# THE FARM AND GARDEN.

THE FARM PLAT.

Every farmer should know the exact day old will sink not quite to the bottom, area of his farm, and the area of every and for each day old the egg will swim division of it. There is satisfaction in knowing this, and the plat will be useduring the year. Many farmers can "pace" a field and come "somewhere pear" the actual content of the actual co during the near" the actual contents, but this is not enough. A farmer who had depended upon the pacing measurement, found when he came to sell that he was five hundred dollars poorer than he thought he was. As the price was reduced this amount, it was equivalent, almost, to a It was a disappointment. TENNE. The plat may be used every year to keep a record of all crops. Make a copy of the plat every spring by laying tracing paper upon it and tracing the lines. The year's wrap a soft rag around a lead pencil, dip work may then be laid out-corn in this it into chlorate of potash after dampen lot, oats in that, and so on. If this be done accurately every year, and the plans be kept, they give a record of all crops, and succession or rotation of crops in a and succession or rotation of crops in a small size, and, in breeding them small space-a kind of one leaf book- everything should be sacrificed in order keeping that recommends ltself to all to have them as small as possible. If farmers. — American Agriculturist.

### ASSORTING THE HENS.

It is one of the most important mat-ters that hens be separated according to the requirements. If you have a flock of hens, and some of them are laying while others are unproductive, separate the layers from the others, or take out the extra fat heas. This is especially necessary on those farms where the hens are confined to a limited area. The laying hens and the fattening hens do not require the same food. For instance, a hen that is intended for market may be allowed all the grain she can consume, but the laying hen will require a more nitrogenous diet, such as meat, and if they are together the laying hons may not receive the food intended for them, as the others will also take a portion. There is also a difference in hens in another respect-age. The old heas will always domineer over the younger. It is best to have a flock of the same breed The layers should never be and age. with the non-layers. Always observe the condition of each hea, if possible, and feed according to circumstances, as there is no rule that can be

followed in feeding .- Farn and Fire. vide.

#### HARDNESS OF BUTTER.

The New Hampshire Experiment Station has been conducting some experi-ments as to the effects of different foods on the hardness of butter, and though the work in this direction is not as yet extensive enough to justify the drawing of conclusions, their experiments thus far indicate

1. That gluten meal tends to produce a much softer quality of butter than corn meal or cotton seed meal, and other things being equal, tends to lessen the churnability of the butter fat.

2. That with the same cows the hardness of butter depends much more upon the character of the food than upon the nutritive ratio.

3. That ensilage produces a somewhat softer butter than does good hay, but it is also favorable to the flavor and texture of the butter product.

4. That skim milk has a very favorable effect upon the churnability and quality of the butter fat, and in a single trial apparently reversed the general rule that the volatile fatty acids decrease as the period of lactation advances.

5. That cotton seed meal tends to produce an unusually hard quality of butter, and that the cotton seed meal and gluten meal might be used together with excelleut results.

6. That contrary to general belief the ing them to watch the patch closely, for melting point of butter fat is not a good index of the commercial hardness of butthey will, under favora

To test eggs dissolve two ounces of salt in one pint of water. A fresh-laid egg will sink to the bottom; an egg one ter-carrier.

nearer the surface. Cornmeal and water makes a poor food cially where they are given a good range

and have access to a pond. Many a promising young man is temporarily or permanently injured on the farm at the harvest season of the year as a result of over-exertion. The pride of the young man is his strength; but it should be used judiciously.

When a fowl has canker, and the mouth and throat are sore or ulcerated, wrap a soft rag around a lead pencil, dip ing slightly and swab out the mouth and throat as thoroughly as possible. The principal item with the bautam is

they get beyond a pound and a half in weight they are getting too heavy. An apple tree if long on the way may e buried, top and all, if it appears dry,

and in a week often days will be in condition to plant and most likely it will live and grow. Avoid the necessity if possible; patronize home nurseries. All thing being equal, patronize the nearest reputable nursery to your own home. Trees will not be so long on the way, and will come in good shape with less damage. Evergreen trees which have their roots exposed while being transported are most likely already dead when planted out; keep the roots moist.

Crab grass is an enemy that gives annoyance at this season. No grass is more easily destroyed if the work is done when the grass first appears, but once let erab grass become established, and its great mass of roots gives it a firm hold in the soil. It will not thrive on a loose soil, but starts up quickly after a rain.

