Sweet corn has many uses besides fitness as a table delicacy. Animals like it much better than field corn, even as men and women do. Sweet corn will be useful to feed cows when the grass begins to fail in the late summer, and will make milk and butter equal to that produced by June grass. It is also the next thing to milk for fattening young pigs. Chickens are very fond of it and do well on it. But it will not do for the sile .-American Farmer.

MANURING MEADOWS.

Meadows will be much helped by a liberal dressing of manure immediately after geiting off the hay. The sudden change from dense shade and ample moisture to bright hot sun and scorching dryness by the mowing is very trying to the grass roots, and undoubtedly is one reason why our meadows are so short lived. To top dress the grass with ma-nure is thus a most effective help, and without it is hardly possible to maintain the grass in permanent good condition. The manure should be fine and well rotted, so that it may not choke the grass .- New York Times.

GOOD GRADE CATTLE.

Between the well bred grade cattle and the ubiquitous scrub is a great gulf fixed. It is by no means necessary that an animal should be thoroughbred to be profitable, but it is necessary that he should have good blood and that a reasonable amount of care should be taken in his breeding. If this is done you will be well repaid. If not, chances are against you. Any calf of whatever breed ought to have a good sire, and with a good grade dam, eigh from 700 to 1000 at a yearling. Blood tells, and there is plenty of demand for primely bred cattle, calves or beeves. A well known breeder of Here ford cattle recently sold a lot of yearlings of that breed, weighing over 1000 pounds per head, at \$4 per hundred. Why can't every farmer do as well?—Farm, Field and Stockman.

WHERE THE TREES GO.

There are many things which seem to have had their influence in preventing an overproduction of good fruit. In the first place not one-half the trees planted ever reach a bearing age, and of those that do live and thrive not more than half bear fruit of any special value to the owner, because the varieties are not adapted to the climate or other conditions under which they are grown. Blight, noxious insects, and general neglect all contribute to keep the supply of good fruit down to or a little below the demand. Thousands may sow where but few reap is as true to-day as in any so, else the truly deserving would have less to show for their skill and industry. The immense increase in population has, of course, given a proportionate increase in consumption, while the modern facilities for transportation of fruit from one part of the country to another, as well as to foreign ports, has he'ped enormously in providing good markets. In addition to all of these, the drying or evaporation of the perishable fruits of late years has ed the production of such kinds, and it is likely to continue, because there up a market at home, even if he only are many foreign Nations who want our gets the price at which housy is sold in fruits in immense quantities, Under present conditions we think there is little danger of overproduction of business than they do at the present day, mer and fall and well manured as winter -New York Sun.

WHOLE AND PIECE ROOT GRAFTING.

A study of whole and piece root grafting has been begun at the Illinois Station. For this purpose more than 2000 grafts. were put up and set, though many of them failed to grow. Advocates of the whole root method claim as its greatest is not good for strawberries. The reiadvantage that the graft is set on the headed grub is abundant in such land, collar of the seedling tree, that there and he is no aid to strawberry culture. alone is the natural place for union between the trunk of the tree and the root. putting out strawberry plants. and that to put the graft on any other part of the root must necessarily make a less perfect union and consequently a poorer tice in the nursery and a less enduring and perfect orchard tree. Many of them do not advocate the use of the whole root, as one would naturally be led to suppose, but what is usually called the upper out, five to six inches long, from the collar down.

As reported by Messrs, Burrill and McCluer, station horticulturists, they have used roots in various forms, from whole roots ten inches long, to roots cut into pieces of different lengths, with cions set two inches above the collar, on the collar and two inches below the collar. The conclusions from one year's work

are: The whole root has no advantage over a piece root of the same size. (Size refers to both length and thickness.) Roots with small side branches left on

gave better results than roots of the same size with the rootlets cut away. Roots five inches long gave better re-

sults than roots four inches, two inches or one inch long.

Roots five inches long, not trimmed, gave nearly as good results as roots ten inches long .- New York World.

PASTURING MEADOWS.

