The Remains of Columbus.

The remains of Columbus were taken to San Dominge in 1536 from Seville, Spain, and were deposited in the church of the cathedral. They were found there in 1878 by an architect who was renairing the cathedral, at one side of the altar, in a brick vault made for a recelving-tomb for his remains when they were removed from Spain. The inscription on the inner side of the lid of the leaden casket containing the remains reads, in Spanish: "Illustrious and wise Barron, Don Cristoval Colon."-Frank

Human Hair Embroideriug.

There is a very interesting historical cushion at the South Kensington Museum, London, England, said to have been worked by a lady enamored of James I, in which human hair occurs in the embroidery. The hearts of the Royal roses, seeded and barbed, are worked in two shades of bair-the one goldenvellow, no doubt the worker's; the other a sandy shade, probably the King's .-

Conductor E. D. Leonis, Detroit, Mich., says: "The effect of Hall's Catarrh Cure is renderint." Write him about it. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

A STATUR of Joan of Arc has been unveiled at Beaurevoir, France, A Pleasing Sense

Of health and strength renewed and of ease and comfort follow the use of Syrup of Figs, as it acts in barmony with nature to effectually cleanse the system when costive or billious, For sale in 50c, and \$1 bottles by all leading

their mirror see beside their satisfied reflection the calm and earnest face of Ly.du E. Pinkham. They can tell you why.

Wise Mathers Use Dr. Hoxsle's Certain Croup Cure, the only remedy in the world that will cure a violent case of croup in hair an hour. No spinm. Sold by droggists or mailed on receipt of 50 cts. Ad-dress A. P. Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Convenience of Solid 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.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No its after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kilne, till Arch St., Philla., Pa. The Lydia E. Finkham Medicine Co., Lynn Mass, are giving away a beautiful lifustrated book, "Gunie to Hearth and Etiquette." La-dies should so __their address and stamp for

TWO THINGS

In Regard to Catarrh Ist, It is a tonstitutional Disease: and 2d, It Requires a Constitutional Remedy.

These two facts are now so well known to the medical fraternity that least applications, like smifts and inhalants, are regarded as at best likely to give only temporary relief. To effect a permanent cure of entarrh requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which by purifying the blood, repairing the discussed tissues, and imparting healthy tone to the effected organs, does give thorough and "I want to say for the benefit of suffering bumanity,

A Permanent Cure for Catarrh. West requested to take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

I did so, and after using three or four bottles I am



Sheridan's Condition Powder!

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment

It is an old-fashion notion that medicine has to taste bad to do any good.

Scott's Emulsion is codliver oil with its fish-fat taste lost-nothing is lost but the taste.

This is more than a -matter of comfort. Agreeable taste is always a help to digestion. A sickening taste is always a hindrance. There is only harm in taking cod-liver oil unless you digest it. Avoid the taste.

Scorr & Bowne, Chemists, 132 South 5th Avenue, New York. Your draggast keeps Scort's Emulson of cod-liver oft-all draggast everywhere do. gr.

WAN'S TANKERS HE SMALLEST PILL IN THE WORLD! TUTT'S TINY LIVER PILLS have all the virtues of the larger ones; equally effective; purely vegetable. Exact size shown in this border.

.......... AGENTS WANTED ON SALAST.

HOME THE DY, MORE-RECEIVE, Haveners For a)
THE THE STATE OF THE STATE SICK WALK, NAMEDIA, WHETEHED ROCTALS got with and Kirsp with. Health Holger roles have. Sich, a year, Sample Capy tree. Dr. J., H. DYE, Editor, Bullalo, N. V.

KANSAS FARMS OHAR, R. Wilseller, testucier, france THE FARM AND GARDEN.

DE KIND TO YOUR HORSE. Don't start your horse off with a cut

but not too hasty, as is apt to be the case if he has been started with a severe cut.-Rider and Driver.

TO KEEP A SILO FROM BOTTING.