The inte cabbage should be worked after each rain. Never let the ground become hard or baked around them. The frequent working of cabbage is nearly equal to application of manure, and, as cabbages are gross feeders, they will thrive on sod land that has been well reduced, and will accept any kind of manure.

Perhaps everyone does not know how casily can be had fresh apple blossoms in winter. Get the ends of branches with plump flower buds and place them in water in a warm, sunny window, and they will soon bloom. No doubt many other kinds of trees and shrubs will give as good satisfaction as the apple. Here is an interesting field for experiment.

In answer to the subscriber who asks whether sheep should be fed on turnips while carrying lambs the Chicago Times says that the modercate feeding of

turnips or other root crops at that time is not considered by good shepherds injur-ious to either sheep or lambs, but too heavy feeding of any root is. The same is true of esilage, as far as the lambs are concerned.

It is said that the dairy people of Denmark have become such experts in making butter that they can sell in London a better article and at a lower price than can be produced at the best English factories. Their cows are fed on cultivated grasses and clover and in winter on bar-

ley, oats, linseed cakes, straw and hay. They give special attention to regular grooming and are neat in all respects. Pickles to be marketable must not be too large. Care must be taken in pick-

good living at the business. She mixes the colors and oils, looks after the cash, and takes orders, employing men to fill them

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN. Hummelstown, Pean., has a lady let-

The kodak girl is said to be a terror at Chautauqua.

Danish gloves in four-button lengths are in demand. Twenty-two newspapers in Kansas are

dited by women. Lawn tennis continues to lose favor with English women. Naples, Italy, has a woman editor in

he person of Matildo Serno. A dress reform crusade has been be-

run by the women at Chautauqua. Some of the models for dress bonnets

for next season are absurdly small. Poland has produced some of the brightest women which the world holds. Women professors and women lecturers are to be added to the University of Michigan.

A New York paper says the perfect woman should be five feet three inches high and weigh 130 pounds.

A woman, Miss Ormerod, is the consulting entomologist of the Royal Agricultural Society of Great Britain. There are to be two new plays brought out in New York next season and both

of them are by New York women. A hospital for women has been opened at Sitka, Alaska, by Dr. Clarence Th-wing. It is the first in that country.

Women in Sweden have now obtained official permission from the Government to be received as pupils of apothecaries. English women have returned to square-tood shoes, but the Piccadilly

pinted too is still preferred in America. The young women who adorn the fashmable seaside resorts have become wonderfully proficient in the art of whis-

he finest diamonds in the world are ned by Mme. Andre, of Paris, and her black pearls are also considered beyond all commission.

The day census in the city of London shows that there are now 50,416 women engaged in the city during the day as against 44,179 in 1881.

The Polish Countess Branicka is called the "Queen of Sapphires" because of these gems she possesses the most beautiful collection in the world.

The Indian women in Arizona have ceased to be picturesque since they began to wear fashionable dresses, shocs, stockings and all the paraphernalia.

Miss Susan M. Duncklee, of Newton, Mass., the only woman treasurer of a bank in that State, has resigned after seventeen years of brilliant success.

One of the largest dairy farms in Indiana is carried on by Mrs. Laura D. Wooley, of Ellctsville, Last year she sent 10,000 pounds of butter to market. Mrs. Alice Shaw, the famous whistler, has demonstrated the fact that whistling even is hereditary. She has four daugh-ters, each one of whom inherits her peculiar talent.

All women who have carned the distinction of becoming notable personages are to have their portraits in the Photographic Gallery of the British Museum of Portraits.

Miss Nanette McDowell, grand-daughter of Henry Clay, lives with her father in the old Clay homestead of Ashland, one of the most beautiful and romantic places in all Kentucky.

Helena, Montana, boasts of a young woman who is made of the right sort of material. She is a very successful member of the bar, and is also the secretary of a large lumber company.

Annie B. Saunders keeps a paint shop in Eighth avenue, New York, and makes

# TEMPERANCE.

ALCOHOL NOT A REMEDY.