Whether or not the quantity of feed secured by pasturing the meadows after quito all of pasturage are eaten down at the rate of 2000 revolutions a minute,

A fair growth of top in summer protects the roots in summer as well as in this cleansing strips of silk or plush take winter, and this is taken away, done by the brush, and the hat is pollshed off. pasturing.

taken not to allow the stock to crop the | York Advertiser.

grass down too close. In most cases it will be better to cut and feed some green crop at this time rather than allow the neadows to be eaten down close.

Of course, in many cases the meadows are pastured one season and a fair crop of hay is harvested, but this is not proof that the meadows were not damaged or that a larger and more profitable crop would not have been secured if the stock had been kept out. With hay, as with all other crops grown on the farm, a large yield of good quality means a paying crop, while a light yield will barely pay expenses. In many localities it is quite an item to keep a meadow as long as a good growth and yield can be had, and to do this care must be taken of it. If pastured too closely in hot, dry weather more or less of the plants will be killed out, and if this is kept up a reeding will be necessary.

Extremes should be avoided. In a avorable season, when a good growth has been made, some pasturing can often e done with benefit. But again, when ot weather sets in, as is often the case mmediately after hay harvest, pasturing is frequently a serious injury, and in any eason considerable damage will be done the stock is allowed to cat the grass lown too close. -St. Louis Republic.

PARM AND GARDEN NOTES. Percunial phloxes are growing in popplarity.

Lilacs may be propagated by means of rafting. If you want fine specimens thin out

verely the tree fruits. Over-crowding animals is the surest way of inviting disease.

Bran comes nearer being a complete stock food than anything eise.

If flies infest the stable scatter some chloride of lime and observe its effect,

For pear scab, spray the affected tree epeatedly with the Bordeaux mixture. High-priced clothes and low-priced cattle will not pay the mortgage on the farm.

Corn silage, with gluten meal and bran, is an excellent ration for feeding

The California privet may be propogated by cuttings planted in the open ground. Stock owners should be more inter-

ested in preventing disease than in secking cures.

Those who took their bees out of winter quarters latest this year did best. May 20 proved to be the best time.

Recently a mare foaled unattended in a freight car and got along all right. The train was running thirty miles an

A horse's memory is as long as his life, and this makes the lessons he first age of the world, and it is well that it is learns of the utmost importance, as he never forgets them. For young animals, wheat bran is a

good food, as it combines all the elements of hay and corn, and the sugar it contains renders it easily digestible. To prevent bees from stealing the

wax from grafts wrap thin paper around the wax when it is first put on. By having the paper white the wax will be

the large cities he saves the cost of transportation.

Those who plant strawberries in July choice fruits of any kind in this coun- or August can expect a small crop of try, at least not until all who attempt very fine berries next spring. But they cultivation know more about the should be well cared for during the sumsets in. It is all right to plan work ahead for

a rainy day, but if it ought to be done at once; do not put it off. A needed repair on tool or machine may be but a small job now, but use will soon make it

Wait till the sod is well rooted before The French have tound that the

Jersey and Devon cattle are less liable to disease than the Durhams, and this may account in part for the fact that there is an apparent increase in the number of these cattle used in Paris dairies. Buckwheat is an excellent food,

enabling the cows to produce a superior quality of milk. Being very rich in nitrogen, many farmers profer the bran of it to that of wheat. The kernel is known to be more valuable than that of wheat or oats.

The intelligent dairyman must study incessantly. Every cow has her peculi artities, which must be considered, and adaptations made in food and treatment. Success in almost everything is won by attention to details, and this is particu-

larly true of dairying. At a recent flower festival given for charity, in the grounds of the Villa Borghese, just outside of the walls of Rome, the women students of the Roman University were present wearing the colored caps of their colleges, like their men fellow-students.

An Electric Mat Polisher.

