Few Feet Are Mates. "Few people's feet are mates," mused

the Broadway shoe dealer yesterday, as a customer departed. "Which foot is the largest?" "That depends."

"But how do you manage!" "Oh, easy enough. The difference isn't great enough to cause any serious annoyance. However, the latest thing in the shoe line is intended for just such cases. It is known as the reversible

"That's odd." "Both odd and even. This shoe," added the dealer, "is made with a flat sole. You will also observe that the shoe is not turned for the right nor the left, as in ordinary shoes, but, being absolutely straight along the inner edge of the sole, may readily be worn on either

"Shoes of this pattern are belived to be easier on the feet than the common article with turned soles. So if your feet are not mates, as is the case with most people, you may sleep sound at night now, for your case has been attended to in a scientific manner."—New York

Five million dollars was paid out last season by summer tourists and boarders in New Hampshire alone.

Frances Willard and Dr. Keeley.

The Waman's Christian Temperance Union Indorses the Gold Cure for Drankenness.

Brankeaness.

Miss Frances E. Willard, President of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, recently drew down a storm of criticism and adverse comment upon berself and the organization she represents by announcing that the Keely cure for drunkenness and the opium habit was being "boomed" by the press for political purposes. This statement was so manifestly absurd that the leading journals of the country at once dealed it in editorials, giving as proof of its falseness a number of cases of babitual inchricty which have undoubtedly been cured by the Keeley Richloride of Gold. Miss Willard, who is careful to correct a mistake when she makes one, has to correct a mistake when she makes one, has since investigated the Gold cure, and now comes forward with a letter publicly avowing her faith in the Keeley cure, and declaring her sympathy with the great work being done by it. The Eastern branch of the Keeley Institute at White Plains, New York, is convined to the treat with a more craftle. is coming to the front with a most gratify ing percentage of cures of drunkenness and the drug habit. Men who have frequented institutions for inetriates for years w thou benefit are, almost without exception, cured of their disease at the White Plains Keeley Institute, and after the three or four weel Institute, and after the three or four weeks of treatment return to their families with health fully restored and ambitious to redeem the past. The medical profession, which was at first antagonistic to the Gold cure, has been convinced of its effectiveness by the good which has been done at White Plains, and physicians throughout the Eastern States now send their patients to the institute. Drunkenness is undoubtedly a disease, and in the Keeley Gold treatment a remedy has at last been discovered. Moreremedy has at last been discovered. More-over the cure is effected without restraint or by the care is effected without restrain or physical psin, the treatment consisting of a hypodermic injection of the Bichloride of Gold, and also the remely taken internally. It seems a very simple way out of a great evil. The branch at White Plains is under the direct supervision of the parent house. The treatment is identical with that admin istered by Dr. Keeley.

A Frenchman bas invented a flying machine in which he flew 100 yards.

#### Out of Sorts

Describes a feeling peculiar to persons of dysceptic tendency, or caused by change of climate, season or ffe. The stomach is out of order, the head aches or

#### The Nerves

seem strained to their utmost, the min't is confused and irritable. Tota condition finit an excellent corrective in Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by its regulating and toning powers, soon

Restores Harmony to the system, and gives strength of mind, nerves and body. N. B. Be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Nothing on Earth MAKE HENS LAY

Sheridan's Condition Powder! If you can't get it send to us.

It is absolutely pure. Highly concentrated. In quantity it costs less than a feath of a cent a day. Strictly a roung chick. World more than gold when here moult famile for 50 cents in stamps, five packages 31. 31-4 in fact, by mail \$1.30. Six cane \$5.00, express paid. Sample copy of HEST POLLTRY PAPER Sent Free LA JOHNSON & CO., 20 Unstonn House St., Boston, Mass.

# JOHNSON'S

Stiff Joints and Strains Full particulars from Price.

TUTT'S TINY LIVER PILLS reall the virtues of the larger ones; pally effective; purely vegetable.

