Every Great Fortune Made by Some Short Road to Wealth.

Read to Wealth.

The desire to see something of the famous mining region of the Rocky Mountains led me, several years ago, to pass a portion of my summer vacation in the vicinity of the world renowned Comstock Mines. While diling about and absorbing, as it were, information through the pores of my skin, a similarity of tastes brought me into daily contact with one of the Floot, Mackey & Obrien syndicate of Bunanza Kings, and the inelegant but forceful philosophy of his great accumulator of westly made a lasting impression upon my mind.

Sitting one evening in his room and enjoying at once his quaint humor and his fragrant Havana. I remarked, "Captain, one of the old proverbs recites that there is no short road to wealth," but you have found one. You are still a young man, comparatively, and are quoted a multi-millionaire." "Yes," he said, "and of all the untrue savings some of the proverbs, popularly supposed to embody the wisdom of the ages, are the most faise and misleading. Look, for a moment, over the list of wealth; men whose fortunes amount to \$30,000 and upward, and point out to me, if you can, one single individual who has not accompany to the prover the list of wealth." wealth,"

"I not days of man are few, and time is not given in this age of the world for men to accumulate much wealth except by means of special openings, and by taking advantage of the nigh cuts." "You may be right," I said, "but where one man succeeds in reaching his goal by a cross country road, do not the many fail?" "No," said he, "Didn't I see you starting out vesterday by the man road to the camp on the other side of the mountain?" "Yee," I said. "Well," he replied, "you could have taken the trail over the hills, saved pro ably two hours walking, and reached the camp in absolute safety and certainty, only you did not know of the trail. It is just so in business, the man that wants to travel with an ox team and ride in the wagon, must go by the big road, while the follow who goes by the trail will get there first, and if there is only one supper to be hait at the station the cross country traveler in the one who will eat it. Take my own experience, which is simply an illustration of the way every forture has been made. I was keeping a little store here and barrely making tongue and buckle meet," when I had an opportunity to get held of a block of stock in the then infant Comestock Mines. I chewed it over for three days and decided to take it in, and that move lead naturally to all that I have done since, and proved the foundation of my fortune. I bought more stock, as I had money; bought stock in other good mines, and before I knew it I was well fixed." "But," I said, "prices here are so high that there is little chance for a man of small means." "That's true," he replied, "but there are plenty of good properties about here, and one that in my opinion is the best on the American continent. I should have gone myself to it if I had not been so heavily interested here that I could not get away. I refer to the gold region of North Georgia. There is the first, and, as I said before, and their success is only a question of means and good management. Then, too, if you want to do something in miner, were forced into the W "see days of man are few, and time is not given in this age of the world for men to ac-cumulate much wealth except by means of

Naturally I was interested to look up the stock quoted at \$8.00 per share in the early days o. operations, soil soon after as high as \$188) per share, and that upwards of \$300,000,000 were paid out in dividends to share-

To a knowledge of these facts, and a subsequent thorough acquaintance with the Georgia gold region, which my friend, the Captain, has not overestimated, may be directly attributed the formation of the Atlanta Gold Mining Company.

The company has carefully selected its property, has placed in management of the same men of experience, tried in the business, and now places before you the opportunity to secure some of its shares at fifty per venit. of their par value, or \$5.00 per thare. The money you pay for these shares will be used in crecting complete and suitable reduction mills, and the officers of the cempany feel sure that at the same able reduction mills, and the officers of the company feel sure that at the same time that you are furnishing the funds to put the property upon a paying basis; you will be planting your own feet upon one of these "short roads to wealth" which have enabled every rich man in this country to reach his present position.