The electric hat polisher is the latest unnovation in the field of applied electricity. In the lower corridor of the Produce Exchange Building may be seen its crop of has has been harvested will in daily use a practical illustration of make up for the damage done is, to say this process. The operation is as simple the least, questionable. This is et- as it is effective. The hat is slipped pecially the case when the summer is over a clutch, which holds it firmly, and and dry, and the regular pastures the clutch is attached to the end of the are cropped down and the mendows shaft of a small motor. The current is in consequence furnishing nearly or switched on, and as the hat spins around a brush moistened with benzine, or some more mysterious fluid, is applied. After

Ironing is rendered unnecessary, as Some food is, of course, secured and the heat developed by the friction stock kept thrifty when otherwise against the rapidly moving surface anthey would be almost certain to run swers every purpose of a heated iron. In some cases, when the mea- Not only is much time saved over the old dows have been cut reasonably early, method, but the results are said to be there is no question but that pasturing superior. Silk, derby or straw hats are can be done without injury, if care is renovated with equal success .- New

FIERCE WOMEN WARRIORS.

They Evince the Most Desperate Courage in Battle-Their Unitorm and Weapons-Human Sacrifices,

N ordinary times the army of Dahomey is composed of 2000 Am-azons and 4000 to 5000 men warriors. This is the well drilled standing army, which, in peace, is kept at or near the capital, ready to march anywhere at a moment's notice. When an important war is on hand the King calls out the reserve, which increases the strength of his army to 12,000 or 15,000.

The most unique features of Dahomey

are its large force of women warriors and its terrible system of religious sacrifices, in which hundreds of human vietims are butchered at the capital every year. Dahomey is the only country in the world which makes women a part of its military system. In the year 1729 the King, hard pressed by enemies, placed a large number of women upon his fortifications to deceive the besieging army with regard to his military strength. These women acted with such unexpected gallantry and engaged with such abandon and terocity in the battle which brought victory to Dahomey that they were organized into a permanent regiment, and women have ever since een among the bravest sadiers of the land. The flower of the fair sex is likely to get into the army as well as nearly all the strong minded women, the viragos. Now and then the King takes a consort from his women regiments, but no other man can marry them.

The women are taught that they are not weak, but strong. Every womanly sentiment is suppressed, and they become unsexed and unnaturally ferocious. But after all, the system of women soldiers is a source of weakness as well as of strength to the country. Dahomey is rich in soil and in resources, but its population is not large and is decreasing. It has less than 300,000 people. The country cannot afford to keep a large number of cellbate women in its garrisons. In the natural order of things these women would be the mothers of thousands of children; but not only are the additions they make to the population most insignificant, but also most of the women captured in war become mere ly the camp followers and servants of the Amazons, and are under the same re-

strictions as to celibacy.
Two Englishmen, Messrs. Skertchly and Burton, made a very careful study of the Amazons. Burton said they showed the most desperate courage and reckless daring, and are very formidable enemies. Skertchly said that Amazons delight in nothing more than polishing their gun barrels, which gleam like silver in the sun. The French gaine! a vivid idea of their ferocity in battle dur- life of faith. ing the late war, when, under deadly Flying bird fire from the French fortifications, they fowler's snare. made charge after charge up to the works. When at last put to flight and pursued, dying women on the ground caught some of the French troops by the legs and tried to throw them down and stab them with their swords. All

Dahomeyan soldiers, men and women, have a ration of intoxicating liquor before they go into battle. The French say that in the war of 1889-90 the perfect recklessness of the Amazons was doubtless increased by liberal potations of gin. The women had just enough liquor to make them devilish without interfering with their powers of locomo-

tion. Their sleeveless tunies of blue and troubles if properly employed would enwhite native cloth, their skirts falling to able you to surmount them. the knee, and their short trousers make it easy to distinguish them from the male warriors. On parade in the capital they wear a head ornament of horn tips which, however, is not worn to battle. Neither do they, when advancing toward the enemy wear the bells which are always hung around their necks in time of peace. The well-known tinkle of the Amszon bell makes proclamation to all the male creation that it is high time to scurry down the byways or get out of sight somewhere to avoid meeting the King's soldiers; for the man who dares to keep the road when an Amazon approaches pays for his temerity with his life. On all the highways these women are more isolated from the other sex than any nun. Skertchly said it made his blood boil to be compelled to slink out of view like a thief whenever he