YOU WILL SAVE MONEY,
Time, Pain, Trouble
and will CURE
CATARRH
by using Ely's Cream Balm

NYN U-43 RAG GARPET LOOM

HAY FEVER Cured to Stay Cured. &ASTHMA Consists. Address P. Heroid Hayes, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

VEPAY SALARY TO LIVE MEMORY FOR THE PAY FOR part time. Out I Free, Experience not need J. Eugene Whitney, Ruchester, N. V. THOME STUDY, ROOK-SERFERD, Histories Survivalence of Transcanding, Arthonology, Survivalet, Study States, St. Transcander, Valence, States, St. Transcander, Valence, 432 built of, Fuffalo, N. V.

AGENTS WANTED ON SALARY. ACTIVATION AND ADDRESS CENT OF A STAR CASE Frings and Middless Constitution and Middless and Mid THE FATTENING OF STEERS

HOW CORN IS SCIENTIFICALLY TURNED INTO TISSUE.

The Beginning in the Great Corn Belt-The Final Ending at the Slaughter House.

Western dressed beef, says the New York Times, is sound corn converted into flesh by scientific processes that have been evolved by a generation of stock farmers and packers working hand in hand. The best dressed beef is that of the steer fattened upon the ranges of the so-called "corn belt" which, roughly speaking, includes a large portion of Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Kansas and Nobraska.

An inclosure of five acres is considered amply sufficient for the feeding of a herd of five hundred or a thousand steers. Feeders endeavor to include a portion of some natural water course within the feeding pens. Otherwise, water is furnished by driven wells, which, upon the Western prairie lands, are sure to tap a water bearing stratum a few feet beneath the surface. The water is pumped by windmills. The feeder also tries to include clumps of trees and broken areas of bluff within the feeding pen. In the winter, when the blizzards come sweeping down from the pole, the shelter of bluffs and trees enables the cattle to survive an otherwise fatal storm. In the centre of the feeding pen is a large rack, three feet across the base, and enlarging toward the top. These hay racks hold three tons of hay and slso furnish shelter. They are kept filled with hay, and the steer is at all times allowed to eat its

After it has become accustomed to its new lodgings it is fed with corn, not getting much at first for our it may "founder." The first few days the steer is fed sparingly "snap corn," which is corn upon the ear with the husk unre moved, each steer being allowed a half dozen ears. This allowance is increased day by day, and at the end of four weeks the steer is disposing of half a bushel of shelled corn per day. Hereafter it may eat as much shelled corn as it wants, and if it is strong and healthful it has passed one of the most critical periods of corn-feeding. If a number of the steers are found to be sick or siling, the herd is deprived of much of its corn ration, and the processs of "putting them upon their feed" is begun over again.

No dogs are allowed about the in-"Scrub" Western cattle are excluded from the pens where the na-tives are being fed. Western "scrubs" have a trace of wild and lawless blood in their veins, and upon the least occasion are liable to create a row. A steer that is suffering from wet and cold does not increase in flesh. It is, therefore, necessary to have a part of the yard dry, where the cattle may rest and find protection from the wind. Feeding-cattle are allowed all the water that they can drink, but as cold water checks the digestive processes, the water is kept constantly warm by a fire beneath the water troughs.

In the winter time the cattle huddle together for mutual protection against cold and wind. When there is any protection in the way of bluffs or trees, cattle rarely freeze. The great fatality among cattle on Western ranches is due to absolute lack of protection, and rarely to the intense cold itself. Many range cattle owe their death to the fact that they uncover the prairie grasses with their noses rather than with their hoofs. When the "northers" sween down scross the plains the crust upon the snow becomes thick, and the cattle often strive in vain to break the hard covering, and of starvation It upon the feeding ranch when the banks of gray clouds upon the horizon indicate that a blizzard is at hand. These fierce storms often continue for three or four days without intermission. During a blizzard cattle in an exposed yard will keep on the move as long as possible, finally they huddle close together at the lower end of the enclosure, and seldom freeze when in good condition. If there is a shed close at hand insufficient for the accommodation of the entire herd, the animals outside push until many of