How to keep a sile from rotting is what the Wisconsin professors have been studying. The best remedy seems to be ventilation. It is well known that a plank must be kept either constantly sonked with water or else free from water, to prevent it from rotting. It is the act of wetting and drying that does the damage. As it is not practical to keep the planks of a silo always wet, the next thing to do is to keep them dry by ventilation, such as dead air spaces, with a slight opening for a current of air to move in.—American Dairyman.

PASTURE TREES.

There are more pastures in this country without trees than those that are provided with these blessings to livestock. There need not be many, but a few trees scattered over a farm not only add to the beauty of the landscape but carry with them the idea that the owner is merciful to his beast. The shade-tree may be productive of more than a shelter from the burning sun in midsummer, for in autumn it may bear a load of nuts that will gladden the hearts of the boys who have none too many things to cheer them in their life upon the farm. Chestnuts, butternuts, shagbark walnuts all furnish toothsome nuts for the winter evening, while protecting the sheep or kine in summer. A farm with trees sells better than one without shade. We have noticed that the treeless farm is most apt to be in the market. The farmer who plants or protects no shade-trees lets other important things escape through his fingers .-American Agriculturist.

to the soil and climate, and whose well-known excellencies and good-keeping qualities always insure them a demand. There are a few varieties, and only a few, that seem to succeed fairly well under greatly varying conditions. In general, however, each one of widery separated sections seems to have its own favorite varieties of the apple. Consequently the orchardist who is upon the ground can

but there are a few points that may be considered as of general application. High elevation or the vicinity of large bodies of water are especially desirable locations on account of their greater immunity from frosts. Apple trees should not be crowded. A distance of forty feet between the trees will seem great when first planted, but when full grown, in most sections, not too much. Soil only moderately fertile is to be preferred to a rich loam, and that from which as old orchard has just been cleared off should be avoided. Cultivation between the trees for a few years will be beneficial rather than hurtful, provided the original fertility is maintained by manuring. After an orchard begins to bear other crop-bearing on the same ground should cease. As between planting in the fall or spring, either one is likely to succeed planting should be as early as the ground will admit. - New York World.

STIMULATING FOWLS.

We believe in stimulating fowls, but rusty iron in the drinking water during damp weather or changing of seasons. We likewise believe in a piece of assa-fætida, about the size of a hazelnut, wrapped up in muslin (a regular sugar teat), and placed in the drinking water when there are signs of colds in the fowls. We believe in an occasional feed of chopped raw onions at night to maintain health. We believe in a varied diet of good, sound grain and green food for egg production. Grit-good sharp gritis the article that gives good health, Look at the number of cases of indigestion, all owing to the fact that the fowls have not the proper material to masticate the food. Indigestion is often taken for cholera. Lime makes egg-shelis. Along with the material to manufacture the egg, lime must be given to make the shells. A certain per cent. of lime is found in the grains, but we liberally feed oyster shells to supply the

Keep the birds in a good conditionneither too fat nor too lean-and there will be less sickness and more eggs. Half-starved bens can neither remain healthy nor lay eggs. It is false econo- his seed corn in his smoke house and my to cut down the rations. Less corn smoked it as long as he did his hams. It and more wheat is better policy. The is alleged that every kernel grew and growing flesh give them all the corn ment on a small scale. they wish. Stimulation in the right way is the proper thing to do .- Homestead.

The following hints on horse-feeding are condensed for the New York Voice from an article by Veterinary Surgeon C. H. Michener, published in a special report of the United States Department of Agriculture:

In the horse digestion takes place rincipally in the intestines, and here, as ender has been digested; another portion not only the loss of this unused food,

Foods selected for the horse must be

tration must be observed. The length of time occupied by stomach digestion varies with different foods. Hay and straw pass out of the stomach living near Richmond, Va., have a commore rapidly than oats. Oats should bined weight of 1681 pounds, or a trifle PATENTS W. T. Firzgerald. more rapidly than oats. Oats should bined weight of 1681 po

first; for if reversed the hay would cause the oats to be sent onward to the intestines before being acted on by the stomach, and as a result produce indiof the whip. Speak to him, and then if he is slow touch him lightly as a re-There is another reason why hay should minder. A few lessons of this kind and he will be prompt about getting away, but not too hasty, as is apt to be the overwork. The hay requires more time for mastication, insuring proper admixture of saliva, and cannot be bolted as are the grains.

