THE REST OFFISE.

A Connecticut poultry man, who speaks from his own experience, distinctly states that: "No amount of good food will fatten geese of a mongrel type. The best and the quickert birds to-day of good flesh in his opinion are those produced by Embden geese crossed by the Toulouse. He feeds his geese with wheat and barley grain and barley meal with brewer's grains, all of which are good fattening foods. He also feeds turnip and marigold tops, which are greatly relished.—New York World.

A LONG TAIL ON COW. W. H. Seeley, of Kalamazoo, Mich., dairyman of long experience, says: know of no physiological reason why a long tail is a good sign in a dairy cow, but I do know that all our best cows have them." Mr. J. B. Kuapp, of Portland, Ore., gave a corresponding opinion in the Dairyman not long ago. The Hol-landers for hundreds of years have observed that their most promising and long-milking cows had long tails. Hence it becomes a settled thing with them that the tail should extend at least below the hock. The Dairyman says: "The long tail is an indication of nerve power, and that is a thing that is always to be desired in a cow. It is equivalent to what we call the 'staying power' in a race-

BADLY EDUCATED CALVES.

Much of the trouble in dairies due to the night will not injure it, and if it should rain in the night or the next vices in cows is attributable to the bad education of the calves. The training of the calf should begin before it has got upon its feet. It should be wrapped in a sack and carried away to a comfortable pen at a distance from the cow. To prevent its recognition of the dam is the first step to make a docile calf. It relieves the cow from a source of much nervous excitement, to which quite often an attack of milk fever is due.

The cow is left in quiet, in a dark, lone pen if possible, for a few hours, when the acceptable meal of warm bran or oatmeal gruel is given having a pint of motasses in it. This is laxative and nutritious and settles the cow to a comfortable rest for a few hours, after which she is milked and the milk is at once fed to the calf. A little patience will suffice to teach the calf its first lesson, which is to drink the milk, and then a second one is given. This is to have a strap around its neck and to be tied in the pen. It will lie down and sleep tly until the next milking time, which will be in twelve hours, when it will need a little more patient teaching to drink its next meal. By continuing 1500 pounds of water and 500 pounds such treatment the young thing will soon learn to drink, and the ninth meal should be of warm, sweet skimmed milk. To makel good calf its milk should be given warm as long as milk is given to the hay as put in the barn would contain it, which may be three or four months. -New York Times.

ROADS AND BOADMAKING.

The Alabama Agricultural Experiment Station at Auburn has issued an than hay as sold or fed out usually coninteresting bulletin on this subject from which the following extracts are taken

As an unnecessarily long road would increase the cost of construction, the cost of repairs, and the cost of time and labor in traveling over it, it should, other things being equal, be perfectly straight, but straightness should always be sac rificed to obtain a level or make the road less steep. This is one of the most important principles to be observed, and yet is most often violated. Roads should be made to curve sometimes for economy in construction, such as to avoid swampy or bad ground, or to avoid large excavations, or to reach points on streams better suited for the approach of bridges. Besides its substantial advantages, the gently curving road is much more pleasant to the traveler, for he is not fatigued by the tedious prospect of a long straight stretch to be traversed, but is met at each curve by a constantly varied

The proper width for a road depends of course upon the importance and the amount of travel upon it. The least width to enable vehicles to pass is assumed at sixteen and a half feet. In England the width of turnpikes approaching large towns is sixty feet. Ordinary turnpikes are thirty-five feet wide, and ordinary carriage roads across the country are given a width of twenty-five feet. In France the roads vary in width from better to use the hoe than to allow weeds sixty-six feet to twenty-six feet, and all have the middle portion ballasted with stone. In New York all public roads are of a good cow. Patience and good temlaid out by the Commissioners of High-ways and are not less than three rods Raw foreigners set to work as milkers wide between fences, and no more of them need be worked or formed into a surface for traveling than is deemed

The drainage of a road by suitable ditches is one of the most important elements. All attempts at improvement are uscless till the water is thoroughly got rid of. These ditches are sunk to a depth of about three feet below the roadway, so as to thoroughly drain off the water which may pass through the surface of the roadway.

In repairing roads the earth used though at first tough, soon decays and forms the softest mud in wet weather.

Stones of considerable rive decays are green feed for fowls that Stones of considerable size should not be used, as they will not wear uniformly with the rest of the road, and will pro-

duce hard bumps and ridges.

