Usually when sheep bite and tear heir own wool it indicates some disturb-ag irritation of the skin, but this is advantages there plows have over the ther's wool, and yet it may be, for aninals have a way of knowing what oth-as want. It is possible that this habit places left. The plow being supported any be due to a want of salt, as the lways more or less salt. It might stop he habit to give the sheep a liberal juantity of salt if they have not been applied heretofore. If they have, give dose of one ounce of epsom salts to ach of the flock.—New York Times.

It is mades, an manage his team indention better. Two such plows will turn over with ease three acres per day.

After the plowing is thoroughly done the next point is to have the soil made mel-

UQUID MANURE FOR PLOWERING PLANTS. Flowers will be produced more freely I the plants are regularly watered with some liquid manure. This may be done mfely as follows: Some good manure nixed with poultry droppings, or some artificial fertilizer (nitrate of soda is the best), is put in a barrel and steeped in water. The barrel should be kept full, and not more than two pounds of the fertilizer or half a bushel of the manure should go to a barrel of water. A pint of this liquid is poured on the soil around the plant every evening during the season. If the weather is dry the proportion of water should be doubled and a quart of the diluted liquid given. -American Farmer.

SCALY LEG IN POULTRY. The scaly leg is caused by the pres-ence of a small insect that gets beneath the scales, and it is therefore contagious, but it spr. ads, as do all vermin, more rapidly where proper care is not taken to keep the roosts and nests clean, and where the manure is allowed to lie and ferment under the roosts. To exterminate it, begin by bathing the legs well twice a day in olive oil, or still better in a mixture of one quart of skimmed milk and a teacupful of kerosene oil, wiping dry after the bath. As good a way is to put the mixture in a dish and then force the fowl to stand in it a few minutes. While this treatment is going on they should have dry quarters, and be kept from running out in the wet grass, and should be well fed. The nests and roosts should be brushed with kerosene, and all filth taken out of the henhouse. In a few days those scales will come oil, but care should be taken for a while to prevent taking cold, lest it develop legweakness or rheumatism. A little of the Douglass mixture in the water will be good for them at this time. - Boston Cultivator.

GOOD WALKS FOR THE FARM.

Most farm premises are not adequately provided with properly made walks. The footpath from the front gate to the house, and from the house to the barn should be covered with some better material than dirt. In a section where flat stones can be easily obtained they will make the most economical and durable walk. They need not be wide enough to reach across the walk, but may be laid side by side until the desired width is obtained. Cobble stone may be used. In making a stone walk bank the earth at least two inches above the level, and press the stones firmly into this bank Round stones should be two inches or less in diameter, and pounded down with a sledge. It will be difficult to keep the grass out of this walk unless salt, or very strong brine, is frequently scattered over it. Gravel, when easily obtainable, makes a durable and cheap walk, and one that is always dry. The foundation should be excavated to the depth of at least one foot, and filled mall or broken stone to within six the top, then fill the remain-

gravel, making the top a little. The gravel should have been usly freed from all earth by siftor washing. Next to flat stone, ik walks are the cheapest and best. planks are laid lengthwise of the walk. hey should be firmly spiked at the ends to pieces of some durable wood sunk in the soil, and if such pieces and the low er sides of the planks are coated with several applications of crude petroleum, they will last much longer. Inch boards may be used instead of plank. The walk from the barn to the house is the most important, as it is from this source that the most mud is tracked into the house. If dry walks are provided the housewife will each year be saved many hours of hard, disagreeable work in cleaning the kitchen floor .- American Agriculturist.

PREPARING-FOR THE FALL SEEDING.

After the harvest is over and men and teams have rested a few days, the oat stubble and the second crop clover ground, intended for seeding early this fall, should be turned over, writes F. Banderson of Baltimore, Md.

The land must be plowed in time so that the stubble may rot, and also that the soil may become settled and firm before seeding. All practical farmers have long since come to the conclusion that early plowed land kept mellow by the free use of the barrow and roller, but firm underneath, yields the most most grain and the best quality.