those in the bunch are thrown down and trampled under foot. The steer is kept on full feed from four to six months, as its condition and the constantly-varying market may demand. Under the most favorable conditions it will gain three pounds a day. Ordinarily it will increase its weight by a daily increment of a pound and a quartwo pounds, and has gained 300 pounds during the stay in the feeding pen. The quality of the beef is better, and a steak from the steer will be found streaked with innumerable lines of fat This fat is hard corn converted into animal tissue. Hogs are fattened with cattle. Like all other natural products the steer attains a certain stage of perfection. Such a steer is "ripe," and should be hurried off to the shambles without delay. An experienced feeder is able to

tell at a glance when the animals of his herd are ripe. The steer, when "ripe," is broad acros the back, its body is large and round, and its hide is sleek and glossy. It spends a large portion of the time on the ground, class with difficulty and soon lies down again. It is now a different and mal from the flerce steer that left the far Western range. From thirty to thirty-four steers could then be transported in a single cattle-car. Now eighteen can barely find standing room in a similar space. The access of marketable beef equals 650 pounds. During the process of conversion the steer has used up two acres of wild prairie pasture, has devoured a ton and a half of prairie hay, or millet, has consumed ninety bushels of shel'ed corn, and has made from four to six pounds of beef from each bushel of shelled corn,

Now that the steer is ripe, the feeder is confronted with another serious problem. He must hasten the anima to the slaughter house, 600 miles away, and this transfer must be accomplished without the loss of an undue amount of Upon the day of shipping the animals are turned out of the yards, and upon their arrival at the tracks are driven into small pens, thence up a

shute, and into the cattle cars. The method of transportation is barbarous. Cattle are wedged into the cars like sardines in a box. This is necessary, because if the animals are permitted to lie down they are liable to be trodden to death beneath the hoofs. Long before the car is loaded to its full capacity it would seem impossible to The impossiforce another animal in. ble is dobe, however, and the last steer is pushed into a mere crack, which the during the Civil War.

feeders open up in the file of standing animals. The torments endured by the eattle upon their two days' trip to Chicago can only be surmised. No steer has yet been given toogue to voice its sorrows. The whole body of animals moves as one at every oscillation of the car. When the train stops suddenly they are thrown violently against one another, and the final egress from the car often shows their ribs bare and bleeding. After being turned out of the cars they are fed several times before arriving at their destination. Improved cattle cars are slowly supplanting those of the old-fashioned type. Profit, and not philanthropy, has induced their use. The new cars are divided into compartments holding three steers each. Each compartment is provided with hay racks and water troughs, which are filled from

the roof. Upon their arrival at Chleago or Kansas City the cattle are taken in charge by the commission men. Cattle shrink rapidly in flesh in a strange yard, and the price of stock-yard feed is exorbitant. It therefore, necessary to sell the cattle upon the day of their arrival. So the nuission man rides about the yard on horseback till he finds a customer. The steers are sold by the hundredweight, and are immediately weighed in a large pen which is balanced upon a scale. Be fore entering the weighing pen the steers are watered, and, as they have not tasted water for twelve hours, they often contume 100 pounds of water upon a warm and sultry day.

After drinking, the steer is forced

ap an inclined plane and enters the slaughter house. At Armour's establishment a trained steer is employed to lead the cattle into the slaughter pen. The decoy animal enters a shute leading into into the slaughter pen and the guileless country steers follow confidently. When they are once within the leader slips out by a side exit and the herd finds itself inclosed within a heavily planked alloy. The animals are driven one by one into smaller pens opening upon either side. Heavy doors bar their egress. A man passing along the causeway above strikes the animal with a mallet and it falls to the floor. Four butchers rush in and pass keen-edged knives across the throat of the steer. A chain is attached to a leg and the body of the steer is swung up into the air. The carcass is then skinned, the head is cut off, the body is cut in half and allowed to cool, is then quartered, and, after hanging in cold storage for twenty-tour hours, is standard dressed beef, ready for shipment.

No portion of the steer is allowed to go to waste. The hair is used for placter, the hoofs are converted into gelating, the horns are steamed and rolled out for various uses, the tongues are canned, and the shreds of meat about the head are scraped off and utilized. The hide is cured, the skull is burned for bone ash, the tail appears in oxtail soup, the blood is utilized in making rare and expense dyes and chemicals, and the waste is used for fertilizer. Such exact and scientific methods of feeding and slaughter have driven the small feeders and butchers out of competition in the West. They can only afford to handle the poorer grades of beef which are neglected by the larger firms.