A gravel road carefully made, with good side ditches to thoroughly drain or of smaller eggs incased in larger ones, the road-bed, forms an excellent road. are not uncommon. They simply indi-Some gravel roads are very poor, caused cate that the hens have been overfed, are in a great measure by using dirty gravel, very fat and in no condition for laying which is carelessly thrown on the road in eggs of normal size. eggs of normal size. spots, which causes the road to soon wear into deep ruts and hard ridges .- St Louis Ropublic.

MAKE HAY WHILE THE SUN SHINES.

The American farmer must be a prompt man. He must do work at the right time and do it well, and have done with it. Our prevailing winds come over a dry continent and are hungry for moisture, while the winds of Ireland, England and Western Europe pass over the Atlantic Ocean, warmed by the Gulf Stream, and are loaded with moist-spurs. In a manuscript written by Rich. ure. Here our roads are muddy to-day and dusty to morrow, and some people grumble and call it a disagrecable chimate to live in. Nothing of the sort, It is the best climate in the world for road

og. But we must not let the roads Turk, and to such only it was lawful to show the number of feathers in their our climate is the best, caps. In Scotland and Wales it is still orld. Like tire, it is customary for the sportsman who kills Like tire, it is his first woodchuck to pluck out a made of that had fosther and stick it in his cs -Bostos Sun.

turned, that was not wilted more than grass that had been cut here for three And it did not seem to be injured very seriously. In our climate a few days of such exposure would make the hay fit only for the dung heap. Why

for this film of gum or wax the rains

and dews would wash out the sugar.

When we cut the clover or grass and it

dries rapidly, the film of wax cracks and

then the rain can get at the sugar and wash it out. This is the one most im-

portant fact to be clearly understood

and observed in curing grass. The reason why the grass that had been cut so

long in England was injured so much less

than we should have supposed was due

to the fact that the weather was so wet

and the air so charged with moisture

that the grass remained nearly as green

and full of sap as if it had not been cut.

The film of wax was still unbroken and

the rain could not get at the sugar. If

we cut a field of clover, and rain imme-

dintely follows, before the clover wilts,

no harm is done. But if the clover is partially cured and is then allowed to lie

out exposed to the rain or even to a

heavy dew, much loss of sugar and other

Our own plan of curing clover or a

mixture of clover and grass is to start a couple of mowing machines in the after-

noon, and not touch it again until next

morning. While it is green the dew in

morning little or no damage will be

until there is a chance of getting it dry

enough to put into cock. Fortunately,

as soon as the rain is over and we have a

clear sky and a brisk wind the hay will

dry with wonderful rapidity. We want

no eight-hour men on such a day, unless

they do not commence work before noon.

The hay must be got into cock before one leaves the field. It is then, if the

cocks are well made, comparatively sate.

We like to get hay in without rain. If

it is not cut too early and has not been

injured by rains or dews, it is astonish-

ing how green it can be put in the mow

without injury. The richer the sap the

better it will keep. A few days of sharp fermentation will do no harm. The

heat generated will kill the microbes,

It should be remembered that there is

external moisture. Ordinary green

growing, contains 6000 pounds of water. It is not necessary to get rid of all this

water. If 5000 pounds are evaporated,

thirty-three and one-third per cent. of

water. If the heat generated in the

mow evaporated 500 pounds more water

the hav would then contain twenty per

cent. of water. This is a little more

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Pick the geese regularly during the

Under ordinary management it costs

The Houdans are good layers and non-

If the fowls begin to lose their feathers

The refuse of the crop from an acre of

tomatoes contains more fertilizing mate-

rial than similar remains of most other

As hens require a deal of water, drink-

ing only a small quantity at a time, it should be supplied abundantly, and kept

Fowls are very fond of milk, and they

thrive well upon it. Sour milk will bring

better returns in eggs than in any other

froma of greatness, give her a long name

-fortieth Dutchess of Bungletown,

Queen Semiramis, or Pride of Beacons

field's Barnyard. There is a great deal in a name, whether you believe it or not.