In our limestone districts, notably in the Cumberland Valley, the corn land is mostly drilled to wheat. The corn ripens early, some years as early as Septemb It is out off by contract at \$1.25 to \$1.50 per scre, and placed in shock, sixteen corn rows making one row of shocks, and these shocks are securely tied. The corn ground is thoroughly harrowed and then rolled. The wher irill follows the roller, putting in 12 bushels of wheat and 250 pounds of some standard fertilizer per scre. This corn ground wheat will produce from twenty to thirty bushels per scre, and in some exceptional cases as much as forty bushels per sere has been produced upon fields ranging from thirty to fifty acres

in extent. But few of us have limestone land, nor can we obtain such enormous yields. Those of us having laud of good quality should commence right by having what ground may be needed for either wheat

or rye plowed now, and have the furrows uniform depth and well turned over, which is of a clay loam-level, or this queer people. Christian Union.

gently undulating-most all the plowing is done by the sulky plow, using three ardly likely to cause sheep to tear each old hand plow is much more and better work; the land is evenly turned over at sempiration of the skin of an animal is nor on the plowman, who rides instead of walking, and having the free use of his hands, can manage his team much

> low and free of lumps-not only on the surface, but some three or more laches below the surface. This fining of the soil can only be done by first harrowing with the three horse spring tooth har-row, followed by the roller. This firms the ground. In two weeks' time harrow again, crossing the field the second time, and just before seeding harrow once more, then roll, and follow with the drill, using one and a half bushels of wheat and from 250 to 300 lbs, of dissolved bone per acre. We always aim to put in about twenty acres of wheat each eason after the above manuer, and aim o get it in by the 20th of September, and rarely fail of having an extra good crop. We think the early plowing and thorough preparation of the soil have much to do with this abundant yield. I write this so my brother farmers may try this plan. - New York Independent.

PARM AND GARDEN NOTES. The effect of warm weather is found in the egg basket.

Do not frighten the hens, as it diminshes the egg supply.

The largest kind of matured corn is the best to convert into ensilage. In arranging the poultry house have

both the nests and the roosts low. One of the worst mistakes that poultry beginners can make is too close in-breed

In nearly all cases the fowls can be fattened on soft food faster than on hard

When the poultry are confined a portion of the run should be spaded up daily. With all kinds of poultry it is the

morning meal that is the most important; give it early. One of the best ways of fattening

geese rapidly is to feed them boiled oats with plenty of milk. A good way to break a hen of wanting

to set is to put her in a strange yard with a young cockerel. A cow should be fed all the clover she can eat, which will be in the neighbor-

hood of five pounds per day. Select the turkey hens wanted for reeding. The hens should not be kept after they are three years old.

Now is the time when the fowls relish green food. Give them plenty of it and ess grain rations -especially corn.

Care should be taken that the fowls do not lay on too much fat. Be careful in feeding, and there will be no danger.

When the feeding is done at regular it, and will know when the time comes, Many consider that boiling the milk before feeding it to the poultry increases its value and lessens the risk of disease. The fowls losing their feathers is

often caused by want of green food or of a dust bath. See that both are supplied. One reason why there is such a large mount of poor butter is that the cream

is allowed to stand too long before it is churned. In feeding a considerable saving might be made if the keeper would re-

member that what makes fat does not make eggs. Old stock of any kind is unprofitable. Every season enough young poultry

hould be selected from what is raised to take the place of the old. The farm fowl should be of a good ize, a good table fowl, good layer, constitutionally strong and well adapted to

stand the rough usage of the farm. No cow was ever a good dairy cow that was not born so, but thousands of

cows that were born so have been spoiled by poor and unwise handling. A thrifty tree that fails to bear should

e root-pruned. A trench dug about it, and filled partly with rubbish, will effect important and profitable changes for the better. Root-pruning checks growth and develops fruit buds. It is an old remedy, but not as often resorted to as

As the wheat and other small grain ripens, their sap dries, cutting off the food supply of the chinch bugs, which thereupon often migrate to the juley stalks of the cornfield. This migration can be prevented by plowing a strip some rods wide between the small grain and the cern, as the chinch bugs are oth to cross land devoid of vegetation.

Farm stock is often kept too long for rodt. Sheep decline very rapidly after six years old, and are best sold at five. Cows may retain their usefulness until twelve. Cattle and sheep are sold for meat, but with horses it is different. A forse that has been a good and faithful ervant for many years is often kept until he dies, which is better than seiling him for a mere pittance, to be abused the remainder of his life. A good rule to follow is to dispose of farm stock at or previous to their prime of life.