The stock is fully pain up and not-assessing total amount of stock is \$100,000, and of this amount is devoted to the gressury of the company, company has reserved the right to be the price of its shares without formotice, and the demand for stock is such a fan advance is now in contemplation, the southern Benking and Trust Co., of Atlanta, Ga., one of the strongest financial

Atlanta, Ga., one of the strongest financial institutions in the South, acts as transfer agests for the company, and to it all orders for stock should be addressed, accompanied either with New York exchange or postoffice money order for the number of shares

There are now 143,000 nautical miles of cable under the different oceans, Thich require thirty-seven specially equipped telegraphic ships to keep them

Denmark has a system of benevolence by which the honest poor of sixty years of age are insured against want. on the presumption that they have always

Indigestion Cured



Hood's Sarsaparilla the effect was surprising, it gave me great relief, and I now eat without that terrible distrees. I also rest well at

shi and am in cood general beaith, for all of hich I thank HOOD'S SARSAPARIL Rood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, bil-

suspess Jaundice and sick headache. Try them-

CURES RISING : BREAST :

"MOTHER'S FRIEND" is the greatest blessing ever mid-wife for many years, as I in early where "Mother's Friend" had been used it

Foan tell all expectant mothers if they will use a few bottles of Mother's Friend they will go through the ordeal without any pain and suffering.

Mas. May Heartan Argustille, N. Is.

Used Mother's Friend before birth or my eighth child. Will never coase to praise.

Mas. J. P. Moonn, Colosa, Cal. Sent by express, charges prepaid, on recens

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Bold by all druggists.



wool and mutton.

becoming breachy.

when harvesting.

Sweet potatoes cannot be kept through

the winter unless you handle them gently

The farm will never give you com-

If the weeds have possession of the

plete satisfaction so long as you have to

bed this fall you can hardly expect a

maintain his rank he must keep on

If you expect the boy to love the farm

ou must permit him to get some enjoy-

Something new must be planted every

cek if we wish to maintain a good gar

The wrong way to make money from

ogs is by beginning to feed them only

You can never keep up with the work

on the farm if you ever put off until to-

morrow what can be done to-day,-

PARM AND GARDEN NOTES,

Plant deep in dry weather; shallow in

Ascertain the merits and demerits of a

Drive a horse with a rein that both

If you want your berry bushes to be

There is generally lime enough in the

There are few breeds but what will

ny well if they are well fed and cared

Buckwheat hulls produce piles in pigs.

It is thought that pigs grown from old

Set the first laying of both turkey and

The cholera symptoms in poultry in a

Young chickens will eat wheat or

sorghum seed when two weeks old and

In very hot weather see that the chick-

ens have some chance to get into the

The enterprising farmer will hasten

Stone drinking vessels for poultry are

the fattening of his hogs, so as to have them ready for the market in the fall.

better than tin ones during the summer;

A wide wagon tire is a road maker.

not a rut cutter. One secret of the good roads of France is the wide tires in use

Lice always attack the poorly-kept, ill-

fed chickens first. Coal oil is said to be

destructive to them, but must be used

Having a system will save time; have

While liberal feeding is necessary to

An old gobbler or pea fowl will often

get very troublesome in fighting the

other poultry; when this is the case the

The cost of feeding a thoroughbred flock is no greater than for scrubs, while

such birds give their owner far more

pleasure and he can occasionally sell

The farmer who raises hogs the flesh

of which is five will be able to get more

than the market price if he once secures

a reputation for such. The big, coarse,

and over-fat pork will not bring much

money, for the simple reason that it does

not sell very good when placed on the

All farmers do not use coal, but those

who do can make good use of the ashes.

he made of them; but they are valuable for another purpose. The hogs will be benefited greatly if the ashes are fed to

them. They correct the acidity of the

The Berkshires are one of the oldest

breeds in existence, and one of their

drawing car is is a disposition to take on

from the start a great amount of flesh

and fat. Another point in their favor is

the immunity which they have from dis-

case. This is not saying that they are

disease proof, but on account of their

strong constitutions they are more able

Trees Which Bear But Once.

of fruit. Its load of nuts is its first and

final effort in the way of fruit bearing.