The more thought and care a farmer

gives to live stock—cattle particularly—

the better his general farming is pretty sure to be. Horses are sometimes petted

and given extra care by poor and shift-

less farmers, but such farmers rarely take

Corn and oats ground and fed to poultry

is very fattening. After chicks are a month old cracked corn and wheat screen-

Reports of extraordinarily large eggs,

"A Feather in His Cap."

honor and distinction, arose from the custom prevalent among the aucient Syr-ians, and perpetuated to-day among the

various savage or semi-civilized tribes of

Asia and America, of adding a new

feather to their headgear for every enemy

slain. In the days of chivalry the maiden

spurs. In a manuscript written by Rich-

ard Hensard in 1598, and preserved in

the British Museum, it is said of the

Hungarians that it had been an accient

custom among them that none should wear a feather but he who had killed a

Turk, and to such only it was lawful to

catedly Transcript.

knight received his casque featherless,

"A feather in his cap," signifying

ings is better for them than dough.

too soon change their food and do not

about five cents a pound to grow chick-

tains .- American Agriculturist.

immer to make them pay well.

delicate.

a free range.

clean and fresh.

way it can be fed.

seldom pay.

or grass to grow in the rows.

give too stimulating diet.

and decomposition will stop.

It is better not to touch the hay

luble matter will be sustained.

this difference?

Jennie June has been me 's Honorary President of Sorosis for life. When grass and clover are growing the leaves and flowers are covered with a film of gum. Pull off a clover blossom and you find it sweet. If it were not

Mrs. Priscilla Scroggius, of Gaines rille, Ga., has 1153 descendants.

Little jackets of lace are dainty.

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Fancy buttons are coming into prom!

Princess May, of Teck, is the prettiest narriageable royal girl in Europe. The souvenir spoon fad has been car-ried to the most ridiculous extremes.

A Brooklyn woman's will, consisting of ten words, is contested by her mother. Black silk handkerchiefs have again een brought out, but will hardly gain

favor. Chocolate is said to be the favorite drink with women as well their favorite

Anna Shaw, the woman preacher, says she wears short hair simply because she was born that way.

The Princess Louise, of Schleswig-Holstein, has two bodices made for nearly all her evening gowns.

The Duchess of Westminster is the fortunate possessor of the Nassau dia mond, which is valued at \$185,000. White canvas and white leather shoes

are seen up on the feet of the summer girl, and the windows of the best stores are full of them. Mrs. Harrison is having the green

oom of the White House decorated in Sixteenth Century style. The leading tint is absinthe green. The wages of shop girls in London

range from \$35 to \$40 a year in the poorest kind of shops, to \$250 to \$400 in the aristocratic establishments. One who has worn them says that net dresses were invented by the enemy of woman-kind to try her temper and to keep her forever darning the rents in the

Miss Fisher, of North Carolina, the lady who once wrote many novels under the name of "Christian Reid," is now Mrs. Tiernan and publishes no more, She is the daughter of the Colonel Fisher who gave its name to Fort Fisher.

The wife of a well-known naval officer n Washington wears a very handsome gold necklace that once adorned the neck of a Peruvian Princess. The lady's husband took it from the Princess, whose mummified body he found in a Peruvian

When a Frenchwoman wears a sailor quite a difference between internal and hat, which is very seldom, she has it of clear white straw, with a scarlet velvet clover or grass, when cut, contains seventy-five per cent. of water. In band, but the hat the Parisian likes best this is of fluted black tvile, caught in the middle with two pink carnations or two other words, a ton of grass contains pale yellow reses. of dry hay. A ton of dry hay, when

Mrs. ida May Davis, who has been elected a member of the city school board of Terre Haute, is the first woman in Indiana to hold such a position. Though still a young woman, she has been teacher for ten years, and is the author of considerable literary work.

When the ex-Empress Eugenie was asked at Cap Martin, near Mentone, the other day to fill out a census blank this is how she did it: "Comtesse de Pierreponds (Marie Eugenie), sixty-four years of age; born in Granada, Spain; naturalized French; widow; traveling."

New toilet sets are in opaque white and gold, with the monogram in gold letters on the side of the pitcher. Others are in novel shape, one laving an oblong bowl, with the pitcher in most curious shape, low and long, with a broad nose, whole resting on a brass stand, on which it can be turned, instead of being etters, and their flesh is considered very lifted to pour the water. Whenever young turkeys have made

Some of the handsome black costumes coats in the deep Louis XIV. style open over very rich vests of gold embroidered Some of the vests are of golddotted silk net arranged with a blouse effect; others are of lustrous corded silk striped with gold gimps, these gimps being made of genuine gold threads.

Checked or striped ginghams for misses show the waist with the neck cut away, as though a square guimpe were designed to fill it, but instead there will be a full frill of rows of very narrow lace, which is also used in a dozen rows a pointed cape effect, laid over the top of a full puffed sleeve, which terminates, without trimming, just below the elbow.