Trained Hindu Bullocks.

The Hindus have found means of com nunicating their great dexterity to domestic animals. They train bullocks to perform very difficult tasks. A Hindu juggler will lie down on his back and place a small piece of stout wood, two feet high and six inches in diameter, on the lower part of his stomach. At his command a trained bullock will set its four feet on the top of this stick and balance itself. The juggler will then place another piece of wood, similar to the first, a few inches from it, and the bullock will shift its position to it with out touching its feet to the ground the sod may rot quickly. In our sec. Goats are also taught wonderful feats by

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

TOWATO BALAD.

Pare smooth ripe Jomatoes that have en in an ice box half an hour, cut in thick slices and put in a circle on a platter, on each slice drop a teaspoonful of mayonnaise dressing. Garnish the dish with parsley and put small bits between the slices of tomatoes. This is a handsome dish as well as appetizing .--The Housewife.

PEACH CORRLERS.

Fill a shallow pudding dish or deep arthen pie-plate with ripe, peeled peaches, leaving in the pits to increase the flavor of the fruit. Add cold water nough to half fill the dish, and cover the whole with a light paste rolled to twice the thickness used for pies. Cut this across the middle, prick with a fork and bake in a slow oven about three-quarters of an hour. The peaches should be sugared according to one's taste before putting on the upper crust. Eat with cream.—Detroit Free Press.

A DELICIOUS PIE. "There was to be company to dinner, says a writer in the Housekeeper's "I was making pies and Weekly. wanted something better than or a little different from the ordinary rhubard pies of which we had had so many. Acting on the impulse I lined a deep plate with rich paste (it must be rich for all acid pies, as it toughens in cooking), I rubbed the crust with flour and put a layer of dates, stoned and cut in pieces, ten or twelve to an ordinary sized pie. I then filled the plate with pulled and sliced rhubarb, adding a trifle of sait and three heaping tablespoonfuls of sugar mixed with one spoonful of flour. A top crust was added and the pie looked as usual It was simply delicious and the flavor was so unique. Every one praised it and inquired as to the filling."

MARROW TOAST.

Marrow toast is a delicious and inexpensive relish for tea or luncheon. Buy a large shin bone and have the butcher split it, then take out the marrow in one piece. Cut the marrow into slices an inch thick and set aside. Mix in a hot dish a teaspoonful of chopped parsley, the same quantity of lemon juice, half teaspoonful of salt, a grain of cayenne, and several drops of onion juice. Also have in the oven several squares of toast, crisp and browned evenly. Cook the marrow rapidly ninety seconds, boiling it in a quart of salted water. Drain the marrow thoroughly and mix it with the seasoning in the hot dish. Spread on the toast and serve. Toast, marrow, and seasoning must be hot when sent to the table, and eaten before they cool.

VEAL CROQUETTES.

Take two pounds of the veal from which the soup was made, chop fine, removing all gristle and fat. To every pint allow half a pint of new milk, one teaspoonful of butter, one of chopped parsley, two of flour, one teaspoonful of finely-minced onions, one teaspoonful of salt, half a grated nutmeg, a pinch of cayenne and a little black pepper. Put the milk in a saucepan and set on the stove; rub the butter and flour together and stir in the boiling milk; when thick take from the fire, add the chopped meat and beat until well mixed, put in the seasoning, spread out on a larger dish to cool. When firm, form in croquettes. Dip first in beaten egg and then in bread crumbs, and fry in boiling fat. Serve hot, garnished with parsley .- New York Commercial Adver-

HOUSEHOLD HINTS. 7-Almond meal is very softening and whitening to the skin.

To clean brass fixtures, rub them with slices of lemon, then wash in hot water. Castor oil has not failed in any case to remove warts to which it was applied once a day for two to six weeks.

Cayenne pepper is highly recom-mended for driving away ants. It should be sprinkled around their haunts.

Wash whits flaunels in cold water with suds made - white soap, and they will not shrink much nor look vellow.

To keep flies away from gilt frames, boil four or five onions in a pint of water and put it on with a soft brush. It is claimed that white spots on

varnished furniture will disappear if a hot plate from the stove is held over To prevent colored stockings from fading put a tablespoonful of black

pepper into the water in which they are

By rubbing with a flannel dipped in whiting the brown discolorations may be taken off cups which have been used in baking.