The nuts become ripe and are strewn in

great stem stands up by itself, empty and

bare. The branches turn brown and

drop one by one to the ground. Inside

until what at one time was a mass of

white sago and pith becomes nothing but

a collection of rotten brown fibers. One

day the trade wind blows more strongly

taan usual and the leafless column of the

its fall many of the young palms that

put or Palmyra palm, a native of Ceylon,

years old, which is when it has attained

its full growth, the flower spike bursts

succession proves fatal to the parent.

another tree which flowers and bears

ousands around the tree until the

The sago palm tree bears but one crop

to keep disease at bay.

fowls or eggs at a good price.

quicker they are got rid of the better.

a time for feeding the fowls, for gather-

irg the eggs, for cleaning out the poul-

willingly forage for something to eat.

water will keep cool in them longer.

there.

market.

good.

nutshell are. Intense thirst, debility,

duck eggs under hens; more eggs and

better fowls will be secured.

prostration, greenish droppings.

they will be better than soft feeds.

dams exhibit greater vitality than others,

Therefore, it is not very well to use them

soll, but its presence is indispensable.

buy fruit from your neighbor.

good strawberry crop next spring.
If the "first-class farmer"

studying and learning all the time.

nent from it as he goes along.

when big enough to feed off."

den throughout the season.

American Agriculturist.

low before buying her.

as food for the pigs.

you and the horse can feel.

productive keep them cut back.

GALLOWAY AND ANGUS CATTLE.

There is considerable difference be tween Galloway and Angus cattle, although both are black and hornless. The former belong to the west coast of Scotland, the latter to the east coast and the neighborhood of the city of Aberdeen, whence they are called sometimes Aberdeen or Aberdeen-Angus cattle. These are finer in form and hair than the Galloways, which have long, silky hair and a stouter build. Both are good beeves, but the Angus are the better milkers and give exceedingly rich milk. -American Dairyman.

THE COW STALL.

The cow stall is having much atten tion and ingenuity lavished upon it, but the horse worries along with the most objectionable kind of imprisonment in the narrow quarters where he is fastened in a painful manner. A few days ago a stable was burned, and a valuable horse was slowly roasted to death, because held by a chain that could not be loosened or cut. Imprisonment in chains is a refinement of cruelty awarded to pirates and the most atrocious criminals; and this because of the extreme torment of it. It breaks the heart of a sagacious horse and is the cause of those unavail ing protests, the constant kicking and pawing-eloquent remonstrance against the cruelty.-Chicago Sun.

SOWING RYE. Rye is a crop easily raised and is subject to fewer casualties than wheat and grows freely on soils that will not produce remunerative crops of other It may often be profitably sown in the fall on light soils as a kind of supplementary crop which may be used for winter pasture when the ground is frozen, and also be cut for soiling in early spring, when the green stubble can be turned under as a fertilizer for a coming crop. On ground well adapted to the culture of the sweet potato rye is an excellent crop to precede it, and, whether pastured or cut for soiling, the and are less liable to disease. remains of the rye when plowed under will be of considerable benefit to the root crop. Then, if equal care is taken to turn under the sweet potato vines after the harvesting, successive crops may be raised with but little fertilizing material other than what is furnished by the rye and the potato vines. The latter contain much fertilizing matter, which, if all saved, will go a good ways toward making up for what is carried off in the tubers. The trouble in such cases often is that the rye is so promising in shade. Too hot a sun is not good. its appearance in the spring that the inducement to keep it a few weeks longer for the grain and straw is too strong to permit of its being plowed under for green manure. While the amount of fertility derived from the green rye would not be large, the cost of the seed would be small, and the seeding would be done at a time when farm work is not pressing. It would therefore seem that such a use of land at a season when it would otherwise be unemployed might often be advisable .-- New York World.

CUTTING OFF THE BLOOMS.

The old fancy that cutting off the blooms of potatoes will increase the weight and quality of the tubers seems to have broken out afresh, but careful try house and for cleaning the roosts. experiments made in England and Switzerland disprove this. The theory was secure a good growth, poultry should given to the world by a German ex never be so well fed that they will not perimenter, who published the results of a series of experiments which showed that a considerable gain in the weight and quality of the tubers resulted in cutting off the blooms.

An account of a series of experiments made by an intelligent Englishman seem to be so thorough that it is worth while to give his results. His experiments extended over a period of three seasons, with but one variety, Paterson's Victoria potaso, a profuse bloomer, and at that time in general cultivation in England. In no single year was there any difference in the quality and weight of the potato, and the average results showed that there was no gain derivable from this operation.