It is not economical to use the hoe if The new bridesmaid's present is the horse-power can be bestowed, but it is lucky slipper brooch, made of gold, with a true lover's knot in jewels on the toe and red enamelled heels. The pin is en-closed in a case, made also in the shape A poor milker will often ruin the value of a shoe. Another gift, dear to the heart of the maid of honor, is a case of lace pins, usually of half a dozen of the convenient little ornaments, each set with a different colored stone. If a man wants to invest a cow with an

Rain water, it is well known, is the best cosmetic. A good substitute is to let some orange, lemon or cucumber peel soak in water used to wash the face. This need not be especially prepared for every ablution. Ke p a wide-mouthed bottle or jar of it on your toilet stand and use daily for the face. It softens the skin and gives a becoming glow, while healthfully stimulating the action of the skin.

Some ingenious person has patented and put on sale a flatiron which especially commends itself to women who board or any who employ dressmakers in their homes. It is made with an opening in the upper part and is hollow inside. Within are placed blocks of a new sort of fuel which comes in little cakes, and when these are lighted they will burn for six hours and keep the iron well heated all the time.

The short woman will have a very sad summer if she hasn't a soul above her garments. Deep, basque jackets, three-quarter capes, frills, and panniers, while very pretty on the tall, slight woman, approach the ridiculous on a woman les than five feet four. The choice lies be-tween being out of the fashion or being caricatures of the mode, though occa sionally a happy compromise is ingenious ly carried out by some exceptionally cleves

Meerschaum in New Mexico.

The discovery of a large deposit of meerschaum near Silver City, New Mexico, has just been made public. Several months ago Clark Rogers discovered the cropping and brought a specimen to this place. Pieces were sent to Berlin and Vienna, and a few days ago the results of the tests were received here. Experts in both of these cities reported that the specimens were genuine meerschaum, and Mr. Rogers and M. W. Neff, of Silver City, immediately went out to the place where the discovery was made and located a claim .- New York

TEMPERANCE.

AND THE RIGHT SHALL WIN.

We are fighting a mighty battle
'Gainst liquordom's dread array;
We are waging a deadly conflict,
But we know we shall win the day!
Though the odds are often against us,
We'll labor and work and pray;
Our rallying cry soars above war's din—
We fight for the right, and the right shall
win!

We have captured some spoil from our for-

men,
Some citadels counted so strong;
We are battering still at his strongholds,
We will conquer them all ere long;
We have planted our flag on his ramparts,
'Mid music and shout and song,
Our triumph means victory o'er drink-caused

We fight for the right, and the right shall

We fight 'gainst the descration That marketh God's holy day; We fight 'gainst the daily traffic In poisons, that myriads slay. In poisons, that myriads stay.

We fight 'gainst the drinking customs —

The customs that lure astray,

'Gainst the focs of our friends, our kith and

We fight for the right, and the right shall -National Temperance Advocate.

TWO CHILDREN KILLED BY WHISKY,

At Walkerville, Montana, one night recently, two children, Michael J. and Mary
Ellen Downey, aged four and three years respectively, died from the effects of drinking
whisky. That morning Mrs. Downey stepped
out to a neighbor's house. A neighbor called
during her absence and say on the kitchen
floor a demijohn of whisky. The boy and
girl had been drinking the liquor. When the
mother returned the boy was quite intoxicated and soon fell limp to the floor. Emetics
were given and a physician applied restoratives to keep the heart beating. The girl
died about 11:30 at night and the boy
breathed his last an hour later.

STRYCHNINE VS. ALCOHOL.

An analysis of the vaunted Russian specific for the redemption of inseriates has confirmed the fact that total abstinence is, after all, the best cure, as well as the best preventive of alcoholism. The pian of Dr. Fedor Portugaleff consists in treating topers to a subcutaneous injection of a fluid which now proves to consist of a rather strong solution of strychnine. Experience seems to show that repeated doies of the antidote actually beget an indifference, and at list a positive aversion, to alcohol, but also that the patient becomes dependent upon the tonic effect of the counter-poison. In other words, the supposed remety delivers the reformed toper into the hands of another poison habit. We might as well recommend the introduction of French roulette to prevent the spread of the baccarat epidemic.