For chafing, try Fuller's earth pulverized; moisten the surface first when applying it. Oxide of zine ointment is also excellent.

When putting up jellies it should be recalled that cotton batting is more often used by experienced housekeepers

to cover the glasses than paste or papers dipped in liquor. A shabby pair of shoes will mar the effect of the prettiest, neatest toilet that ever was designed; and a nice-fitting, well-kept pair of boots or low shoes,

with good gloves and a becoming bou-

net, will carry almost any kind of a suit. Finely powdered Peruvian bark is re commended to keep bangs in curl in moist weather. It is applied with a powder puff. Unfortunately this suggestion is valuable only to persons with blonde or light-brown hair. On black hair the powder shows a fine dust, and

cannot be used.

Corn starch is not used with yolk of egg and lemon juice for the skin. Laundry starch is always meant in toilet recipes, made with boiling water quite thick and the yolk and lemon stirred in when cool. It should be used at night, and a few drops of glycerine will keep it from drying too quickly and add to its effect.

Selling Ice Water.

A St. Louis firm has started a new business—that of selling ice water to cabmen, coachmen and others. A can supplied to each carriage, which is filled with ice before starting out on a ourney, the contents of which are to be sed both for the borses and occupants of the carriage. Sponges are used on the horses' heads during hot weather, and they are saturated with water from the can as often as necessary. - Boston

TEMPERANCE.

THE THRIPTY PARMER. He never had a lawsuit to take him to

For the very simple reason there are no fences down; The barroom in the village for him has no charm:
I can always find my neighbor on his fortysore farm.
—Atlanta Constitution.

A DOCTOR'S DIAGNOSIS. A DOCTOR'S DIAGNOSIS.

After very large experience of our life insurance companies, of our benefit societies,
the experience of all these is entirely in this
direction, that life is shortened and disease
induced, and the body, even, very materially
injured by induigence in alcoholic liquors.—
W. B. Carpenter, M. D.

TESTIMONY AT HALIFAX. Before the Prohibition Commission in Halifax the other day the governor of Rockhead prison said that in his twelve years' experience he never knew a case of vagrancy, disorderly conduct or assault that was caused otherwise then by liquor, in fact, liquor was the cause of about every prisoner being sent to prison. There would be no trouble if not for drink—no crime, no poor asyluma, no prisons or any such institutions. He thought prohibition desirable, and that it could be carried out in Nova Scotia, except in Halifax. The reason it could not be carried out in Halifax was because Halifax was the Gibraltar of rum.

"PROTECTION" ANALYST THE LAW... Before the Prohibition Commission in

"PROTECTION" AGAINST THE LAW.

The liquor dealers of Chicago have a protective association. In a recent report made by the Secretary the association is congratulated on the fact that it has so successfully defended its members against prosecution for violation of the laws, that only one in sixteen has been molested by the Citizens' League, while among the outside dealers one in every eight has been prosecuted. This in the last year. The Secretary boasts that this fact indicates that the agents of the Citizens' League do not relish the idea of attacking a man who has this association at his back." He adds

"It is the strongest recommendation to those engaged in the trade who have not as yet joined our ranks to come in out of the rain at once."

Think of it! An association of tradesmen openly boasting before the world of the "PROTECTION" AGAINST THE LAW.

openly boasting before the world of the success with which they have terrorized the community so that they can violate laws with comparative immunity. In the World's Fair citz, tool—The Voice.

STARTLING FACTS.

Dr. B. W. Richardson, the noted physican, says that he was once enabled to preach an effectual temperance lecture by means of a scientific experiment. An acquaintance was singing the praises of wine, and declared that he could not get

through the day without it,

"Will you be good enough to feel my pulse, as I stand here?" asked Doctor Richardson.

The man did so. Count it carefully. What does it say?"

"Count it carefully. What does it say?"
"Seventy-four."
The physician then went and laid down on a sofa, and asked the gentleman to count his pulse again.
"It has gone down to sixty-four," he said, in astonishment. "What are extraordinary thins."

thing."

