especially so in those exhausting diseases such as pneumonia and typhoid, in which such as pueumonia and typhoid, in which recovery depends so much on the vitality of the patient, and the readiness with which stimulants act in moments of heart failure. If the system is used to alcohol, even in small doses, the effect will not be so marked small doses, the effect will not be so marked when it is used as a medicine in sickness, and the chances for life will be diminished.— Mail and Express.

ENGRMOUS WASTE.

The people of this city succeed in disposing of 47,000,000 gallons of intoxicants every year, that is, 1,504,000,000 driuks. If the big of 47,000,000 gallons of intoxicants every year, that is, 1,504,000,000 drinks. If the big Croton reservoir at Forty-second street were filled with such beverages New Yorkers would empty it nearly two and one-half times during a year. If the big Central Park reservoir, having a capacity of 200,000,000 gallons, should be filled with liquor, beer, and wine, the consumers in the cities of New York and Brooklyn and the State of New York and Brooklyn and the State of New Yorkers spend over \$70,000,000 every year for liquor, buer, and wine. There are in the city 787 places licensed to sell alcoholic drinks. In order to exist the smallest one of these places must sell at least \$10 worth of drinks a day. Many of the best bare take in \$125 to \$130 a day. At the Hoffman House, where one has to pay fancy prices to bask in the smilles of classic art, the receipts are fully \$500 a day. Averaging all the bars in town they take in about \$25 a day, or \$70,000,000 a year,—New York Morning Journal.

PETITION OF THE W. C. T. U. Among the things evolved by the W. C. T. U. must be reckoued the petition sent out by Mrs. Frances J. Barnes, National Superintendent of "Y" work, and indorsed by over three hundred thousand young women representing unions throughout the Unitel States. Frinted in carmine and black, on fine paper, it is typographically the most beautiful petition ever sent out; its words are worthy their setting: "Recognizing the maniness and intelligence which has caused the students in several of the most influential and widely known institutions of learning in the United States to exclude wine from their class suppers, the members of the Young Women's Christian Temperance Union, whose desire it is to raise an equal standard of purity and total abstinence, most heartily whose desire it is to raise an equal standard of purity and total abstinence, most heartily commend such action, and do carnestly petition all students, teachers, professors, ministers and laymen to banish alcoholic beverages from class supper, alumni dinners and all school and college festivals. We ask this for the great moral influence it will exert, and also because we I clieve example as well as precept is needed to promote scientific temperance instruction."

"ONE CAUSE OF POVERTY."

The Chicago Tribune has just published a brief table which is of considerable interest to every student of the liquer question. The population of Chicago is in round numbers 1,200,000. A recent report of the city Board of Health gives the number of firms and persons engaged in various comparison. persons engaged in various occupations. From that report the Tribune takes the figures in the following table, which shows the number of inhabitants to each saloon, meat market, etc.:

 Saloon
 217

 Meat market
 770

 Lawyer
 450

 Cigar shop
 900

 Grocery
 277

 Drug store
 2,000

 Dector
 700
 Officeholder.....

Dector. 700
Officeholder. 120
The officeholders are at the head of the procession, and the saloons come next. Notice the great jump there is from the saloon to the grocary and meat market, both of which cater to the prime necessity of mankind—food. The Tribune remarks that "there is one municipal and Government employe for every 120 Chicagoans, men, women and children; that is a good record, and it shows where the taxes go." That paper might well also remark that there is one saloon for every 217 people—men, women and children—in Chicago, and that this shows where the money goes. It shows why there is so much poverty in the alums of Chicago; it shows why vice is so rampant there; it shows why it is the breeding-place of ansarchy and the hot-bed of socialism, Probably every one remembers how in his childhood, the familiar adage was dinned into his ears, "You can't have you cake, and cut it, too." This adage has its application to Chicago, and in fact to every other city in the land. Poor men desire to become wealthy, but they desire also to satisfy their appetites and passions at the same time.—Totedo Biade.

Good as Gold

So enthusiastic are thousands of people over th

benefits derived from Hood's flarsaparilla, that they can hardly find words to express their confidence in and gratitude for this medicine. "Worth its weight in gold" is a favorite expression of the warm friends.

If you are in need of a good medicine to purify

your blood, build up your strength curedyspep tia, or create an appetite, try Hood's Barsaparilla. N. B. He sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla foldby all drugglists. 81; six for \$5. Prepared only to 0. I, HOOD at CO., Lowell, Hans,

100 Doses One Dollar

Trivial Causes of War.