Thorough experiments were made in Switzerland to test-the truth of this theory. The many varieties of potatoes grown in that country were subjected to It is well known that excellent walks can the experiment. The test was carried through several seasons in order to make the result more accurate. At the close of the experiments the conclusion reached did not corroborate the theory | pigs stomach, and do a vast amount of advanced by the German experimenter.

The Englishman, after reviewing the experiments made in Switzerland and those by himself, draws this conclusion: This system, therefore, is of no use to us while we have our present varieties of potatoes, no matter what it may be elsewhere, and if properly tested it will in all probabilities be found to be of little value anywhere."-American Farmer.

Two beeves can never be made fat o a pasture that has only grass enough fo:

To keep the poultry free from vermin, their quarters must be kept absolutely Do not expect to sell butter at top

price to private customers unless it is top The only way to grow heavier crops each year is to make the laud continually | the trunk the work of decay is going on

Few farmers are so situated that they can afford to keep a cow merely to raise

her calf. The best way to keep up with agricultural progress is to take a live agri- trunk falls with a crash, destroying in cultural journal.

To determine whether green-soiling are already springing from the nuts really pays, let us suggest that you try scattered some months before. The taliit for yourself.

If tobacco is to be made a paying crop it must be given the very best land on fruit but once. When about eighty You can never grade up your stock un-

til you begin to use better animals for from its envelope with a loud report. In the course of fifteen or twenty months it The fastest way to make money in the showers down an abundance of nuts, lairy is to keep always weeding out the and this effort to produce a numerous

The only way to free the farm from The fruit is round and very hard, about weeds is to cut them always before they the size of a cherry, and so abundant that one tree will produce sufficient to

The best success with sheep is attained | plant a large district. - Brooklyn Eagle. | Recorder.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

SOAP MAKING.

The following is a good recipe for making soap: To one pound of potash add three gallons of water until it is dissolved; then add three pounds of any kind of sonp grease, the cleaner the better, to the lye, and set it to boiling. Let it boil slowly so that it will not boil over. It usually becomes soap after boiling from one to five hours. If it boils down before it becomes sap, add sufficient water to keep the same quanonly by those who believe in both tity in the kettle until it is soap; then dd nine gallons of water and stir well Stock that is continually tempted by together; when cool, this will be a beauweak fences should not be blamed for tiful white scap if the grease was clean.

-New York Dispatch. CHECKER BOARD WORK. . . . Woven or checker board work for ashions and anti-macassars is quite opular and not at all difficult to make For hard usage the wider kind of mohair skirt braid is most serviceable, but satin ribbon is, of course, much handsomer. Select two colors or two shades or the same color and cut the ribbon into strips of the required length; pin each strip to a cutting board or table and weave cross pieces of the other shade in and out with regularity. The intersections should afterwards be secured at the back by an invisible stitch or two. A broader plain ribbon or a piece of plush, matchng one of the shades used in the weavng, may be sewed on for a border, and for an anti-macassar lace or fringe can be added to the lower edge. - New York World.

THE HOUSEWIFE'S TABLE.

Here is a list for the materials most commonly used in the kitchen, writes Maria Parloa in the Ladies' Home Jouroal. The spices are all ground:

Ginger-1 heaping teaspoonful, 4 unce. Cinnamon-1 heaping teaspoonful, }

Allspice-1 heaping teaspoonful, gencous measure, 1 ounce.
Cloves—1 teaspoonful, slightly

neaped, † ounce.
Mace—1 heaping teaspoonful,

Nutmegs 5 equal 1 ounce. Pepper-1 heaping teaspoonful, Salt-1 terspoonful, 1 ounce.

Mustard-2 rounding teaspoonfuls, 1 Cream of Tartar-2 teaspoonfuls, slightly heaped, † ounce.

Soda-1 teaspoonful, slightly heaped. Powdered sugar-1 tablespoonful, 1

Granulated sugar-1 heaping tablepoonful, 2 ounce. Baking powder-I heaping teaspoonful, + ounce.

Butter-1 rounding tablespoonful, } unce. Flour-1 rounding tablespoonful, 1 unce.