ALCONOL NOT A REMEDY. Dr. N. S. Davis, President of the Chicago Medical College says: "Bocause the sinsa-tions of alcohol are generally considered only, many individuals are ever ready to prescribe intoxicating beverages to relieve the baby's colle, to strengthen the mother, to relieve the father's weariness, and to pre-vent the boys and girls from taking colds, and of course doctors and people are all united in calling them tonics, stimulants, and restoratives. Alcohol does not lessen the effects of evils, but diminishes the con-nciousness of their existence."

FORTY YEARS & DRUNKARD.

FORTY YEARS A DRUNKARD. An old man with snow white hair and mustache and trembling voice, but with the iupressive eloquence which heartfelt convic-tion and sincerity produce, stood up in the Water Street McAuley Mission on a recent might, and, while women wept and bearded to confirmed fervent amens, told the story of his conversion and rescue from a career confirmed drunkennes: which hat lasted, with brief intermissions, nearly forty years. The man was familiarly called by the frequenters of the mission. He said he was over sevouty years of age. Many years apone before run had obtained complete do-minion over him, he was well known as a stilled mechanic and operator of printing the McAuley Mission, and at the same time unset drinking.

the McAuley Mission, and at the same time censed drinking. It is customary at the McAuley Mission When a convert has remained faithful to his pledges of reformation for a year to hold an anniversary meeting over him and get him to mount the platform and tell the story of his life and conversion. On a recent night was "Under Robe" anniversary, and, as he is considered, not to speak irreverently, the star convert of the mission, there was a great gathering there of people interested in its work.

Its work. In plain, unaffected language, and with nome of that ostantation of plety which con-verts sometimes display. 'Uncle Rube' told his story. He begen to work when he was fourteen years of age, finding employment in the press room of a nuwspaper. With his earnings he helped support his widowed mother, who was a devoit Christian. He was of a sociable dispesition and soon learned to take a glass of beer now and then with the men on pay day. A little latter he occa-sionally took a glass of sweetened gin. He was promoted rapidly and earned good wages.

wages. As his wages increased he drank more fre-As his wages increased he drank more fre-quently, but without any suspicion that he might some day become a slave to the habit. After he reached manhood he occasionally got they, but he always managed to conceal such lapses from his mother. He married when he was thirty. Three years later he lost his mother; and a year after that his wife died. While his wife was living he only took an occasional glass, but after that sat bereavement he abandoned himself to dring. "I could always endure mixed auto-

"I could always enduce physical suffer-g," be said, "but mental anguish made me coward, and I went to rum for solace-on when Lot rum for solace-

a coward, and I went to run for solacs. Then, when I got sober my conscience would childe meand accurs ms, and to escape from self reproach I would again have recourse to drink. And so it went on, until before I was aware of it, the babit had enalayed me and bound me in shackles that strive as I would I could not break." It was sola after he began drinking stead-ily that, at a hint from his employers, he gave up his situation in the pressroon, where he had been getting \$5 a week. He never again worked at his trade, and for years lived a most precarious existence, swiftly sinking toward the gutter. He cared little what hard shifts he was put to for food as long as he could satisfy his craving for run.

rum. About fifteen years ago he obtains I ad-mission to an inebriate asylum in the bope that he might there be curred of his terrible appetite. But after staying there three months he found that its intensity had not been diminished, and in a few hours after leaving it he was as druck as he had ever been in his life. He went back to the asylum several times, but always with the same re-sults. "The only advantage that the place offers to the drunkard," he said, "is that he can't get drink there. Except for the

offers to the drumkard, he said, "is that he can't get drink there. Except for the absence of rum the atmosphere of the place is that of a third-rate barroom. There is no Christianizing influence about it." Except for brief intervais of respite when he was in some asylum Johnson livel for years the life of a drunken sot. Five years ago he went to the McAuley Mission, "hungry, desidute, ragged, vernin in-fested-a wreet physically, mentally and morally." He got converted, as he thought. After keeping sober for a few days he was consigned to the care of a convert in Brook-lyn. But he found that this convert hal lapsed from grace and was drinking freely. The temptation proved too much for him. Again he fell, this time if possible lower than ever. For three years he lived almost literally in the gutters, without hope of any sort arcent the factor one that the the

literally in the gutters, without hope of any sort, except the faint one that if things came to the worst he might escape by sulcide. A year ago he again visited the mission for the purpose of getting a night's lodging. Again the pravers, the hymns and the ai-dresses so wrought upon him that again he was led to hope that he might be aved and escape the terrible curse that had afflicted him more wan half his life. "I had no faith in myself," said the old man, while tears of gratitude stole down his checks, "but I asked Jesus to help me, and He did it. I am a Christian now. The old thirst for drink bas gone."—New York Herald.