heard that odious bell. Their weapons are blunderbuses, flintlocks, and bows and arrows. Their plan of warfare is always to take the enemy by surprise. They usually march to the attack in the gray of the morning and before the enemy is awake they are upon him with their impetuous war cry and flerce onslaught. Mr. Chandonin says he saw 4000 Amazons in 1889 grouped around the King, perfectly motionless as homely or handsome, they were a re-markable spectacle. They appeared every whit as muscular as the male warriors and their bearing was military. The crowd of people approached too near and a half dozen Amazons walked to retire to a safe distance.

After the late war King Behauzin headed on the charge of cowardice. He perfectly fearless and indifferent to pain. Louis Globe-Democrat. Mr. Borghero describes a sham fight that he witnessed at the capital a few years ago. Thousands of bundles of thorny cactus bushes made an obstruction 1300 feet long, twenty-five feet broad, and seven feet high. Beyond this obstruction rose the framework of a house of the same length and sixteen feet broad and high, the two slopes of its roof covered with a bed of thorns. The barefooted women three times surmounted the heap of thorns, scaled the house, and their faces wreathed with smiles of triumph. Three thousand women took part in this astounding spectacle.

Human sacrifices are a feature of the religious customs. In Abomey, during the annual sacrifices, 500 or more victims are put to death to appeare the gods and carry messages to the King's ancestors in the other world. Those sacrifices band and foot, are fastened into baskets can. and carried to the top of a platform twenty feet from the ground. Here the King, under his umbrolts of state, imparts the messages he doures the victim so take to the other world. They are intoxicating effect,

then raised aloft and dashed to the ground where, a crowd of Amazons and common people rush with the greatest DAHOMEY'S ARMY OF 2000 WAB- fury upon the poor wretches, cut off their heads, and often divide their bodias into many pieces. Governor Bayol, while in Abomey in 1890, was a spectator of this scene. He says that he saw an Amazon about nineteen years old rush upon one of the victims. She was a new recrult, and had not yet killed anybody, and it was desired to put her to the test. With her sharp-edged sabre, held in both hands, she struck the vic tim three blows on the neck, then chopped off the last pieces of flesh that still held the head to the trunk, after which she carefully wiped her sabre and retired to the ranks. Alligators, cats, and other animals are also sacrificed to carry messages to their kind. If Behanzin makes the French too much trouble

during the coming campaign, they may possibly send him himself to interview

ancestors. The victims are invariably criminals or captives of war collected to make a native holiday. When Europeans protest to the Kings of Dahomey against these terrible sacrifices, they are told that not uly does this slaughter give great satisfaction to the gods, but also it is the only way to make a great jail delivery. If they did not kill their criminals, they say, it would take too many soldiers to appress evil doers. And yet Dahomey is not a people of saveges. Under ordi nary circumstances the populace are gentle and easy to influence. Most of them obey implicitly all the laws and regulations of their King. They are fairly industrious and have attained a sort of semi-civilization. They represent one of the finest types of the black race, are above medium stature, have bright, intelligent faces and powerful physique, and it is only in war or in the practice of their religious customs that they dis-

play remarkable ferocity and fanaticism, The King is aided in his Government by a council composed of his principal chiefs; but in spite of his ministers and his own nearly absolute authority, he is still submissive to the occult power of fetich. The people to-day would rise en masse against their King if he undertook to suppress their fetich doctors and abolish the time-honored sacrifices. One curious religious law imposed upon the King by the fetich priests forbids him to look upon the sea. This law was doubtless made to prevent the King from coming too much under the influence of the white men who might persuade him to forget the customs of his country and overthrow fetichism.—New York Sun.

WISE WORDS.

Promises seem to languish, they cannot die.

Truth is not cherished where sin is nourished.

The breath of prayer comes from the Flying birds are never taken in a

Every man defines cowardice in his

own case as discretion. Nature has sometimes made a fool; but a coxcomb is always of a man's own

making. You cannot dream yourself into a character; you must hammer and forge yourself one.