Water must not be given soon after feeding as it washes or sluices the food from the stomach before it is fitted for intestinal digestion. Rapid or severe labor cannot ba perormed by the horse on a full stomach.

For such horses tood must be given in small quantity and, if possible, about two iours before going to their work. The disproportion between the size of the stomach and the amount of water drank tells us plainly that the horse should always be watered before feeding.

Never feed too soon after a hard day's work. A small quantity of hay may be given but grain should be withheld for an hour or two. Do not feed concentrated food entire-

ly. Bulky food must be given to detain the grains in their passage through the intestinal tract; bulk also favors distention and thus mechanically aids ab-For horses that do slow work for

the greater part of the time, chopped or cut hay fed with crushed oats, ground corn, etc., is the best kind of feed, as it gives the required bulk, saves time and half the labor of feeding. Sudden changes of diet are always

dangerous. Change the food gradually. A full meal of corn fed to a horse acustomed to oats, will almost always sicken him. If a horse is to do less work or to rest

see that he receives less food. If this

was observed even Saturday night and Sunday there would be fewer cases of 'Monday morning sickness." Food should be more of a laxative nature when a horse is to stand for some

PLANTING AN ORCHARD.

In planting an orchard for profit the varieties should not be many. It will commonly be found that the profit is commonly be found that the profit is derived from one or two thorpidal derived from one or two thorpidal derived from one or two thorpidal derived from one of the kidneys, and all considered to produce disorder of the kidneys, and all considered to produce disorder of the kidneys, and all considered to produce disorder of the kidneys, and all considered to produce disorder of the kidneys, and all considered to produce disorder of the kidneys, and all considered to produce disorder of the kidneys, and all considered to produce disorder of the kidneys, and all considered to produce disorder of the kidneys. Above all things avoid feeding musty from feeding from ergotize I grasses or grains.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

A fence being a necessary cvil, economy in its construction has always been considered important.

Never feed raw cornmeal to every oung chicks. Crumbled stale bread is best determine the kinds he should plant, always good for them. It is important to have thrifty, vigor-

ous breeding birds if you expect thrifty, vigorous chickens. Now is the time to be making the selections. The cost of wintering poultry can nearly always be greatly reduced by proper care now in securing and storing away a sufficient supply of food to last until

With proper care in selecting out and keeping the best of the fowls each year for breeding, they can be gradually improved at a very low cost. Get a standard breed at the start.

Providing warm, dry quarters is one of the essentials necessary to induce the hens to lay eggs during the winter; eggs pay a better profit during the winter than at any other season.

When the hens are kept separate from carefully done. In a mild climate the roosters not only will they lay betfall planting is thought the best. Spring ter, but the eggs will keep better. When eggs are stored away those from hens where there are no roosters are the

While in many localities it is best to close up the poultry house at night durwe want the stimulants to consist of such ing the day the doors and windows articles as will build up rather than tear should be opened every day that the down the constitution. We believe in | weather will admit, so as to secure a good ventilation.

Because you have no bone mill is no reason you should not get scraps from the butcher's bone box and give the hens a chance to have some fresh meat during the moulting season. You might crack the bones some with an old ax or hatchet and help the hens to a little of them too.

A ditch here and a load of dirt there may prevent lots of mud and filth in the stable yards during the coming winter. You can not put in an extra hour or two to better advantage than to see what improvements you can make in or about your stables. Devote a half day to this purpose alone and you will not regret it.

"What is worth doing at all is worth doing well." This proverb will nowhere apply better than to the care of poultry. Without constant attention and thoroughness, success is not expected. Some kinds of business may be occasionally slighted without serious harm, but in this occupation one mishap may blast the hopes of a whole season.

A Missouri farmer is said to have hung science of feeding is not in stinting the that it was not troubled by ground squirwith such grains as wheat and oats-as smoking would probably not injure the much as they will eat up clean. For corn, it might be well to try the experi-

A Paper-Money Parasite.