"When you lie down at night," said the physician, "that is the way nature takes to give your heart rest. You may know nothing about it, but the organ is resting to that extent; and if you reckon the rate, it involves a good deal of rest, because, in lying down, the heart is doing ten strokes less a minute.

"Multiply that by sixty, and it is six hun dred; multiply it by eight hours and, within a fraction, there is a difference of five thou-sand strokes; and as the heart is throwing

sand strokes; and as the heart is throwing six ounces of blood at every stroke, it makes a difference of thirty thousand ounces of life during the night. When I lie down at night without any alcohol, that is the rest my heart gets.

"But when I take wine or grog, I do not allow that rest, for the influence of alcohol is to increase the number of strokes. Instead of getting repose, the man who uses alcohol put on something like fifteen thousand extra strokes, and he rises quite unfit for the next day's work, until he has taken a little more of that 'ruddy bumper,' which he calls 'the soul of man below.'

NOT AN ISSUE THIS YEAR. The amount of fermented liquors consumed in the United States for the year ending June 30, 1892, was 977,479,761 gallons. Counting 231 cubic inches to the gallon, this amount of beer would make a canal ten feet deep, fifty feet wide, and over forty-flye miles

The number of "bard drinkers" who die (from all causes) every year in the United itates is, at a conservative estimate, 120,000, States is, at a conservative estimate, 120,000. By "hard drinkers" we mean those who drink themselves drunk. Place their corpose lengthwise in line, allowing five feet ten inches to each, and they would form a continuous line of corpses about 134 miles long—snough to put a line on each bank of the canal and another down the middle.

And this would be the work of a single

The number of "hard drinkers" living to day in the United States is carefully esti-mated at 2,500,000. Stand them side by side with arms outstretched, hand touching land, and, allowing five feet ten inches to each, they would form a continuous line nearly 30,000 miles in length, enough to belt the globe, and to go around one-fifth of the

distance a second time.

This is the multitude the United States alone furnishes. Great Britain furnishes about an equal number.

Counting that for each "hard drinker"

Counting that for each "hard drinker" there are on an average four others who, as immediate relatives, feel the pauge of sorrow, want and exame that result, and we have a multitude of 12,500,000 wao are today smitten by this curse—enough to belt the globe with outstretched arms six times, or to put sixty-sight continuous lines of living, sorrowing, suffering humanity across the United States, in a straight line, from the Atlantic to the Pacific!

And yet two old parties and one new one tell us: "This isn't an issue this year!"—The Voice,

The Voice. TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES. Cincinnati has forbidden its saloons to employ barmaids.

The city of London has 14,000 policemen and 14,000 grog-shops.

The Hawaiian Queen banishes liquors of all kinds from her tables at her receptions.

The great breweries of Scotland reduced he price of beer in order to defeat triad-

The whisky smugglers of Alaska have reently killed one missionary and maltreated Arcubishop Vaughan has accepted the Presidency of the Catholic Total Abstinence

League of the Cross. The Dominion Government has recently discovered very extensive whisky snug-ging in the province of Quebec.

The London Lancet notes the discovery in St. Petersburg of the fact that the drinking of petroleum is a cure for drunkenness. The Women's Christian Temperance Union has established a free milk booth on Frank-lin Square, Pulladelphia. It is well patron-

A recent return shows that there were 3303 arrests for drunkensess in Ireland on Sundays between May 1, 1891, and April 30, An active Christian worker in the slums of An active curistical worker in the sums of New York city, when asked how he decided where was the best place to locate his mission, promptly replied, "By the small. Where whisty smells strongest, there is the most need of mission work."

THE son of Joachim, the violin player, was reduced to the ranks in the German army because his father played at a concert in the city where the young officer was quartered. His Colonel requested the degradation on the ground that his father's concertplaying was lowering the dignity of the German uniform. Perhaps the idolatry of militarism could not be

The pen is mightler than the sword; and does a good deal more cut-

absurdly, illustrated.

A DARING ADVENTURER.

Captain William A. Andrews, already famous for his daring adventures in small boats on the stormy Atjantic, has again set sail on a novel and interesting voyage.