We all want a little more than we have, and it is for the good of our souls that we don't get it.

It is better to give while you are livng than to leave your money to be divided among lawyers.

The time spent in broading over A woman might as well propose; her

husband never admits after marriage that he was the one who did it. A girl will cry with a loud bawling noise until she is ten years old, when

she begins to cultivate the art of weep-The primal duties shine aloft, like stars; the charities that soothe and heal

and bless are scattered at the feet of man, like flowers. If we would read the secret history of our enemies, we would find, in each man's life, sorrow and suffering enough to disarm all hostility.

The law of the harvest is to reap more than you sow. Sow an act and you reap a habit; sow a habit and you reap a character; sow a character and you reap a destiny.

Lightning's Queer Franks.

"Lightning plays some queer pranks," said William Catheart, at the Lindell. "I was traveling through Coles County, Illinois, some years ago, and sought shelter from a thunder storm in a farmhouse. The farmer undertook to build a fire in the kitchen stove to dry my damp garments. He was down on his knees blowing the coals vigorously when they stood in line but ready to bound at there was a terrific clap of thunder, and a signal from their master. Old or young, a bolt of blue fire shot out of the stove into his face. He fell back as limp as a wet newspaper. The lightning tore all his clothing off with the exception of one boot and trousers leg. There was a streak down through his beard, across near and a half dozen Amazona walked his breast and down one leg as though along the line flourishing their gues and made by a red-hot poker. I supposed erying with imperious gesture, "Back, he was dead as a door nail. His wife back," whereupon the crowd made haste picked up a large crock of milk that stood on the table and dashed it over him, and in less than three returns he caused a number of Amazone to be be- eat up, surveyed himself and mournfully remarked: 'Marler, you oughten to treat endeavors in every way to make them me that crway afore strangers." -- St.

Burning of the Air.

A mysterious electric phenomenon has lately been explained by Professor Crookes. When an are is formed by an alternating current of 50,000 to 100,000 volts and high frequency, two steadily burning flames-unlike the well-known electric brush-steam out from the electrodes. The electrodes, however, are not consumed. The explanation is that the flames are due to au actual combinathen appeared before the King, their tion of the nitrogen and oxygen of the feet and legs covered with blood, and air, with the formation of nitric and nitrous acids as products. This suggests startling possibilities, but we are assured that the atmosphere is prevented from taking fire and burning up completely, deluging the earth in a sea of nitric acid, by the fact that the igniting point of itrogen is higher than the temperature of its combustion, the flame being, therefore, not hot enough to set fire to the are very elaborate. The victims, tied adjoining gas .- Trenton (N. J.) Ameri-

The loco weed, which is abundant in Western Kansas, has a peculiar fascination for cattle, upon which it exerts an

TEMPERANCE.

THE WATER DRINKER'S DAY,

In the old days total abstainers were scoffed at, and we almost had to apologise for drinking water; now we find constantly people murmuring something like an apology for drinking wine in our presence. The change is coming slowly and steadily, and when we are beginning to be disheartened in our individual effort, we must look to the change that is taking place all over the world, take courage and thank God.—Canon Wilberforce.

A STRIKING CONTRAST.

In Mendocino County, Wis., there is a immbering village of 1100 population, and there are thirteen saloons. The pay roll of the mill company amounts to \$9000 a month, And of this sum it is estimated that \$5000, or more than one-balf, is spent at the saloons. On the other hand, at another village a few miles distent, the pay roll is \$200 a month, and not a cent of it is known to go for liquer. The mill company own the town site and allow no saloons. Theresponsibility of corporations and companies for safe guarding as much as possible the men in their employ, though obvious enough, is too little regarded. A STRIKING CONTRAST.