A few years ago quite a sensation was created in Europe when a medical man (in St. Petersburg, I think) drew attention to the unseen dangers lurking in the mouth-pieces of public telephones.

More recently a Prussian doctor has found out that those wretched things could be transmitted for miles and miles along the telephones.

And now (so Foor Trade says) it seems

in all other animals, and with all foods, we find a certain part only of the provmuch food a large portion of digestible to the unassisted eye, the small creature point of setting. Serve with cream. food passes out unacted upon, entailing multiplies at a surprising rate and is very numerous. Dr. Clifton counted 3000 of but calling for an unnecessary expendi- them on an old five-dollar bill. He said ture of vital force on the part of the horse, and keeping him poor in flesh. closely related to the spider family. Its appearance is by no means handsome. wholesome, clean and sweet; the hours In shape it is oblong and flat, and has ot feeding regular, and the mode of four clumsy legs and a sharp bill. It is preparation found by experience to be never known to leave the paper on which best for the animal must be adhered to. it lives, and never becomes a parasite on is not "crude" petroleum but a residuum Cleanliness in preparation and administic human body,"—American Notes and cil. In the trials the average consump-

A family of six brothers and sisters,

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

DON'T NEGLECT THE ATTICS. Nothing is more discouraging to a good housekeeper than to move into a ouse with a neglected attic, where the debris of all the previous housekeepers has been allowed to collect. It is impossible to calculate how much dust and unwholesomeness drifts down through the house from such a neglected spot as this. A good housekeeper has no such neglected spots .- New York Journal.

RED ASH AND WHITE ASH COAL. Very few householders know anything about the respective qualities of red ash and white ash coal. In many small cities white ash is all that can be had, range use, however, a good red ash coal gives out more heat and is more economical than anything else. The cook does not like it so well if she is inclined to be indolent, because it does not burn up so rapidly as white ash coal, and canot be started so quickly, but when it is once started and burning its lasting powers are surprising. — Boston Cultivator.

ABOUT PRESERVES AND JELLIES.

Says Miss Paxton in the Ladies' Home Journal: "Jellies and preserves should be kept in a dark, cool and dry closet. If you have no dark closet, wrap newspapers about the preserve jars when they are put away. Handle the jars carefully when you have occasion to move them, for it often happens that a mold forms on the top of the fruit, which does not do it any harm, but rather helps to protect it, if not mixed in with it by careless handling. When you are stinted in closet room you can place strong sheets of pasteboard-parts of old boxes-on the top of one layer of tumblers of jelly or jars of fruit, and set another row on these. Before storing these jars in the closet wipe them carefully with a wet cloth. Rinse this cloth frequently in hot water. It is a wise plan, when putting up jellies, to cover each tumbler with a round piece of plain white paper, and then tie on a thin layer of cotten batting.

MARKING HOUSE LINEN.

Ornamental monograms for marking house and table linea charmingly delineated in the Japanese style consist of letters designed with bamboo stalks decorated with birds in various positions, each holding a spray of foliage and berries. To this device is attached an escutcheon inclosing a smaller letter standing for the Christian name. Tuese letters are adaptable to every kind of decorative work where painting and embroidery are brought in requisition and are reproduced in colors that harmonize with either the tollet set, bed hangings or dinner service, as they may be employed. There are several ways of executing there initials. In embroidery white or colored silks or cottons are effectively set off with washing gold thread, or a well padded satin stitch can be used for the jointed stems of the bamboo, as well as for the leaves and berries, with crewel work for the birds. Another way of displaying this design to great advantage is to produce the letters in applique work, and in this case the bird may be painted if preferred. The whole is two inches and a half high .-New York World.

RECIPES.

Butter Frosting-One and one-half cups of sugar, cup of milk, butter size of an egg. Boil all together for fifteen minutes; flavor with vanilla; beat until cool and spread before too hard.

Beefsteak Pie-A paste made of one pint of flour and one-half pound of beef suct minced very fine is very nice for this pie. Line the sides and bottom of a pudding dish and fill it with lean beef effective defence and no excuse will prevail chopped very fine by the butcher. Season with salt and pepper and plenty of butter rolled in flour, and two slices of fat salt pork cut into small bits. Cover with an upper crust, securing the edges well, and bake in a moderate oven.