\*\*PRINKUNG AND LONGEVILY.\*\*

DRINKING AND LONGEVITY. A medical authority, says an English pa A medical suthority, says an English paper, has advised life-insurances companies to issue policies to reformed inebriates only at the same rates as to old men in order that financially they may be preperly guarded. It is held that a man of forty-eight who had been a hard drinker, but had abandoned the practice, would probably have longevity so far impaired as to warrant a life-insurance company in dealing with him as though he were from sixty-five to seventy years old. It will be seen from this that the chances of longevity are promoted by abstinence in early life as well as in later years; that in the matter of using strong drink it is better, as Dr. Cuyler with much pertinence has said, to "stop before you begin." to 'stop before you begin.

POISONED BY GIN.

Anderghem and Boitsford, two small viliages near Brussels, were not long ago the scene of a remarkable epidemic, which caused the greatest alarm among the inhabitants. Twenty-seven persons, only one of whom was a woman, died in twenty-three days. The victims were all between forty and fifty years of age. The following were the principal symptoms noted: After a few days of vague illness, the patients were suddenly seized with acute pain unaccompanied by diarrbera or vomiting, headache, impairment of vision going on to complete blindness, and finally symptoms of passive congestion and asphyxia. In two cases a postmortem examination was made, but threw no light on the cause or nature of the disease. Besides the twenty-seven fatal cases, fifteen others occurred, mostly in patients younger than those who died. The cause of the "epidemic" was at last traced to gin. All the patients were known to be drunkards, younger than those who died. The cause of the "epidemic" was at last traced to gin. All the patients were known to be drunkards, and the disease came on as a rule from twelve to twenty-four hours after potations of gin. No information is given as to the composition of the incriminated fluid, furcomposition of the incriminate I fluid, further than that it was of "inferior quality," nor is it stated that a chemical analysis of it was made. The good people of Anderghem and Boitsford appear to have been quite satisfied with the clinical evidence; they gave up drinking gin and the "epidemic" suddenly reased,—British Medical Journal.

ALCOHOL DEADENS THE CONSCIENCE. Tolstoi, the Russian novelist, in Contemporary Recion. writes: "People explain their use of stimulants and narcotics, such as brandy, wine, beer, tobacco, hashish, opium, morphia, ether, etc., by saying 'It is pleasant; every one drinks; it keeps up the spirits;' or 'To drive away melancholy; the habit is universal; every-oody smokes,' etc. But it must be very evident that the man who, placed by circumstances or his own acts, in a position that forces him to choose between the infliction of hardship and misery upon the family that is dear to him, on the one hand, and absence from stupifying stim-Tolstoi, the Russian novelist, in Contem one hand, and absence from stupifying stim-ulants and narcotics on the other, chooses the former alternative, is impelled to the choice by something far more potent than the de-sire to keep up his spirits, or the speculative consideration that every one else does the

The real reason for the extensive use of these stimulants and narcotics is that they stupefy and deaden the conscience, and con ceal from one's self its records.

stupefy and deaden the conscience, and conceal from one's self its records.

"A sober man scruples to do that which a
drunken man will execute without hesitation.
People enjoy stimulants and narcotics either
for the purpose of stifling remorse after
having performed an action disapproved of
by their conscience, or else in order to induce
a state of mind in which they shall be capable of doing something contrary to the dictates of their conscience, and to which the
animal nature of man is impelling him.

"A sober man has conscientious scruples
about stealing or committing murder. A
drunken man, on the contrary, is troubled
with no such scruples. Hence it is that if a
person wishes to do something which his
conscience forbids he first stapefies his faculties. The courage inspired by drink is responsible for nine-tenths of the total number
of crunes that stain humanity.

"It is well known that alcohol deadens
the voice of conscience, and people deliberately make use of it for this purpose."

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES. According to Wheeling, cyclists prefer to patronize coffee-shops to public-houses and the majority of rulers are abstainers.

The temperance women in convention at Lake Bluff, near Chloage, have decided to "combine the newspapers and temperance

The Legislature of North Carolina has set aside a portion of the Western North Caro-lina Hospital for the care and treatment of The Chicago Public Library is opening free reading rooms in different parts of the city, hoping that they may be an antidote to the saloons.

A bill for the suppression of inebriety is being prepared for the German Parliament. It is said that the Emperor takes the liveliest interest in the scheme to check drunkenness.

interest in the scheme to check drunkenness. The story comes from Vincennes, Indiana, of a saloon keeper who became crazed by the closing of his saloon on Sunday. If it had been one of his customers who had been crazed by leaving it open on Sunday, nobody would have thought anything about it.