INTOXICANTS, POVERTY, VICE, AND CRIME, I like to put myself on record also as saying that all the poverty, all the crime, and all the vice which attract public attention in Boston among what we call the poorer classes, may be ascribed to the free use of intoxicating liquors. I have said a hundred times, and I am willing to say it again, that if anybody will take charge of all the poverty and crime which results from drunkenoess, the South Congregational Church, of which I have the honor to be the minister, will alone take charge of all the rest of the poverty which needs "outdoor relief" in the city of Boston. If that church could satisfy its conscience with as small work as that, it would certainly relieve its visiting forces and its treasury of a very considerable part of the demands now made upon them.—Edward Everett Hale. INTOXICANTS, POVERTY, VICE, AND CRIME.

MAN'S NATURE IN HIS CUPS.

MAN'S NATURE IN RIS CUPS.

So with the popular belief that the real nature of a man comes out when he is in his cups. Sometimes it does, but quite as often the real nature of the man is not simply obscured, but it is absolutely obliterated, or as completely changed as if the man had suddenly received a terrible injury to the brain through physical violence or disease. Nine men out of ten, when in their cups, are silly or lugubriously tedious, no matter how robust in understanding or vivacious in intellect they may be when sober. If the truth comes out in the wine, then silliness and opacity of mind is the natural state of mankind. The truth is that the truth no more comes out in the wine than the truth comes out when any other form of transient insanity or partial paralysis of the mental powers is produced by another agent than alcohol.—Scattle (Wash.) Post.

LIQUOR IN JACKSON PARK.

"Two salcons have already been established inside of Jackson Park where the great white palaces rise so grandly, and intoxicants are openly sold to the thousands of workingmen employed on the grounds. Just outside the entrance on Sixty-third street, within the sacred limits of the Hyde Park prohibitors district, still other places have been opened, and all kinds of anti-prohibitory beverages are retailed over public bars. Between five and six hundred of the men employed on the great Manufacturers' Building are paid off on Saturday night, and a trip through Sixty-third street groggeries showed how easy it is to accumulate an alcoholic exhilaration and get rid of hardearned wages at the same time. Ground has been broken for a Moorish palace two hundred feet square. It is a reproduction of the Alhambra. It will have a capacity for one thousand guesta, and the right to sell beer." These manifestations are reported to us by the Chicago press, and show that the trail of the serpent is already over the Eden of the Fair.—Chicago Union Signal. LIQUOR IN JACKSON PARK.

THE SLAUGHTER OF THE INNOCENTS. The Herald of Health gives the following startling result of a study of the posterity in ten families of drinkers and ten families of

ten families of drinkers and ten families of non-frinkers:

"The direct posterity of the ten families of drinkers included fifty-seven children. Of these twenty-five died in the first weeks and months of their life, six were idiots, in five children a striking backwardness of their longitudinal growth was observed, five were effected with epilepsy, five with inborn diseases. One boy was taken with cholera and became idiotic. Thus of the fifty-seven children of drinkers only ten, or 17.5 percent, showed a normal constitution and development. The ten sober families had sixty-one children, five only dying in the first weeks; four were affected with curable diseases of the nervous system; two only presented inborn defects. The remaining fifty—81.9 percent.—were normal in their constitution and development."

This is a striking revelation. Out of fifty-seven children in ten families of drinkers only ten showed a normal constitution, the rest revealing epilepsy, idiocy, inborn diseases of various kinds, while out of sixty-one children of non-drinkers there were but eleven that did not show a normal developnon-frinkers:

eases of various kinds, while out of sixtyone children of non-drinters there were but
eleven that did not show a normal development. Think of what this means for the
nation, for the world! We do not need to
assume that these statistics, gleaned from a
comparison of twenty families only, would
hold precisely true if a careful investigation
were made on an extensive scale; but we
know that the conditions revealed in this
comparison do hold true, in an appalling
degree, wherever the drink habit has fixed
itself.

itself.

If there is a living outrage anywhere upon God's green earth it is a child born with such a heritage. It is an affront to nature, a libel upon God. Nothing more pitiful, no injustice more cruel, is known among the among the children of men. The custom of the Hindoo women who threw their children into the Ganges to be devoured by crocodiles was almost like a harmless civilized pastime compared to this widespread custom of transmitting epilepsy, idiocy and general constitutional depravity to the children of Christian America.—The Voice.