Before entering upon his fattening season the feeder lays out a detailed plan of action. A leaf from the account book of a Nebraska cattle feeder will read

somewhat as follows:	
83) range cattle. To corn	0611 1000 700
Total\$11	,311
Cost per head to feed	834 26 3 4
Cost to fatten one steer and one hog. 1340 pounds beef at 4)4 cents (on farm)	\$67 60

Loss per head on beef ..... This is where the hog steps in. In following the steer he has increased from 150 to 300 pounds. The feeder's account, therefore, reads as follows:

390 pounds pork at 4 cents per pound... \$19 

Total selling price hog and steer.... \$72
Total cost hog and steer..... 67 Total gain on hog and steer ..... \$ 5 

How England Could Take Chicago. In two weeks after a declaration of war, asserts Colonel Theodore A. Dodge in the Forum, England could place fifty gunboats on the Lakes and more than thirty armored vessels in the harbors of our leading cities, and could concentrate 75,000 regular troops in Canada, backed by a sturdy militia ready to march across our border; while in twice that time part of her Asiatic squadron could sail through the Golden Gate. Our Luke frontier is a cobweb. No land defences of such towns as Chicago, situated on the shore itself, could save them from bombardment. The best army could not protect Chicago against a mediocre modera fleet. The shipping and commerce of the Lakes is attractive. The goods affoat and ashore suffice to pay a huge war indemnity. They are all at the mercy of an Eoglish flotilla. Some people imagine that modern war has been humanized out of such measures as bombardment. But Paris was bombarded in 1870; so was Strasburg, and its beautiful cathedral spire was seriously injured. War has no aesthetic maxims. The occupation of a seaport leaves no alternative but submission and the payment of a heavy ransom-or bombardment. In a town like Chicago this would be followed by fire, and we all rumember the \$200,000,000 lost in the

Perennial Rye.

The Russian investigators, A. F. Batalin, a naturalist, and member of the Imperial Botanic Garden of St. Petersburg, Russia, and L. F. Kandouroff, a farmer of Stavropolsk province, are said to have made the discovery that under certain condition rye becomes a peranni d plant, and also that with proper culture several crops may be harvested in one year. These nclusions are the result of observations and experiments extending over a period of several years. Their importance, if true, is obvious. The plant known as Sicilian mountain rye grows wild Sicily, Spain, Morocco, Greece, Asia Minor, Persia and the Caucasus, and is very similar in quality to Russian rye. Frue perennial rye has long existed in a fluid form .- Prongune.

More than 600,000 pension certificates have been issued for disabilities incurred

### TEMPERANCE.

DOOTORS WHO DRINK.

According to a recently enacted law in Georgia no physician or surgeon, if once convicted of drunkenness, can ever again practice his profession in that State. The Cincinnati Tunes-Star, in suggesting a similar law for Ohio, says: "It is but a few days suce a Cincinnati physician was taken off the streets suffering from delirium tremens, while still another is locked up in the workhouse, convicted of habitual drunkenness. It is not many years since one of the most prominent men in the Cincinnati Medical society, conscious of his consuming appetite for rum, invariably wrote his prescriptions twice, each time keeping a copy, thinking thus to escape any mistake which he was fearful his dipsomanis might lead him into."

TOTAL ABSTINENCE LEAGUES. The Massachusetts Total Abstinence So-

The Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society has inagurated a plan of work looking to the organization of temperance leagues in every city and town in the State. The plan of work embraces the following departments: Public meetings, work among children, circulation of the total abstinence plege among adults, the distribution of temperance and no-license literature, securing a large no-license vote in all the cities and towns and the enforcement of existing laws. The membership will consist of residents of cities and towns over eighteen years of age. The constitution is flexible and adapted to every locality. The necessity of such organizations is apparent when one realizes that less than ten per cent, of the population under forty years is pledged to total abstinence. The society invites all classes of temperance workers to co-operate with this effort to establish local societies.