Peach Sandwiches-To make peach sandwiches, take very ripe delicious peaches, pare and cut them up, sugar them well, and pour over them a little cream, just enough to soak into them, then put them in a large bowl or other deep dish, and let them stand for several hours, until they are soft and pulpy. Take light rolls, biscuit or short cake, split in half, and spread thickly with the peaches. These should be eaten cold, and are delicious.

Stewed Potatous-Take about a quart of cold boiled potatoes not over done. cut in pieces; allow about one pint of milk, a tablespoonful of chopped parsley, one spoonful of flour, three spoonfuls of butter, and half a teaspoonful ot salt. Put the potatoes in a double kettle, pour in the milk, mix flour with the butter smooth, then stir into the potatoes and add the salt and parsley—if there is not enough milk add a little more—cover closely and cook ten minutes.

Salad Dressing-Good jar of cold string beans, chopped cabbage, lobster, letuce, etc,; mix well together. One large tablespoonful of sugar, one of salt, and one teaspoonful of mustard; to this add three large tablespoonfuls of vinefowls, but in getting them as much as they can eat of the proper feed. In other words, for eggs, stimulate the hens beside it was cutirely destroyed. As the oiling water, and cook until it thickens, stirring constantly. Let cool, and add sweet cream to make as thin as desired.

Jelly of Prunes-Wash and soak half a pound of fine prunes in a pint of water. Boil until tender, then remove and crack the stones. Rub the fruit through a sieve, and return any which have not gone through the sieve, with the stones, to the liquor in which it was stewed. Boil this for ten minutes, then strain and add half a pound of lump sugar, and again boil until a syrup is produced. Mix the pulp and syrup to gether, and stir occasionally until cool. To a pint of this prepared fruit allow has detected a peculiar parasite which half an ounce of gelatine, and when both s undigested. If the horse receives too nuch food a large portion of digestible to the much food a large portion of digestible to the month of the m

Petroleum for Locomotives.

Reports are received that the experiment of using petroleum for fuel on the Oroya Railway in Peru have proved successful. The trials were made at an altitude of 5800 feet above the sea with the two locomotives from the Rogers Works, of Paterson, N. J. The eli used tion of oil was 38,55 pounds per mile while with coal it was 79.30 pounds.— Chicago Herald.

Miss Braddon has published fifty novels during the past thirty years,

TEMPERANCE.

THE PERST GLASS, The Flast Glass.

Glass number one, "only in fun;"
Glass number two, other boye do;"
Glass number three, "it won't hurt me;"
Glass number four, "only one more."
Glass number six, "brain in a mix;"
Glass number sevon, stars up in heaven;
Glass number eight, stars in his pate;
Glass number nine, whisky, not wine;
Glass number ten, drinking again;
Glass number twenty, not yet a plenty.

Drinking with boys, drowning his joyat Drinking with men, just now and then, Wasting his life, killing his wife; Losing respect, manhood all wrecked, Losing his friends, thus it all ends.

Glass number one, taken in fun, Ruined his life, brought on strife; Blighted his youth, ruled his truth; Gave only pain, stole all his guin; Made him at last a friendless outcast

Light-hearted boy, somebody's joy,
Do not begin early in sin;
Grow up a man brave as you can;
Taste not in fun glass number one.
—Central Baptist.

An American, who runs a drinking saloon in Monterey, recently exposed the portrait of George Washington as a sign in front of his saloon. General Reves, the Governor of Nuevo Leon, more mindful of the honor due to the "Father of His Country," than the American himself, ordered the portrait removed, asserting that Washington was too great and good a man to have his portrait used as a sign for a drinking house. It is said that the publican claims damages and has appealed to Secretary Blaine; but however the Administration may look at it, the overwhelming sentiment of the country will be with the Mexican Governor.—Ness Orleans Figures. MEXICO HONORS WASHINGTON.