## The First Iron Bridge.

At the present day, when we are acsustomed to look upon iron as the chief constructive material with which civil engineers and architects all over the over built is a curious sight. This buidge, the arches of which were made of iron, was called "Ironbridge," and it was erected in 1778. It spans a little river in the county of Salop, on the milroad line from Shrewsbury to Worcester, in England. At the present day the structure is surrounded by a thriving little vilage, which took its name from the bridge. Several iron foundries have been established in the neighborhood. The

structure was a timid attempt at what has since developed into an extensive inof them are very small and cross a narrow country road, while the third and largest one spans the bed of the river. It s shout ninety-six feet long and weighs soil. 378 tons. The braces were cast at Coal- a red spot on the centre of each of their brookdale, every bar being composed of petals, and as they grow old the under two segments. Stephenson, the great surface becomes a dull red color."-Loncivil engineer, wrote as follows on the construction of this first iron bridge; When we bear in mind that the manipulation of cast iron was at the time of ts erection in its infancy we cannot help but feel convinced that unblushing au

dacity alone could conceive of such an enterprise, and the intelligence with which the details were outlined and exccuted is equal to the boldness of the con-The bridge is constantly used ception." and is in an excellent condition, a fact which disproves all the omninous clamorings of cranks that the pernicious in fluences of rust will sooner or latter bring danger to the iron bridges of to-day .-Boston Transcript.

## Wonders of Vegetation in California.

In California there are squashes that weigh three hundred pounds; there are mammoth grapevines; there are beets five feet in length and eighteen inches in diameter; there are corn fields in which the stalks are so tall that the ears cannot be reached by an ordinary-sized man; there are specimens of the pricklypear cactus twenty feet high, thickly fringed with great yellow fruit; there are vast mustard fields in which the plant shoots up a dozen or fifteen feet; and there are plenty of other grains, vegetables and fruits that are big beyond the dreams of the Eastern ignoramus. As to the flowers of California, what can be said? The heliotrope plant there is over six feet high, and there are dense heliotrope hedges covered with masses of flowers that perfume the air. The rose geranium there is a big bush with a thick stem,

the branches of which rise eighteen or twenty feet above ground, and it grows year after year, till it becomes a dense mass of aromatic verdure and blossom. The fuchsia there is a plant with a rtem as big as a good-sized tree, and its blos soms are to be seen alike in winter and in summer. The calla lily there is a mar vel; the rose is a still greater marvel, and we have an account of a California gar den in which there is a rose bush the main stem of which measures three feet around and the branches of which cover twelve thousand square feet of space .-Boston Transcript.

# Au Unhealthy City.

Cairo for a long time has been notorious is one of the most unhealthy cities of her size in the world, and is likely to remain so unless the French can be induced to abandon their present obstructive policy in Egypt. The town is practically without drainage, and year by year the necessity of remedying the evil becomes more urgent. Some time ago the Government took the matter in hand, employed a number of distinguished sanitary engineers, and prepared a scheme for a system of sewerage which is generally ad-

Roses Where a War Was Waged. One of the Wars of the Roses, the ercest and deadliest of them all, was fought on a field where, curiously enough, a rose peculiar to the spot world deal, the first iron bridge that was grows, or used to grow. It is a rare plant now, and the reason is explained by Mr. Leadman in his account of Yorkwhite battles, "Proslin Eboracensia," published by Messrs, Bradbury, Agnew & Co. After describing the terrible conflict at Towton on Palm Sunday, 1461, he says: "I cannot conclude this story of Towton Field without an allusion to the little dwarf bushes peculiar to the 'Field of the White Rose and the Red.' They are said to have been plentiful at the commencement of this century, but visitors have taken them dustry. There are three supports; two away in such numbers that they have become tare. Such vandalism is simply shameful, for the plants are said to be unique, and unable to exist in any other soil. The little roses are white, with

don Nours.

A. M. Pricet, Druggist, Shelbyville, Ind. says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure gives the best of satisfaction. Can get plenty of testimonials as it cures every one who takes it." Druggists sell it, 76.