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES, Elizabeth, N. J., has one saloon for every 190 persons there.

It is because young men drink that there are so many old drunkards. Temperance means the right use of right hings. There can be no right use of wrong

The Nova Scotia Baptista have not one church where fermented wine is used at communion. The last vestige of the State debt of Iowa has recently been liquidated. Iowa, it will be remembered, is a Prohibition State.

Out of the 3700 Congregational ministers in England and Wales at least 1600 are ab-stainers; of 361 students, 320 are abstainers. Temperance reform has now been made a plank in the platform of the Woman Liberal League of England, and Lad Henry Somerset is a member of its centra

"I know a man," said Eli Perkins, "who was meaner than a dog. This man and dog went into a saloon together, but the man got beastly drunk while the dog went home like a gontleman."

a gentleman.

The figures of the license vote of 1891 in
Boston reveal many interesting facts. Sixty
precincts voted no license, and in seventytwo others the majority for license was less than ten per cent. of the registration than ten per cent. or the registration.

The Methodist ministers of Iowa have organized a Haddock Temperance League with headquarters at Jefferson, Iowa. The object is to raise funds for the enforcement of the prohibitory law, and to apply a part of the memory of the Rev. George C. Haddock, who was numerated by salong men as

dock, who was murdered by saloon men at

King Of Medicines is what I consider Hood's Sarsa parilla. For 6 years I was confined to my bed with white swellings and scrofula sores. began with HOOD'S SARSAPAR Wm. A. Lehr

Hood's Pills are the best aft

Shaving Off Scores.

There is an old merchant in a thriving little town near Minneapolis who scorus a paper ledger and insists on keeping a pine board account with his customers. He planes this board off once every five months and starts afresh, Some time ago a customer dropped lute the old merchant's store to pay a balance of forty cents of six months' standing. "I guess you don't owe me noth-in'," replied the old trader to a question about the debt. The questioner protested that he did owe the fact, he remembered buying the goods some six months ago. "Oh, well, five months alters the case," said the weigher of sugar and molasses. "You may owe me forty cents for all I know. You seel I've up and started a new board since you got your stuff and I don't remember your debt. You may pay me if you want to, but if you don't it's all O. K., as I've shaved your account out." The trader got his forty cents .- Minneapolis Bulletin.

On the Vernuda. How pleasant, but how dangerous, unless Dr. Hoxsle's Certain Croup Care is at hand. This great remedy is the only specific known that is an absolute presented as we tall ever of Croup. Pneumonia, Diphtheria, Bronchitis and Consumption. Sold by prominent druggists. Sec. Manufactured by A. P. Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y.

A blonde is said to have about ten years the advantage of a brunette.

Pure and Wholesome Quality Commends to public approval the California liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs. It is pleasant to the taste and by acting gently on the kidney , liver and bowels to cleanse the system effectually, it promotes the health and comfort of all who use it, and with millions it

M. L. Thompson & Co., Druggists, Condersport, Pa., say Hall's Catarrit ture is the best and only sure cure for catarrit they ever sold. Druggists sell it, 75c.

The cylls of malarial disorders, fever, weak ness, lassitude and debility and prostration are avoided by taking Beecham's Pills.





Kidney, Liver and Bladder Cure. Rheumatism,

Disordered Liver, Impaired digestion, gout, billion SWAMP-ROOT cures kidney La Grippe, urinary trouble, brig

Impure Blood. Scrofula, malaria, gen'i weakness or debility. Gunrantee - Use contents of One Bottle, if not ben

At Druggists, 50c. Size, \$1.00 Size. "Invalids' Guide to Health"free-Consultation free. Dr. Kilmen & Co., Binghanton, N. Y.

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Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting three boxes of any other braid. Not affected by heat. 28" GET THE GENUINE. FOR SALE BY DEALERS GENERALLY. A LTERNATE Building Lots free for 60 days only N. HARNEGAT LAND CO., 251 Broadway, New York Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

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