A MOTHER'S PORTITION TESTED It is doubtful if a mother's fortitude and and the desired in a mother's formade and endurance can be put to a stronger test than to be obliged to fight single-handed against starvation, whilst shielding her children from the brutalities of a dranken purent. Such a woman hardly ever manifests her stea a woman narray ever manness her bitter anguish, except, perhaps, to a spirit-ual adviser, who can do little else for her than counsel patience and resignation. Her virtue and her suffering are not known to

virtue and her suffering are not known to the world. Even her own collidren, whom the sottish behavior of a drunken parent has prejudiced against all the surroundings of home, are soon eager to leave her. They gladly embrace the first opportunity to cast their lot among strangers.

The Catholic Church cannot refuse to give her hearty support to a movement which is destined to deliver from misery a numerous class of virtuous mothers and their helpless infants—it is not too late—if the demon of alcohol has not already buried its crooked harpy claws in the vitals of society.—Rev. George Zurcher.

DRINK AND THE SATIVE BACES.

A member of a Naval Lodge of Good Teru plas, on board of one of the British naval vessels on the west coast of Africa, in a let-ter read at the late anniversary meeting of the Drink and Native Races Association,

We are out here on the spot, and can see We are out here on the spot, and can see for ourselves the immense evils arising from this devilish traffic. In the steamers which brought us out to the Cape of Good Hope to join our ships were two missionaries with cases of Bibles, etc., to bring the glad tidings of great joy unto the poor benighte heathens, and down in the hold of the sam heathens and down in the hold of the same vessel were 2100 gallons of Holland gin and 1500 gallons of rum intended for the self-same heathens. Now, my brothers and sisters, please ask yourselves. What good is it sending our missionaries to enlighten the negro when we allow the devil and his agents to send out that which utterly destroys the good they may be en-abled to do? We scamen, although, as it were, on the scene of battle, are helpless to do anything in this matter except to urge were, on the scene of battle, are helpless to do anything in this matter except to urge the poor blacks to abstain from the drink; but when we speak to them on the subject, they tell us, "White man bring it, white man drink it, and the black man drink it." And black man does drink it and dies in con sequence. One of the objects for which our ship is stationed here, is the suppression of the slave trade, but the ships of all sorts that pass in and out of the rivers have on board that which binds the negroes with worse chains than those which Wilberforce broke asunder, which holds them in stronger bonds than Abraham Lincoln untied in America, and which binds them in slavery more degrading, more debasing and more more degrading, more debasing and more damning than any for which the brave men of the Northern States went to war with their Southern brethren to abolish.

SAD LESSON PROM LIFE. "The Women's Christian Temperance Union is very well," said a gentleman to me, "but women make more drunkards than their society reforms." It was a sweeping statement, and I asked him to explain. "Women like their cordisis and their tonics," said he, "and alcohol forms an important part of all of them. They are apt to keep them on hand, for their stomach's sake and often infirmities, and mix what they call a harmless m dicine for their husbands or sons when they come home tired or out of sorts. when they come home tired or out of sorts, so that the liquor habit is formed and the men go to salcons, where they can get stronger drink. Here is a case in point. I knew a man, honest and capable, a good husband and father. His wife was weakly. husband and father. His wife was weakly. Very often she would ask her nurse to make her a whisky punch, and to give some to Jamie if he came in tired after a day's work. The habit grew on him, he drank stronger liquors, business failed, he neglected his family, and they became very poor. His delicate wife would have suffered from actual want, but an aunt dying about that time left her \$3000. Her husband wanted the money to begin business again, but his wife would not trust him; she was consumptive, her children might be left destitute.

"There was a stormy scene when he de-

"There was a stormy scene when he de-manded the money and she refused, and partly under the influence of liquor, he struck her. They separated, and she never saw hin again. Sorrow developed her dis-case, and not long before her death, she sent saw him again. Sorrow developed her discase, and not long before her death, she sent
for me. 'I want you to be kind to Jamie,'
said she, '.or it was my fault that
he took to drink; I see it now.
He did not care for liquor till
I coaxed him to take it. But I did not
dream it was more than a medicine.' Again
and again she would moan in a heartbroken
voice, 'It was my fault. Jamie would never
have been a drunkard if I had not given him
a taste of liquor' And this sorrow went
with her to the grave. Jamie did not need
my care long. He was taken up in the street
intozicate's soon after his wife's death, and
being sick in the jail, I had him sent to the
hespital, where his sorrowful life soon ended.
But if women would be careful about the
brandy in preserves, the wine in sauces, the
pleasant tasting tonies, the little sip before
going to bed, there would be less drunkenness
among the men, and fewer heartbroken
women to sob out, 'I am to blame?' 'It is
my fault?' "—Fractical Farmer.