Tea-3 scant tablespoonfuls, 1 ounce. Coffee, roasted berry--1 tablespoonful, \ ounce. Bread crumbs, grated-1 cupful, 2

ounces. English currants, cleaned-1 cupful, ounces. Rice-1 cupful, 8 ounces.

Indian meal—1 cupful, 6 ounces. Chopped meat—1 solidly packed cupil, 8 ounces. Pastry flour-1 cupful, 4 onnces.

New process flour-1 scant cupful, ounces. Butter-1 solidly packed cupful, 9 ounces.

Sugar-1 cupful, granulated, Liquids-1 cupful of ordinary liquid,

S ounces. The cups used in these estimates hold

half a pint, old measure.

ABOUT COOKING MEATS.

The orthodox rule for the cooking of meat, fish and fowl is to allow a quarter of an hour to every pound; yet this recipe needs to be mixed with brains. Some families like rare, others well-done meats; again, a joint may be unusually thick or remarkably thin. Again, fullgrown and mature meats, such as beef and mutton, are best with the red gravy oozing from them; while immature, or white meats, such as lamb, veal, pork, etc., are absolutely dangerous unless done through to the bone. A good rule is to allow twelve to fifteen minutes, according to the taste of the family and the thickness of the joint, for the cooking of every pound of beef and mutton; fifteen to eighteen minutes for the cooking of every pound of pork, veal, lamb, ham, bacon, fish and every kind of

Accidents happen, however. The oven may be too hot or too cool, the fire too slow and- what not. So a cook should learn to know by the appearance of the meat itself when it is sufficiently cooked, How can this be done? carefully observing the appearance of the meat around the centre bone or bones. If the learner be in doubt, the blade of a knife can be run in about half an inch at the bone, and the meat slightly raised and carefully examined for a moment or two. After one or two trials this will be found to be an infallible method. It is quite right that next to the bone beef and mutton should be red and julcy, but if the beef be blue or the mutton has that strange raw look peculiar to mutton that has just felt the heat of the fire, the joint needs a little more cooking; while meats should be white, even to the hone, with the exception, perhaps, of lamb, which many people prefer with a little pinky juice oozing through.

Fish-Fish is not estable till the flesh separates easily from the bones. By running a knife in a little way, say under the fins, so as not to spoil the appearance of the fish, this can be judged

Chops, Steaks or Cutlets-An inch thick mutton chops or steak, put over a clear fire on a piping hot gridiron, generally takes about ten minutes to cook; pork chops and yeal cutlets a little longer out the rule of finding out whether they are cooked or not by examining the bone also holds for them.

Turkeys, Chicken and Fowl of all Kinds—Look between the leg and the body of the fowl, and 'f necessary, slit the skin a little with a sharp knife, and if the flesh there be still raw looking the bird is not cooked enough.

Salt Meats-Salt meats are not so easily tested as fresh meats, yet even here look at the bone. Beware of allowing the meat to cook so long that it raises itself from the bones, as it were; for then it is what is graphically known as being "done to rags."-New York

TEMPERANCE.

IN THE HOSPITAL In a clean, cool ward, though the day was hot,
A crippled child lay in his cot;
The fever raged in his shrunken hands,
And his temples throbbed 'neath the
bands,

The white-capped nurse was standing by, When the kind-faced doctor with a sigh Said, "Tim, my here, how do you do?" Said Tim, "Pin weak, sir, how are you?"

"A glass of wine," was the answer low;
"His end is near, it is better so."
Poor Tim called out, through the shadows

dim.
"No wine! please sing me my temperance hymn."

The hymn was sung, a prayer was said, And the little bero, so brave, was dead; But not before, while his eyes waxed bright, He had said, "Good-bye, poor Tim's all right."
—Mrs. M. A. Kidder, in Temperance Banner.

ALCOHOL AND APOPLEXT.

Dr. Andrew Wilson, in a rocent paper, asserts that apoplexy "is an aliment liable especially to affect drunkards, for in them the blood vessels are weakened by alcohol, and rendered more liable to rupture." "See that no stimulants are given to the patient." continues the doctor. "This is very important. It you give brandy or whisky to an apoplectic man, you may kill him. The heart has to be kept quiet. You don't want an increased supply of blood to go to the brain, and you will send it additionally fast if you give stimulants."