THE DRINK HABIT IN ITS DECLINE. Instead of drink being the rule now among native Americans, it is the exception. It is rarely seen on our dining tables, Church members seldom make a practice of drinking. It is never heard of at ordinations, and not often at funerals. Thousands of children have grown up without ever taking a glass of beverage. Total abstinence has become respectable, and drunkenness a disgrace. And yet sensible people seriously tell us that our reformatory methods must be given up, because we have made no progress.

be given up, because we have made to progress.

They say there is more drinking per capita now than when we began this temperance work. Will they please tell us if this means more whisky or more beer? But suppose it means more alcohol, will they please tell us how much we would have been taking at the previous rapid rate of increased immigration of drinkers, if it had not been for temperance work and teaching.—Temperance Teacher.

Lady Macionald, the wife of the late Prime Minister of Canada, is a staunch total abstainer. The Story of how she became so has been told by herself. She says, after some reflection, she was led to give up wins drinking suddenly at last on Christmas Day, 1867. She had thought a good deal on the subject, but never made any decided resolution until that day. Conversation at dinner turned on total abstinence, and a guest, a strictly temperance man, who held high office in the dominion, said that practically total abstinence was impossible for any one "in society." Lady Macdonald combated this and, as a result of further discussion, she was challenged as to whether she would herself "give up her glass of sherry at dinner." She at once decided to try, saying, "Henceforth I enter the ranks of total abstainers, and drink to our success in water." Her ladyship's testimony is that "Since than there of I have good I have never found any LADY HACDONALD'S TEETOTALISM. Her ladyship's testimony is that "Since then, thank God, I have never found any necessity for wine. In health I can do my life's work without any aid from dangerous stimulants; in sickness I have invariably and positively refused to touch it."

The social glass reflects horrid shapes to those who indulge in it frequently. The daily papers chronicle two frightful consequences of the continued use of this soul distorting reflector. In one county there is an atrocious murder; in another city, a brutal assault, resulting in the death of a neighbor and friend. And yet when the criminals are brought to trial, it will be found that neither had any mulicious feeling against his viction and that both, when not under the indusence of liquor, were good neighbors and law abiling citizens. Sociable habits and the social glass are responsible for these two crimes. The criminals deserve punishment for their crimes. They will have no effective defence and no excuse will prevail effective defence and no excuse will prevail to lessen their guit by showing, that if they were in passession of their senses, they would have been incapable of their crimes, punishment must be meted out. Who will dare advance a plea in extenuation of their crimes, in favor of the brutal murderers! Justice must brevail. We are a law abiding people and criminals must be punished that the community may be protected. All this is true and right, and yet there are those who think that an ounce of prevention might be used to prevent the development of criminal proclivities of men when, the provocitive cause leading to the commission of crime, is known to those who are authorized to prevent the committed of greater crimes by the arrest of those whose frequently intoxicated condition and quarrelsome dispositions foretell, to the to those who are authorized to prevent the commital of greater crimes by the arrest of those whose frequently intoxicated condition and quarreisoms dispositions forstell, to the officers of the law, what the consequences of permitting the violent drunkard to remain at large, will be. A criminal is punished because he deserves punishment and to prevent others from committing crime. These two objects influenced law makers and law officers in the past, but we flatter ourselves that the prevention of crime is more to be desired than the punishment of criminals. We do not regard our police officers as appointed for the sole purpose of arresting criminals. Theirs is a protective, preventative service and we treat them as guardians of the public peace, and except in preventing the influence of intoxicating liquor from developing criminal proclivities, they are quick to detect and prevent other influences from fostering criminals. If every one who became intoxicated knew that he was liable to arrest, this knowledge would have a wholesome effect on the drinker. But it may be said that the arresting of every one who became intoxicated would be an odious duty to impose on an officer; would be too degrading on good though weak citizens, and too great a humilisation on their families. This may be true, but the benefit to the weak and the gain to his massrable family would compensate for the humiliation. Though we doubt the goodness of any man woo secrifices his interests and the happiness of his family to the gratification of his appetite for intoxicating liquor, yet, we would not go too far. We would only ask that the violent be sheltered in the country juit, until the violence of the storm raised by them has speat its force and they were sufficiently calmed to learn that they had been a public nuisance which could be no longer tolerated, and as they are generally well-menting and selfish men, they would try to so conduct themselves in the to escape personal inconvenience and punishment, and thus traey would gain control o to escape personal inconvenience and pun-ishment, and thus they would gain control of themselves in time to prevent their criminal proclivities from gaining control of them.—Sacred Heart Review. TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES,

Some men can keep drunk when they can't keep anything else.