Turne is at Richmond, Mo., a horse nine teen and three-quarter hands high. How a Student Makes Money,

How a Student Makes Money, Data Ranzas-1 an able to pay my board and tuition, wear good clothes and have money in my pocket by spending my odd hours and vacations pisting loweiry and tableware and selling pisters. I have made \$25 per day; never iess than \$4, 1 paid \$5 for my plater to H. K. Belno & Co., Columbus, O. Any one can profit by my experience by writ-ing there for circulars. A STUDENT. Causes no Nausea.

Dr. Hozsie's Certain Croup Cure is univer-saily conceded to be the only sure and safe remedy for croup soid. It speedly allays in-flammation to throat or lungs. Soid by drug-giste, or address A. P. Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y. Price 20 cts. FITS stopped free by DR. KLANE'S GREAT NERVER RESTORM. No its stor drat iny's one. Marvelouscures. Treatise and Striat bottle free. Dr. Kilne, #I Area St. Phils. P.



ONE ENJOYS 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 sys tem effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitua constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever pro-duced, pleasing to the taste and aoceptable 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

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Of Roxbury, Mass., says

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and \$1 bottles by all leading drug-gists. Any reliable druggist who **Harvest Excursions** may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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FREE The Finner ILLISTRATED CATAN Diamondas, Watches, Jewelry ware, Wefurnish every Sources ande, J. H. JOHNSTON & CO., 37 Union Figu

ite. A cure is certain. For

NEURALCIA,

LUMBACO,



A ringing noise in the ears, headache, deafness, eyes weak; obstruction of nose, dis-

charges falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, bloody and putrid; offensive breath; smell and taste impaired, and general debility. Not all of these symptoms at once. Probably only a few of them.

That's Catarrh.

A medicine that by its mild, soothing, cleansing and healing properties has cured the most hopeless cases. One that will cure you, no matter how bad your case or of how long standing. A medicine that doesn't simply palliate for a time, but produces perfect and permanent cures.

That's Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. A cash payment of \$500, not by you, as you might expect, but to you, if you can't be cured. It's an offer that's made in good faith, to prove their medicine, by responsible men, the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Remedy.

That's the kind of medicine to try. Doesn't it seem so?

# "August Flower"

How does he feel ?-He feels cranky, and is constantly experimenting, dieting himself, adopting strange notions, and changing the cooking, the dishes, the hours, and manner of his eating-August Flower the Remedy.

How does he feel ?-He feels at times a gnawing, voracious, insatiable appetite, wholly unaccountable, unnatural and unhealthy.-August Flower the Remedy.

How does he feel ?-He feels no desire to go to the table and a grumbling, fault-finding, over-nicety about what is set before him when he is there-August Flower the Remedy.

How does he feel ?---He feels after a spell of this abnormal appetite an utter abhorrence, loathing, and detestation of food; as if a mouthful would kill him-August Flower the Remedy.

How does he feel ?---He has irregular bowels and peculiar stools-August Slower the Remedy. @ NYN U-38

At LOW RATES

via Missouri Pacific Rv.

and Iron Mountain Route.

To Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Texas and all othis West and Southwest. Aug. 25, Sept. 15 and

That while in general a soft butter ter. melts at a lower temperature than a hard tween melting point and actual hardness. 7. That no relation can be traced between volatile fatty acids, except in the case of skim milk. That usually hardness and volatile acids vary inversely, hardness generally increasing and volatile acids decreasing, as the period of lacta-tion advances. - Oreamery Journal.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES. For breeding keep two or three geese for every gander.

If ducks are kept, be sure to have the duck house tight and dry.

During the summer eggs should never be used as nest eggs; there is too much risk of making a mistake that, to say the least, may not be pleasant.

Guineas are among the best foragers of all the fowls usually kept on the farm, and if allowed a good range will pick up the greater part of their own living. While an exclusive diet of grain is objectionable as a rule, yet at this season some grain must be supplied in order to keep the fowls in good, thrifty condition. One advantage in buying needed breeding fowls the latter part of sum-

mer or early fall is that a better selection can be had and the fowls be purchased at a lower price.

for laying. If given comfortable quarters they will lay regularly the greater part of the winter. Late hatched pullets will rately lay before spring.

The best plan of feeding bones to poultry is to pound them up into small the trees have begun to grow, leces about the size of grains of corn. plied in this way the fowls will prefer fresh bones to bone-meal.