He crossed the ocean twice before, first in the "Nautilus," when he was accompanied by his brother, who has since died, and again in the "Mermaid," both of these trips being made to Land's End, England, A few years ago he again attempted the pas-



sage in a boat called the "Dark Secret," but, after battling with contrary winds, high seas and terrific storms, he reluctantly consented to give up his efforts after a struggle of sixty-two days, and returned to America on a bark which kindly consented to take him and his sea-beaten boat back to New York,

The captain is a very interesting character. He is a man of fixed purposes, very hard to turn from the object he has in view. He has made the subject of small boat sailing such a study that he is prepared to meet every argument against the risks which spring to the minds of his critics, yet the New York Herald put the case in a nutshell when it said; "The fact that Capt, Andrews can cross the ocean in a cookle shell merely proves that small boats are safe when a Capt. Andrews sails them. Amsteurs should remember this when the wind begins to sing."

The Captain himself says that "half the people who are drowned lose their lives be cause they do not realize that a boat cannot sink. An iron vessel might, or a ship loaded with a heavy cargo, but a row boat, sail boat or ordinary woo len vessel may capsize, but will, nevertheless, float. The passengers on the great ocean steamers run some risk when they go to sea, but all around the deck they see wooden floats hung up on which they are taught to depend for their lives if the big steamer goes down. These boats are often crushed against the great vessel or are capsized in lowering. I am alone in a wooden boat entirely under my own con trol, and, in my opinion, far safer than others." An ingenious theory but hardly a

Capt. Andrews is by trade a plano Traken. He built the "Sapolio" at Atlantic City in the preseuce of hundreds of people, and exhibited it on the Long Pier for several weeks. It is a canvas folding boat lined



th half inch cedar and decked over with the same. In order to fold it there must be three long canvas hinges from stem to stern, and the daring Captain writes by an incoming ship (when he is hundreds of miles from way is a scrubber but very leaky." No bet ter proof of his coolness and pluck could be

given. The start was made at 4:30 Wednesday, July 20th, the destination being Palos, Spain. Captain Andrews has instructions to scour the seas until he discovers that port and the starting point of Columbus. It is believed that, sailing in a fourteen foot boat without so much as a hot cup of coffee to vary his diet of biscuits and cannot goods, he will, single-han led, eclipse the record of that Spanish-Italian adventurer who almost failed to cross the great ocean with three ships, 150 men, after securing the Queen's jewels to pawn and having the blessing of the Church thrown in. This Columbus is sailing in a boat which had never been in the water until the hour when he started on his 4000 mile trip. He has been spoken in mid-scean several times, scorning all assistance and confident of ultimate success. His effort should interest all Americans as a test of pluck, endurance and good seamanship. That it is not a foolbardy affair is proved by his former success and by the notable trip in which he battled for sixty. two days without reaching the other side. Thousands of people saw the start, his presence at different points on the ocean has been noted by large numbers of vessels, and his landing on the other side will no doubt be made a matter of public demonstration and rejoicing. As he salled from the pier he said, "In sixty days I will be in Spain," and up to the last reports he had made better time than he anticipated. Every day during the voyage a bottle will be thrown overboard noting the location and other information about the trip.

If Capt. Andrews succeeds in reaching Spain and joining in the October celebrations which will be held in honor of the discovery of America, he will then return in one of the great stea ners and arrange to exhibit his boat and the log which he writes up day by day, at the World's Fair in Chicago, where he will be one of the features of the magnificent display which the manufacturers of Sapolio are now perfecting The assurance, we might almost say their pudence, of these aggressive man ufacturers in securing a Coumbus of their own is probably without precedent in advertising

The Bath in Japan. The English woman's morning "tub"

is, as every one knows, a plunge in cold or slightly warm water and a vigorous rubbing down after it, which gives her skin the brilliancy of white ivory and the smoothness of velvet, and which gives per, too, the blush tints in youth that blossom out later in life, alasi to fullblown roses of crimson hue. The bath which gives the almond-eyed doll woman of Japan her exquisite softness and suppleness of skin is a nightly bath and morning wash in water that is as hot as can be borne. In the bath she takes a prolonged soaking, the washing proper being done on the bathroom floor, folbetter, and at the same time more lowed by a second and final soaking, drying off with soft towels and a lounge in a bath wrapper. The poorest hear of the cold bath with amazement and a lowering in their estimation of the woman who indulges in it,

Valuable Old Floors.