Temperance is a tree that has contentment for its root, and peace for its fruit. "Britons never will be slaves," boasts the condoner—yet he will walk three miles to get

Sir William Temple: "Men may lose their health without losing their senses, and be in-temperate every day without being drunk perhaps once in their lives." "A drunken man," says Shakespeare, "is like a drowned man, a fool, and a madman; one draught above heat makes him a cot, the second mads him, and a third drowns him."

The deputy marshals of Alaska have considerable trouble with the Indians who run illicit stills for the manufacture of a vile and vicious decoction called hoochingo, which creates in the native breast a decided longing for somebody's blood.

Of an estimated population of 29,001,018 in England and Wales, 178,030 persons were convicted of drunkenness last year. Fifteen thousand nine hundred and forty-two were convicted for being drunk on Sundays between 12:30 noon and midnight.

The Miners "Rustled" for the Bride.

Colonel Hart, manager of the Cornucopia mine of Neihart, told an interesting little story the other evening, says the Salt Lake (Utah) Herald. Here it is: One of the principal owners of the Mollie Gibson mine at Aspen, Col., had a daughter who was married a few years ago. Shortly after her return from her wedding trip she went to her father and told him she wanted a house. The old gentleman, after a few moments deliberation said: "My girl, I'll tell you what I'll do, I'll give you one day's work of any two men in the mine you may select." The bride thought this was rather a slim allowance from one who could well afford to be generous, and she was not slow to express the disappointment which she felt.

The young lady was very popular with the miners, and when they heard of the proposition which the chief had made to his daughter they held a meeting and selected the two best workmen from among their number. These two worthies presented themselves before the young lady, and after a vast amount of preliminary bowing and scraping the spokesman addressed her as follows:

"Say, Miss, if you will only choose as two fellers you'll never be sorry for We'll git an everlastin' rustle on us, and we will stick the old man for you. You can just bet your sweet life we

She selected these two men, and on he day appointed they did "git an sverlastin' rustle on them," and succeeded in sticking the old man to the full extent of their promise. Ore to the talue of \$31,000 was taken out by these wo miners in one day, and one of the rery finest mansions in Aspen was the re ult of their toll and the selection made

All back -every cent you've paid for it, if it doesn't benefit or cure you. A medicine that promises this is one that promises to help you.

But there's only one medicine of its kind that can and does promise it. It's Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It's the quaranteed remedy for all Blood, Skin and Scalp Diseases, from a common blotch or eruption to the worst scrofula. It cleanses, purifies, and enriches the blood, invigorates the system, and cures Salt-rheum, Tetter, Eczema, Erysipelas and all manner of bloodtaints from whatever cause. Great Eating Ulcers rapidly heal under its benign influence.

It's the best blood-purifier, and it's the cheapest, no matter how many doses are offered for a dollar-for you pay only for the good you get.

Nothing else is "just as good" as the "Discovery." It may be better -for the dealer. But he wants money and you want help.

There is

only one

S. S. S.

Take no

other.

BEWARE OF THEM.

S. S. S. WILL CURE.

Cheap **Imitations** should be avoided. They never

cure

and are

often

tangerous.

My daughter had a case of chronic Eczema, which for over five years had baffled the skill of the best physicians. As she was daily growing worse, I quit all other treatment and commenced using S. S. S. Before finishing the second bottle the scaly

incrustations had nearly disappeared. I continued using S. S. S. until she was entirely cured. I waited before reporting the case to see if the cure was permanent. Being satisfied that she is freed from the an-

noying disease for all time to come, I send you this. V VAUGHN, Sandy Bottom, Va.

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