Keep the laying nests clean. Fifthy ergs, especially during the summer, will at soll at the best prices, and it is often ome work to clean them. A cheaper way is to provide clean nesting material. If you suspect that your sheep have d them for a few minutes in a trough ntaining one part of the strong carbolic ld to 200 parts of water to disinfect

After the chickens are old enough to of given a free range the feeding coops uld all be gathered up and store i away until needed another season. A ittle care in this respect will save ex-

If the fowls appear droopy and lose appetite, it will often be a good plan to food them linseed meal. A gill of the ment given to ten heas twice a week will mnintaining good health and aid in brift.

Nest-egg gourds make the hest nosts; they are light, cherp, convenient, there is practically no danger of

grow a great deal in one night. As soon as they reach the length of three or four inches pick them. Some firms use them butter, there is no definite relation be- much smaller than that, but in this it will be necessary to consult the desires of those to whom they are to be sold.

> Experiments made in France with the sunflower gave a return of 1778 pounds of seed from an acre, yielding fifteen per cent, of oil (275 pounds) and eighty per cent, of cake. The product varies, of course, with the kind, the climate, the soil. The common oil is used chiefly for woolen dressing, lighting and soapmak-

ing in Europe. The purified article is largely employed for table use, and is considered equal to olive oil.

There seems to be an agreement nong the results of potato tests that good, average sized, well-ripened tubers need to be used for seed; that they need to be planted with plenty of room for healthy growth, and kept clean of weeds

and bugs. Beyond this there are difference of opinion, doubtless due to variety used, kind of soil and character of sea-5021. There is very little exact mathematics about potato growing.

Mr. Willard, at a meeting of fruit growers, said that he had for some years been in the habit of cutting off from one-half to one-third of the season's growth from his plum trees during the mild weather in the winter when the wood was not frozen hard, and he was well satisfied that it was profitable. On

Keep the March and early April pullets varieties which make a long, rampant or laying. If given comfortable quar-ers they will lay regularly the greater limbs are set full of fruit. By cutting back, short branches are forced out, which give more fruiting surface and a stronger tree: He does not prune after

Bloycle and Trotting Horse.

The mile record of the trotter Maud S. may be beaten by a bicyclist before it is toppled over by a horse. It is say years since the 2:084 mark was made at Cleveland, and, judging by the present out-look, the record will stand undisturbed during the year 1891. On the other hand, en exposed to the contagion of foot rot the bleyelists have been each year elipping off the seconds, until now the best English record has reached something like 2:16. But in 1885 we all thought Howell was doing something wonderful

when he made his mile in 2:43 over the Hampden Park bicycle track in this city. While the horses have been at a standstill the men have advanced by over twenty seconds .- Springfield Republican.

#### **Oncen Victoria's Watches.**

Queen Victoria has two beautiful little gold watches by Breguet, that are supposed to be one hundred years old. They have sliver dials, and are about the size of a two-shilling piece. One is a blind man's watch, the other is a repeater. Both go perfectly, and are in constant use. Her Majesty's favorite watch is a large plain age by the other ages rollin, down gold one by Mudge, the English maker, them, as is the case with It is about twice as big as an ordinary | man's watch .- Boston Transcript.

Miss Curzon, of the Toronto (Canada) University, has been acting as assistant public analyist since her graduation in 1889, and at the same time pursuing her studies at the Toronto Woman's Medical College.

Miss Mary Proctor, the daughter of Richard A. Proctor, has inherited her father's tastes and aptitude for astronomical science, and frequently contributes articles upon those subjects to the periodicals.

Mrs. Richardson, wife of Dr. T. G. Richardson, was given \$100,000 for the purpose of building a new medical col-lego in New Orleans, on a site which was recently purchased by the Educational Board for \$35,000.

Fraulein Knutson was lately chosen cantor, organist, and bellringer in a little town named Holland, near Gothenberg, in Sweden, by a great majority of votes. Petitions were presented to the King to declare the election invalid, but he has finally confirmed it.

Miss Charlotte Nichols, of Empire City, Oregon, can use a rifle in a way that would do credit to any masculin sportsman. She has a record of having slain several deer this season, and recently she shot a bear that crossed her path while she was out horseback riding.