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES The road to rule is broad; but its entrance is generally through the side-door. The English syndicate has bought another brewery in St. Louis for \$10,000,000, A prohibition clause in title-deeds has been decided to be valid by a far-off court in In-

Frances E. Willard has cancelled her fall engagements for addresses, owing to the feebleness of her aged mother. The Indiana Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows recently decided to exclude liquor-sellers from the organization in future.

The aggregate whisky production of the Kentucky distilleries for the year ending June 30, 1891, was 33,392,592 gallons. Great Britian and Ireland last year drank 567,000,000 gallons of beer, 42,000,000 gallons more than were consumed in Germany. "Saloons on wheels" are a new invention

in Sloux City, Iowa, for illegal liquor-seiling and evading the legal penalties therefor.

The police report states that the licensed houses in London, England, number 14,085, giving one to every 413 of the population. Of the 30,000 criminals in German prisons 14,000 were arrested for crimes committed under the influence of intoxicating drinks. Of 600 cases treated for inebriety, at the Fort Hamilton (N. Y.) Inebriates Home, 365 had one or more relatives addicted to in-

"Liquid broad" is the very illusory name given by an enterprising brower to his bot-tled best, as "food for the sick and beverage for the well,"

#### HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

CLEAR SEIN WATER.

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. Keep 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 .- New York Journal.

WOOD STAIN.

Perhaps you have a hardwood floor, or a floor which you wish to stain so that it will have the semblance of natural wood. A very serviceable, dark, reddish brown stain is made by dissolving one and one-half ounces of permanganate of potash in a gallon of water. Stir the solution thoroughly with a stick, and put it down with a painter's flat brush, working rapidly and with the grain of the wood. If the stain is not dark enough apply another when the first is dry. Afterward "set" the stain by rubbing in three coats of linseed oil. Rub the oil in along with the grain of the wood and let each coat become thoroughly dry. Finally, polish with bees-wax and turpentine. Apply with the flannel and polish with a brush. The polishing should be repeated once a week. The floor should be dusted daily. -New York Commercial Advertiser.

AN EXCELLENT WAY TO COOK CARRAGE. The following is an excellent way to cook cabbage: Choose a firm, nice cabbage, pick off the outside leaves and plunge the cabbage into boiling water, pressing it down in the center to allow the water to penetrate and loosen the leaves. Then place the cabbage on a meat board and open each leaf gently until you reach the center, out of which cut a piece about the size of an egg. Fill this space where you have cut out the heart with a mixture of minced cold meat or chicken, chopped bacon and two well beaten eggs; bring the nearest leaves well over to reform the heart and fill each space between the leaves with a thin layer of the mince bringing each leaf back as nearly as possible to its original place. Lay two strips of bacon sidewise over the cabbage and tie it all around with thick thread so it cannot fall to pieces. Make a nice brown gravy and pour over the cabbage; in this simmer the cabbage gently for four hours.

—New York World.

A GOOD CLEANSING PREPARATION. A lady called for this migture at a drug store: One quart of deodorized benzine, one drachm of sulphuric ether, one drachm of chloroform, two drachms of alcohol, and just enough cologne to make it pleasant. When she had gone, the clerk remarked to a spectator: you know what she wanted that preparation for? You would not be far out of the way if you guessed she was going to wash some soiled gloves. That is of the best and cheapest preparations for cleansing that I know of. You pour a little of the mixture into a clean bowl, and wash the gloves in it as you would wash anything with soap and water. If the gloves are of a cheap kind, it is best to dry them on the hand, but a fine cloth, after having been rubbed to smooth out the wrinkles, may be hung on the line to dry like an ordinary garment. The preparation is an excellent thing to have handy, not only for rejuvenating gloves, but for removing grease spots from clothing and carpets, and for sponging coat collars and felt hats. The ladies in this town could save considerable money by following that one's ex-

Broiled Ham-Slice thin, if very salt, soak in cold water, wipe dry, lay on a gridiron, sprinkle with pepper; broil over a very hot fire. Take up and pour melted butter over.