The smelting and refining of the floor of the factory of a watch company's es tablishment, on Bond street, near Broadway, was completed the other day and proved to be one of the largest contracts

of the kind ever undertaken in America When the watch company decided last spring to abandon case making the proprietors agreed with the refiners to have the floors of the building on Bond street, where they had been for nineteer years, worked up for the precious metals they might contain, and contracted the job on a perceatage of the value of the

gold and silver reclaimed. The contractors took up three floors and part of another, cut the boards into lengths that would admit of their being easily handled, and carted them off to their works. Here the boards were burned and the ashes subjected to the process of refining. Altogether about 60,000 square feet of lumber was destroyed, and after deducting the amount due them on the contract, Messrs. Glarieux & Woolsey turned over to the water company more than \$66,000 worth of gold and silver .- New York Mail and Express.

Catching Seals With Hooks.

Mr. Dyer, who lives on a small island near Seven Hundred Acre Island, Islesborough, Me., has a unique way of catching seals. 'He takes a pole several feet in length, to which are attached a number of common codfish hooks with lanyards several feet in length. The hooks

are baited with herring.

This contrivance is anchored and buoyed, the hooks being just below the surface. The seals in awallowing the herring become hooked and are caught. Mr. Dyer has taken a large number in this manner.

Shadows Grow Longer, And the chill evenings produce Hoarsness, Tight Barking Coughs, Inflamed Throats and Bronchitis. Check all these attacks by prompt use of Dr. Horsie's Certain Croup Care, the one remedy for colds and coughs that contains no pinns in any norm. Sold by prominent drugglets. Me. Manufactured by A. P. Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y.

Christianity was introduced into Japan in 1549.

The True Laxative Principle Of the plants used in manufacturing the pleasant remedy, Syrup of Figs, has a permanently beneficial effect on the human system while the cheap vegetable extracts and min eral olutions, usually sold as medicines, are permanently injurious. Being well informed, you will use the true remedy only. Manufac-tured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

We will give \$100 reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured with Hail's Catarrh Cure. Taken internally.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Proprs., roledo, G

THE principal causes of sick headache, bliousness and cold chills are found in the stomach and liver. Cured by Beecham's Pills. Have you Rheumatism? Atkinson's Gout and Rheumatic Remedy will surely cure it. For sale by all first-class druggists. If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson beye-water. Druggists seil at 25c, per bottle.

Simply Awful " I had what the doc tors called the worst case of Scrofula they ever saw. It was on my arms, face and neck and was simply awfull Five years ago I be-

gan to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and Geo. W. Turner. found the sores gradual-ity began to heal. I took to bettles and was perfectly cured. For the past tyears I have had good health and no sores." G.W. TURNER, farmer, Galway, N. Y.

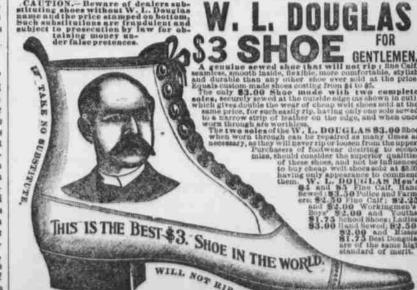
Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, bil-

EVERY MOTHER Should Have It in The House, Dropped on Sugar, Children Love

Flower'

"I am ready to testify under oath that if it had not been for August Flower I should have died before this. Eight years ago I was taken sick, and suffered as no one but a dyspeptic can. I employed three of our best doctors and received no benefit. They told me that I had heart, kidney, and liver trouble. Everything I ate distressed me so that I had to throw it up. Augus' Flower cured me. There is no med-icine equal to it." LORENZO F. SLEEPER, Appleton, Maine.





FOR renovating the entire system, eliminating all Poisons from the Blood, whether of scrofulous or malarial origin, this preparation has no equal. . . S.S.S. min

"For eighteen months I had an eating sore on my tangue. I was treated by best local physicians, but obtained no relief; the sare gradually grew worse. I finally took S. S. S., and was entirely cured after using a few battles."

C. B. McLenone,

Henderson, Ten.

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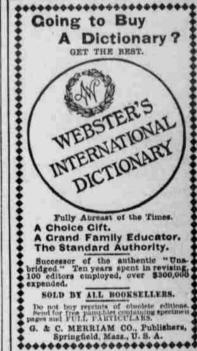




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