The Malign liquor influence.

The St. Louis Evangelist, in a very suggestive article upon the liquor interest, says:

"There is not another power in existence which exerts so malign an influence on the human race as the liquor interest. Not a day passes but that its hands are red with blood. Every day brings wife murders by drunken husbands; shooting affrays caused by alcohol, madmen and a reign of anarchy and blood due to liquor. In 1891, according to a high 'keense journal, there were life murders in this country caused by liquor.

"Two hundred and forty thousand saloon-keepers virtually rule the land. The cities are controlled by them; they dictate the election of mayors and councilmen; the police are their obedient servants; the legislatures are careful not to offend them. The parties, the political aspirants and the offi-

THE MALIGN LIQUOR INFLUENCE.

tures are careful not to offend them. The parties, the political aspirants and the offi-cials are all afraid of the 240,000 freebooters who prey upon the country. They dare not raise their little finger to forbid their plun-der of the people."

DRUNKEN WOMEN IN ENGLAND.

DRUNKEN WOMEN IN ENGLAND.

There is a marked increase in drunkenness among women in England. Dr Norman Kerr, President of the Society for the Study of Inebriety, declares that never within his recollection had he seen so many drunken women about the streets of London as during the Whitsuntide holidays. He had frequently seen groups of four or five, some quite young, all in a more or less intoxicated condition. One of the coroners of London asserts that he has held of late an increasingly large number of inquests upon women, many comparatively young, whose deaths were clearly due to alcuoid excess. A medical committee is now sitting in London to devise more effectual means of dealing with drunkards than treating them as criminals. devise more effectual means of dealing with drunkards than treating them as criminals. Sending them repeatedly to prison has no reformatory effect. A case is cited of a woman who recently died in Marylebone work house, at the age of forty-eight, who had been convicted of drunkenness 200 times. It is proposed to put chronic cases under compulsory detention, and to treat drunkenness as a disease rather than a vice. Special provision will be made for those who are not able to pay for treatment and maintenance.—Picayune.

THE ALCOHOLIC DANGER.

Alcohol is, in an emergency, a conspicuous factor of dauger to the individual and to the community. A recent significant recognition of this fact occurred at Homestead, Penn., at the critical juncture of the contest between the Piakerton men and the strikers. The local officials were confessedly powerless to control, and for the time being the affairs of Homestead were under the direction of the leaders of the great strike. Thousands of workmen were unemployed and under great excitement. Deadly shots were fired by the contestants on both sides. During this great emergency, we are told, the ing this great emergency, we are told, the saloons were ordered closed. When the military assumed command, and the imme-diate danger of conflict was lessened, the saloon surveillance was relaxed and the usual drinking of intoxicants began again.
The experience of our own and other countries in cholera visitations of former years, has demonstrated conclusively that those who use intoxicating beverages are much more predispose I than abstainers to cholera infection, and that it is much more likely to prove fatal in such cases. It is true that we are separated from the present cholera-stricken districts by thousands of miles of water, but between the French

choisra-stricts of thousands of miles of water, but between the French ports and our own there are continuous ferries, and they compass the distance, interchanging passengers and their effects, in a single week. As "la grippe" developed in all countries, so also may the cholera. The prudent thing to do is to avoid the conditions which invite it. One of these conditions is alcoholic poisoning.

It ought not to be necessary to suggest to thoughtful, intelligent people at least, that anything which, in a great emergency, as at Homestead, must be prohibited as a matter of public safety, or specially avoided, from prudential considerations, as in the cholera epidemic, ought not to be used at all for heverage purposss. Neither ought the State to legalize and protect the making and vending, for beverage use at any time, of such a commodity.—National Temperance Advocate.

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES. The Brewers' Journal gives the total amount of British investments in American breweries as \$91,302,830.

New York City, for the year ending May 1, 1892, sold 4,493,519 barrels of beer, an in-crease over 1891 of 57,203 barrels.

The Free Church of Scotland has 632 ministers, all of whom are abstainers, and a total membership of 64,000 teetotallers.