Hamburg Steaks-Take one pound of round steak, chop very fine; add a tablespconful of onion juice, half a teaspoon-ful of sait and a pinch of black popper; mix well; moisten the hands in cold water, take up two tablespoonfuls of the mixture and form in small, round cakes. Fry in boiling lard, and when brown on one side, turn. Serve with brown gravy.

Lemon Pie-Two tablespoons sugar and one teaspoon butter creamed to gether, and yolks of two eggs well Dissolve a teaspoonful of corn starch in half a teacupful of sweet milk and add; then add the juice and grated rind from one lemon and bake in a lined pie plate. When baked, add the whites, well beaten, with two tableappons of sugar; return to oven and brown.

Fish a la Riene-Pick a pound of fish to pieces. Put a tablespoonful of butter in a frying-pan, let melt and stir in a tablespoonful of flour; stir well, pour in half a pint of milk and stir until it boils. Add the fish, with three chopped mushrooms, a little salt and pepper, and set the frying-pan over boiling water. Beat the yelk of an egg lightly, add it with a tablespoonful of copped parsley. Mix and serve in shells.

Raspberry Vinegar-Take ripe rasp berries, put them in a pan and mash them with a large wooden spoon or masher. Strain the juice through a jelly bag, and to each pint of juice add one pound of loaf sugar and one quart of vinegar. When the sugar has dissolved place the whole over the fire in a preserving kettle and let it boil a minute or two and skim it. When cold bottle it, oork it well and it will be fit for use.

Real Boston Baked Beans-Boil one pint of beans in a half gallon of water an hour. Then pour off water; put the beans in a large pan, pour over them half a pall of cold water and wash thoroughly. Repeat this several times, until the skins of the beans are all washe I o I. Place the beans in a half gallon stone jar or crock, cover with water, add a pound of fat pork or bacon, a tablespoon of molasses, and a little salt and bake all day. Must be kept covered tightly, and, if it gets too dry add more water.

Pistachio Cream Cake-One-half cup butter, two cups sugar, one cup milk, whites of three eggs, two and three quaters cups flour, two teaspoons baking-powder, one-half teaspoon almond. Cream the butter, add the sugar, milk, eggs beaten till foamy, almond and flour mixed with baking powder. Bake in shallow pans, and fill with one cup rich cream, half cup powdered sugar, half cup pistachio-nuts, half cup almonds Whip the cream stiff with a beater; add the sugar, and the nuts chopped and pounded fice.

### There are rabbits in Tasmania which

have developed toe-nails by climbing trees. The climbing also keeps the nails worn down, so they do not have to be cut. Here is a solution for the trouble-some toe-nall problem which some human beings may desire to imitate. Buffalo Express.

There is a vigorous and determined movement on foot among the men in Philadelphia against the promisenous surrendering of seats in public conveyances to women.

E. B. Watthall & Co., Druggists, Horse Cave Ry., say: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cures every one that takes it." Sold by Druggists, 750. QUEEN VICTORIA has fifty living descen

The demands of society often induce ladies to use quack stimulants when feeling badly. They are dangerous! Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is adapted to such

#### Commendable.

All claims not consistent with the high character of Syrup of Figs are purposely avoided by the Cal. Fig Syrup Company. It acts gently on the kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the system effectually, but it is not a cure-all and makes no pretensions that every bottle will

A King in the Family. Dr. Horsie's Certain Croup Cure for colds coughs, croup and pneumonia has no rival Cures without names or any disarrangement Sold by druggists or mailed on receipt of 50 cts Address A. P. Hoxie, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Convenience of Solia Trains. The Eric is the only railway running solid trains over its own tracks between New York and Chicago. No change of cars for any class of passengers. Rates lower than via. any other first-class line.

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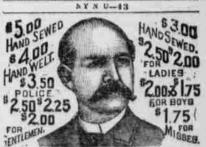
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