Miss Mary Allen West reports the great success of the Chautauqua Assembly held recently in Chester, Ill. Miss West, Mrs. Zerelda Wallace, Mrs. Mary Holmes and other well-known W. C. T. U. women were in attendance and took part in the exercises.

Alcohol has not any microbe; but the grand

Alcohol has not any microne; out the grand total of its mortality will exceed the combined effect of all the bacteria that have ever passed the microscopic field or developed in the culture-tube of the bacteriologist. The subject is now, however, beginning to receive some of the attention it deserves.—Repular Science Manthly.

Calls for Domestic Animals.

In controlling the movements of domostic animals by the voice, besides words of ordinary import, man uses a variety of poculiar terms, calls and inarticulate sounds -not to include whistling -which varies in different localities In driving yoked cattle and harnessed horses, teamsters cry "get up" (usually "git ep); "click, click" (tongue against the teeth); "gee," "haw," "whoa," or "wo," "whosh," "back," etc. All of the above are used in English speaking countries. In Continental Europe the same terms are expressed as "arri," "juh," "jah," "gio," etc. In the United States "gee" directs the animals away from the driver, hence to the right; but in England the same term has the oppo-site effect, because the "drive side" is different to what it is here. In Virginia the mule drivers "gee" their teams with a cry of "hey-yoc-ce-a." In Norfolk 'woosh-we" is used to the same effect. In France "hue" and "hu-haut" turns the team to the right; in Germany the words "hott" and "hotte," while in Russia the term "halta" serves the same purpose. To direct animals to the left other series of terms is used. In calling cattle in the field the following cries are used in the localities given: "Boss, bosse," "sake, sake" (Connecticut); 'coo, coo" and "sook, sook" (Virginia). In Maryland they say, "sookey" and "sookew." "Kope, kope" is the common call for horses over most of the United States. In Maryland and Alabama they say "kope-nanny" when they rall sheep.—St. Louis Republic. "Japan Wax."

"Japan wax," as it is called, is obtained from a tree, the Rhus Succedance, which grows in Japan, Chins and the East Indies. The Japanese call it Haje, or Haze. The tree commences to bear fruit when five or six years old, and increases its product every year, till, at the age of fifty years, a single tree will produce 350 to 400 pounds of berries, from which seventy to eighty pounds of wax can be obtained. The wax is formed in the middle of the berry, between the skin and the seed, like the pulp of a grape. It is extracted by boiling the berries in water and allowing it to cool, when the wax separates from the skin and seed, sinking to the bottom of the vessel in a solid cake. The specific gravity of the wax is 0.970, and its melting point 131 degrees Fahrenheit. It is argely used, either alone or mixed with tallow, by the Chinese in the manufac-ture of candies. This tree should not be confounded with the "tallow tree" of China, which has a pith of solid tallow in all trees that have fully matured .-

Five Thousand Years Old.

Mr. Flenders Petrie has made another important discovery in Egypt, at Medum, where he has untombed the oldest dated Egyptian temple yet found, and the only pyramid temple known. It was buried aler forty feet of rubbish, and belongs to the old Empire. Hieratic inscriptions in black paint within the chambers fix the name of the builder as Suetru, a King, connecting the third and fourth dynas ties, and sometimes placed in one or the other (4000 B. C., or earlier). Mr. Petrie thinks the rubbish choked up the entrance about three hundred years after the erection of the temple, which is situated in front of the eastern face of a pyramid. - Picayune.

Ingenious Cup and Saucer.

An ingenious cup and saucer has been devised for the special purpose of keeping the food of invalids warm when required. The cup is molded with three feet, allowing an air space of about half an inch between its bottom and the saucer. In the centre of the saucer is a rimmed depression, within which is placed a piece of lighted charcoal, which is supplied at a cheap rate in the form of tablets. From this there are no fumes or unpleasant smells, and the food of the invalid, of whatever nature it may happen to be, is kept warm for fully an hour .- Chicago News.

New York has four coroners receiving \$5000 each, and four deputies, who are also physicians, getting \$3000 each, beside three clerks, a messenger and a stenographer.

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is the positive vertice of people who take Hood's Eurosparilla. When used according to directions the good effects of this excellent medicine are soon felt in nerve strength restored, that tired feeling driven off, a good appetite created, headache and dyspepsia relieved, scrofula cored and all the bad effects of impure blood overcome. If you are in need of a good blood purifier or tonic medicine de not fall to try

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