Four reasons for being a total abstainer. The head is clearer, the health is better, the heart is lighter and the purse is heaver. In an attempt to defend the moderate us

In an attempt to extend the monerate use of alcoholic stimulants a prominent English physician readily indicts it, for he says: "Mix all liquors with fool which shields the tissues from its contact and aids its safe dispersion through the circulation."

Neal Dow, of Maine, now eighty-eight years of age, has watched the operation of the Maine law for forty years, and he testi-fies that three-fourths of the territory of the State is free from the taint of liquor, and that the people of Maine save yearly more than twenty-four millions of dollars which would otherwise have been expended in drick. drink.

Since early spring the hospitals of the west side, Chicago, have been visited weekly by Mrs. Wilson, Superintentient of Flower Missions for the West Side Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and her committee. Thousands of bouquets have been received from friends in the country and have been distributed among the sick. Fruits and jellies have also been very freely contributed.

tributed.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the South is building a temple at Waynesville, a favorits summer resort in the grand mountain region of North Carolina. Land valued at \$4000 has been donated and the building will cost about \$16,000. There will be fourteen rooms in the temple, which will serve as homes for the workers, and a large auditorium. The whole will be surmounted by high towers that will be observatories for wider views in more ways than one. The granite foundation of the building is already laid.

FRANK CUNEO, of San Francisco, has added to a long list of reasons for indulgence in suicide. He tried to kill himself because he was single and desired to spare some woman in the dim future the agony of becoming suddenly a widow. A man of such intellect should have been able to secure a poison more than potent enough to produce nausea.

Steel Magnets That Wans.

Steel magnets lose their permanent magnetism at the boiling point of almono but becomes non-magnetic when heated to an orange color. Silvanus Thompson says that the sudden slamming on of the armature of a permanent magnet is liable to deteriorate the magneticm, and that the sudden detaching of the armature i of advantage to the magnet .- Boston Transcript.

Autumn is Come, And with it aching bones, chilly feelings, racking coughs and catarrhal colds. All these symptoms count as nothing if you use ir. Hossie's Certain Croup Cure at the first appearance of them. The greatest of all remedies for serious congestive attacks. Sold by prominent druggists. Soc. Manufactured by A. P. Hozsie, Buffale, N. Y.

In a choir of sixte in little girls at St. James's Mission, New York, eight na tionalities are said to be represented: Poles, Swedes, Danes, Bohemians, Hun garians, Germans, French a d English

A. M. Priest, Druggist, Sheibyville, Ind., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure gives the best of satisfaction. Can get plenty of testimonials, as it cures every one who takes it." Druggists sell it, 75c.

Scunvy and scorbutic affections, pimples and blotches on the skin are caused by impur-blood which Beecham's Pills cure.

Have you Rheumatism? Atkinson's Gout and Rheumatic Remedy will surely cure it. For sale by all first-class druggists.



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, head aches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading drug-gists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.



Kidney, Liver and Bladder Cure Rheumatism.

Lambago, pain in joints or back, brick dust in urine, frequent calls, irritation, inflamation, gravel, ulceration or catarrh of bladder.

Disordered Liver. Impaired digostion, gout, billious-headachs SWAMP-ROOT cures kidney difficulties La Grippe, urinary trouble, bright's disease

Impure Blood,

Serofula, mainria, gen'l weakness or deblitty.

Guarantee Use contents of One Bottle, it no, beneffeed, Druggiets will refund to you the price paid. At Bruggists, 50c. Size, \$1.00 Size, Invalids' Guide to Health"free-Consultation free.

DR. KILMER & Co., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

R. R. R. **D** ADWAY'S READY RELIEF

NEVER FAILS TO RELIEVE PAIN. The Cheapest and Best Medicine for Family Use in the World.

It surpasses all other remedies in the wonderfu power which it postesses of ouring RHEUMATISM, NEURALQIA.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the difficulty or pain exists will afford dass and coinfort.

For signalus, Bruises, Backache, Pain in the Chest or Sides, Coffe, Congections, Infaminations, Lumbago, Schalche, Hea labels, Tooffmahe, or any steer Pain, a few applications and like magic, causing the pain to last antily stop.