Among the old-fashioned colors which are appearing again is snuff brown. Maize-colored muslin organdle, and chambery gowns are trimmed with snuff brown laces, surahs or chiffons, and doves, hats and parasols are fast turning

soull color, now that fall draws near. A Vienna despatch says that "there is great demand for women physicians in Bosnia, the Moslem women refusing to be treated by male doctors. The Austrian Government is engaging all the female graduates of the medical school at Zurich to locate in Bosnia, guaranteeing their income up to a certain figure."

Mrs. H. S. Gould, of Georgia, is a nilroad woman. She gave her means ad efforts to the building of the Cova deal to do with its management, id is said to have had a share in the uilding of the Middle Georgia & Atlanic Railroad. She also runs a farm of 400 nores.

## Offenbach's "Evil Eye."

The composer Offenbach was credited by the superatitious with possessing that malign influence known as the "evil ,<sup>6</sup> and even now the people of Etre-believe that the handsome Villa eye, Orphee he built there is subject to this diabolic charm. It is certain that every tenant of the house since Offenbach died has met with sudden death or financial dianstor. Consequently the villa, though one of the most desirable seaside homes in France, remains unoccupied and shunned by the townspeople .-- Philadelphia Tolegram.

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES.

Record

the list.

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Eight polls have been taken this year in Canada under the Scott Act, and in six cases prohibition was adopted.

Chicago capitalists are projecting six ad-ditional large breweries. They intend to flood the World's Fair with beer.

Any man giving drink to an aboriginal or half-casts of any district in Fijl is liable to a penrity of £50, or imprisonment. The Philadelphia W. C. T. U. holds meet-ings weekly in the Philadelphia almshouse and hospital. The meetings are well at-tonded and looksed forward to with great delight by the inmates.

The report of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue for 1890-'91 shows that the con-sumption of run in the United Kingdom for the period named amounted to 4,478,718 gal-long against 4,291,455 gallons in 1889-'90, or an increase of 187,265 gallons.

an increase of 187,263 gallons. The report of the temperance committee of the Wesleyan church states that there are 3714 bands of hope, with a membership of 376,340, an increase of 145 bands and 5350 monters. The number of bands connected with Sunday-schools 3375, with 330,175 mem-bers, an increase of 6805. The number of temperance societies is 773, with 51,545 mem-bers, an increase of 190 societies and 5964 members. members.

Members. Among the savages of New Guines there is a tribe of people called Papuans. A Queensland gentleman has given a most favorable account of them as a healthy and vigorous people. They have no knowledge of any intoxicating drink—not even kava, the Fijian beverage made from pain. "Therefore," mays the chronicher, "If they do not inhibe the vicious tastes of civilization, there is no reason why they should not there is no reason why they should not perpetuate their race for many centuries to

Two MU.WAUKEE girls climbed to the top of the Pabet brewery chimney-a height of 225 feet-and were wildly cheered by thousands of spectators. They were pretty high up in the sir, and had good nerve, surely; but their performance will not make them famous nor raise them higher in the estimation of those who read of their tom-boy exploit.

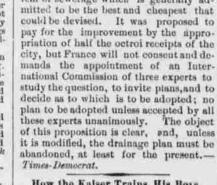
# A LifeSaved

well known pump makers of that place. He is a member of Ramsay Engine Co. He says:

"My wife without doubt owes her life to Hood" Savaparilla. A few years ago fine was at death's door, due to blood poleoning, or as physicians ag presents. After everything size falled Rood's Savaparilla towards her out of the scient all right. Sines then all income and force in this with numbers and hoadanne, sur continues raking

# Hood's Sarsaparilla

and is grainally getting over these troubles. By clings to Book's, takes uptting one, and we builters it will effect a complete core,"



It is said that 506,832 persons are

members of the Congregational Church

in this country, and more than one-fifth

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live in Massachusetts, which thus heads

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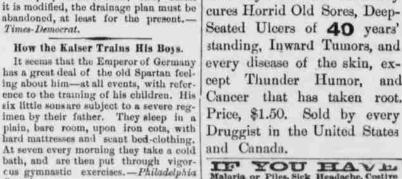
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Cold in the Head it has no equal.



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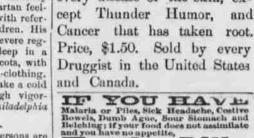
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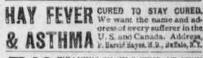
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