Among the curiosities of history is the oft-recurring fact that many of the great wars of the past have been indirectly brought about by trifing circumstances. One of the wars between the Turkish Empire in the zenith of its splendor and the Venetian Republic was brought about by the desire of the Sultan's physician to marry a rich Spanish beiress. The lady and her mother escaped to Venice, and the Sultan sent an official after them to bring them back to Constantinople. The Venetian Repullic was at first willing to comply with the Sultan's request, the ladies succeeded in making their escape to Ferrara, and from thence to Lyons, in France. The Porte complained that the Venetiau Republic had not used due diligence, and ultimately a terrible war broke out over this trivial circumstance. A contemporary historian says:
"The agent of the Venetian Government at Constantinople informed the council that the reason of the dispatch of the Turkish Envoy to Venice was, to require on the part of the Grand Signeur, that a Spanish lady, named Mendez, with her daughters, should be delivered up to the Envoy, and by him brought to Constan The common rumor was, that the Lady Mendez had promised to marry one of her daughters to the son of a man named Rodriguez, doctor to the Grand Signeur. The lady, however, changed her mind, and fled with her daughters to Ferrara, where they remained under the protection of the Duke for some time. It is now said that they have gone from Ferrara to Lyons in order to realize funds nvested there by the late husband of the Lady Mendz. The emissary of the Grand Signeur was by no means content with the loss of his prey, and there was trouble in consequence." This information is contained in a letter written from Venice in July, 1549, by M. Morvillier to Henry II. of France, the object being to induce the King to use his authority for the purpose of sending the Lady Mendez and her daughter to Constantinople. The King sent to Lyons for this purpose, but found that the ladies had again taken flight, and were supposed to be at Antwerp .- American Register.

A Plant and Aut Partnership.

A plant known as the bull's born acacia, of Central America, is reported to have entered into partnership with a certain species of ant. It not only provides this ant with food and drink, in the shape of tiny egg-like bodies on its leaves, and a sweet liquid contained in special wells on its stalk, but in addition it furnishes a commodious tenement for the ant in the hollow spines with which it is armed. In return for these favors the ant protects the acacia from its insect enemies .- New Orleans Times-Demo-

A Clock of Bread Crumbs.

The Milan museum has recently come into the possession of a remarkable clock. This unique timepiece is made entirely of bread crumbs. A poor Italian workman made it. Every day he set apart a portion of his modest meal in order to carry out his curious project. The bread crumbs saved by him he hardened by the addition of salt, and at last his tedious task is completed .- Chicago Herald.

Germany boasts a priest ninety-five venrs old.

A man who has practiced medicine for 40 years ought to know salt from augar; read what he says:

Messrs, F. J. Cheney & Co. Gentlemen: I have been in the general practice of medicine for most 40 years, and would say that in all my practice and experience have never seen a preparation that I could prescribe with as much confidence of success as I can Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by you. Have prescribed it a great many times and its effect is wonderful, and would say in conclusion that I have yet to find a case of catarrit that it would not cure, if they would take it according to di-rections.

Yours truly.

L. L. Goussich, M. D.,

Office, 215 Summit St.

We will give \$100 for any case of catarrh
that cannot be cured with Hall's Catarrh
Cure. Taken internally

F. J. CHENER & Co., Props., Toledo, O.)

The number of foreign tourists in the interior of Japan has increased very much of
late.

FITS stopped free by Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVERESTORES. No fits after first day's use, Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 181 Arch St., Phlim, Pa. If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water, Druggists sell at 25c, per bottle



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acta gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches 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 500 and \$1 bottles by all leading drug-gists. 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

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Physiows - bue all soldiers mee. Write for Laws. A.W. McConsice

SIGK WEAK NERFOUS WESTCHED MOTTALS 284 Well and keep well. Hauth Helper toils how, forth, a year, sample coof free. Dr. J. H. DYE, Scitter, Buffalo, N. Y. HAY FEVER CURED TO STAY CURED.
We want the name and adversed every sufferer in the
ASTHMA U. S. and Canada. Address.
F. Earch Eayer, E. D., surfale, F.T.

MONEY IN CHICKENS.



Stamped out -blood-poisons of every name and nature, by Dr. Pierce's Golden Med-

ical Discovery. It's a medicine that starts from the beginning. It rouses every or-gan into healthy action, purifies and enriches the blood, and through it cleanses and renews the whole system. All Blood, Skin, and Scalp Diseases, from a common blotch or eruption to the worst Scrofula, are cured by it. For Tetter, Saltrheum, Eczema, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eye-Thick Neck, and Enlar Glands, Tumors, and Swellings, an une

qualed remedy.

Don't think it's like the sarsaparillas. They claim to be good for the blood in March, April, and May. "Golden Medical Discovery" works equally well at all seasons. And it not only claims to do good-it guarantees it. If it doesn't benefit or cure, in every case, you have your money back. You pay only for the good you

For Internal and External Use. Mortus, Diarrhesa, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, k. Stiff Joints and Strains, Full particulars free ta post-paid. L. S. JOHNBON & CO., Buston

DONALD KENNEDY Of Roxbury, Mass., says

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