Thirty to 50 draps in half a tumbler of water will in a few miguice cure Crames, Noame, Saut Stope.

to instantly stop.

Thirty to 50 drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few migutes cure Cramps, Spanns. Sour Stom ach. Namea. Vociting. Seasickness, Palpitation of the Heart, Chilis and Fever.

SUMMER COMPLAINTS,

Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Faintness, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Colle, Wind in the Bowols and all Internal Pains.
Travviers should always carry a bottle of RAD-WAY'N READY BELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickhess or pain from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or litters as a stimulant.

Price 50c. Fer Bottle, Hold by Druggiels.

IT IS A DUTY you awe your-self and family to get the best value for your money. Ecano-mize in your footwear by pur-chasing W. L. Douglas shoes, which represent the best value for prices asked, as thousands will testify.

cotting from \$4 to \$5.

\$4 and \$5 Hand-severed, fine calf shoes. The mest stylish,
\$4 and \$5 Hand-severed, fine calf shoes. They equal
the imported shoes craining from \$5 to \$15.

\$3 \$6 Palice Shoes, word by farmers and all others who
say to want a good heavy raif, three soled, extension edge shoe,
cany to wank in, and will keep the feet day and warm.

\$2 \$9 Fine Calf, \$2.25 and \$2 Windingmen's Shoes
to will stree more verse for the money than any other make.

They are made for service. The increasing sales show that work-

BOYS' \$2 and Youths' 51.75 School Shees are

which shows sold at these prices.

LADIES' \$3 Hunti-Sewed, \$2,50. \$2 and \$1,75 to show of the less thought of the last prices.

LADIES' \$3 Hunti-Sewed, \$2,50. \$2 and \$1,75 to show of the less thought of the last thought of the less thought of the last thought of the less thought of the last the last thought of the last the last the last thought

JOHNSON'S Anodyne Liniment. ORIGINATED IN 1810.
THINK OF 171 ALMOST A CENTURY.
Every traveler, Every family should keep it at hand, for the common lits of life inable to occur to any one it is northing. Healing and Pecetrating. Once used always wanted, fool everywhere. Price No. 418, 85. Full particulars free. 1.6, JOHNSON & CO. MOSTON, Man

"German

kinson, of Lowville, Murray Co., Minn., makes a deposition concerning a severe cold. Listen to it. "In the Spring of 1888, through exposure I contracted a very severe cold that settled on my lungs. This was accompanied by excessive night weats. One bottle of Boschee's German Syrup broke up the cold, night sweats, and all and left me in a good, healthy condition. I can give German Syrup my most earnest commendation."



PREVENTION AND CURE. An interesting Pamphlet mailed to any ad-

dress on receipt of Stamp. Dr. L. H. HARRIS, Pittsburgh, Pa. Unlike the Dutch Process No Alkalies Other Chemicals W. BAKER & CO.'S

BreakfastCocoa which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more connectal, costing less then one cent it cup.

It is delicious, nourishing, and Easily NOURISH.

Sald by Grocers everywhere. W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

310 JANSSEN'S 310

BEST DOUBS TO THE PROPERTY FRAMES.

Celebrated RAGLAN Bicycles

FREDERICK W. JANSSEN COMPANY, 310 Brondway, N. Y., 310 Manufacturers, Importers, Exporters, 310

his wearing qualities are unsurpressed, netually outlesting three boxes of any other brand. Not affected by heat. For SALE BY DEALERS GENERALLY.

RIPANS TABULES regulate

WHY DIE WITH CHOLERA

COINC TO BUILD? Send for Hiustrated Catalogus, containing 26 hand some designs, FREE, Address SHOPPELL'S MODERN HOUSES, 63 Broadway, New York

GARFIELD TEA CONSTRUCTION OF THE PROPERTY OF T ENSION Washington, B.C. Successfully Proceedings of Principal Extension U.S. Pointon Mills and Principal Extension U.S. Pointon Mills and Principal Extension U.S. Pointon Mills and Principal Communication (National Communication Communicati

PATENTS Washington, O. C.





