BROADCASTING AND DRILLING SEED.

A year ago an experiment was tried at the Rhode Island Agricultural Station taken to stretch and fasten the wires comparing broadcast and drill seeding. The same was repeated this year, dividing every plot, sowing the north half broadcast and the south half with an Empire grain drill, using the same weather is mild amount of seed in each case. The in the spring, broadcast oats came up first and gave a little better appearance all through the growing sesson, but the harvest showed an increase over the drilled oats of thirtyseven pounds per sere. - New York

KEEP CLOSE WATCH ON THE SHREP.

It is a proverb among shepherds, "Count your sheep every time you see them." This is the only safeguard against trouble, and when one is missing should be hunted up without a minute's delay. When the weather is hot the sheep are subject to diarrhes, which quickly becomes dysentery, and this is infectious and hardly curable. A sheep thus suffering is apt to be flyblown, and there is no more miserable sight than such a sheep. Any amount of trouble is repaid by an escape from such a calamity. Medicine alone will not stop an attack of diarrhoe; abstinence from food, until it can be digested by the restored stomach is as necessary as medicine, and no astringents should be used for this trouble. A mild laxative and mucilaginous food are the best remedies .- American Agriculturist.

SKIM MILK FOR COLTA

In the production of ho bell ve one of the worst things to contend with is the nebulous ideas of the farmers They breed a mare that is not good for anything else and to a sire that don't cost much. You get a horse that no one wants. When you get a horse that some one wants there is some one's good money to pay for it. The horse most indemand is one weighing about 1230 pounds, with showy action, trotter's fore lard is said to be a sure cure for lumpy shoulders, good strong limbs and crest jaw. to make a show before a carriage. I can produce, with the right kind of mares, three or four colts every year in connection with the darry. Get a fall colt and feed him on the skim milk along with his mother's milk. In this section farmers generally produce a colt and weau him as he is coming into the face of a northern winter. At the farm of Miller & Sibley they have used skim-milk in raising colts; and Mr. Sibley told me he considered it worth fifty cents per hun-dredweight for that purpose. -Hoard's supply of pure water, before you ar-range to go very extensively into the sheep business for the winter.

CRURNING BY MACHINERY.

Where the churning of the cream is done by hand it entails a most arduous task upon some member of the farm A road tax may be burdensome, but household, and in many cases it falls to in fact it is not near so much so as the the lot of the housewife. During the cax daily imposed and paid by every summer, where from three to five cows farmer who hauls produce to market over are kept, there is half an hour of this poor roads. heavy work every day. There is often a large dog watching the operation of churning that he may obtain his usual fill of buttermilk. A treadmill can be obtained for a few dollars, and the dog made to do the work, and you may watch the operation or devote your time to other household duties. With the ing out the ewes. Retain only the best improved, or even the common powers, for breeding purposes, use the best sire a dog, seighing fifty pounds, can do the you can obtain, and make the flock pay churning of the cream from five cows, even better the coming year than you and not injure himself. Such work in did this. hot weather should be done early in the morning while it is coel. The butter often pay a better ratio of profit than churned then will be firmer. If the dog the large ones. Give attention to the is treated kindly, and petted, he will fowls, the bees and the garden, and the gladly do the work and be ready at the aggregate profit from the three will be a call, or appear as soon as preparations are observed for the operation. Calves, sheep and goats are often used in treadmills, but the dog is the most cleanly and is best adapted to the work. Human life is too short to spend much of it manip. ulating the churn dasher, especially when other power is so plentiful. An attachment can be placed on the windmill, but calms interfere .- American

PROGRESSIN DEALING WITH PRUIT INSECTS

Dr. C. V. Riley read at the late meeting of the American Pomological Society an instructive paper on "Recent Advances in Dealing with Insects and Affecting Fruits." In this he discusses the methods of combatting the plum curculio, codling moth, red scale, fluted scale, and other injurious insects, giving the result of recent experiments on those insects. Contrary to the expressed opinions of many horticulturists, Dr. Riley questions whether more injury is done to-day to our fruits than was done fifty or one hundred years ago. In fact, it is patent that with the advance made of late years in our methods of warfare against these fruit insects, less injury relatively is done; but as the area of fruit culture increases, so does the aggregate of injury and also the number of species that we have to contend with. He warned pomologists to be on their guard ageinst two foreign insects, likely soon to appear in this country-the peach is due to a fungus which thrives in coratitis, a sub-tropical insect, resembling the apple magget, which is extremely destructive to the peach crop of is a sure cure. The vines should be Bermuda, and likely to be trouble if it once becames established in Florida of July till the truit begins to turn blue. and Georgia, and the Japanese peach fruit worm, which is allied to our codling moth, and in some seasons damages ninety per cent. of the peach crop of He suggested that provision be made for the inspection, at ports of entry, of fruits and plants received from any part of the world from which we know danger threatens .- American Farmer.

TRAINING GRAPE VINES.

A wire is better than strips or poles. The little tendrils seem to be able to grasp and hold to the wires better than item is of importance, and that is to have the wires stretched reasonably high. have some good points, and the ideal This admits more air and a better circulation underneath, and in this way lessens been discovered, and this is not the the danger of rot or mildew, while at worst of it. There is very little chance the same time it affords a better opport of a fowl being discovered which will tunity of working and cultivating around be an excellent layer and reach a good the vines. Generally two good vines weight for table use. will be sufficient, and the top wire can be five feet from the ground. Good stout stakes will answer at each vine if under the laws of Scotland,

good stout posts are set occasionally and they are well braced and then care is

Care must be taken each year to prune severely. The greater part of the prun-ing should be done in winter, when the weather is mild, and before the sap starts

Some pinching Lack can always done during the summer when needed. While the soil should be rich, it is easily possible to have it too rich, and the plants make too heavy a growth of wood at the expense of fruit. Potash fertilizers are especially valuable. Old vines, pieces of leather and wood ashes can nearly always be applied with bene-With a young vine care must be taken at first not to allow it to mature too much fruit. Nearly all young, thrifty vines will set more fruit than it should be allowed to mature. The remedy is to thin out some after the fruit has set. A good sprinkling of air-slacked lime or copperas under the vine is a good preventive of mildew. Spraying in good

senson will often aid to prevent rot. During the early part of the sesson and especially with young vines, thor-ough cultivation should be given, keep-ing the soil in good tilth and clear of weeds and grass. The greater part of the work can, of course, be done with the horse cultivator, but some work will need to be done with the hoe, if clean cultivation is given around the vines. Care must be taken not to prune too much while the vine is growing. The plants breathe through the leaves, and if too many of these are taken off while growing the plant will be injured .-Farm and Vineyard.

PARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

When rye is fed to horses use a laxative with it.

While oil cake is injurious to mares in foal corn is not.

A poultice of fresh slacked lime and Knee-sprung horses should be shod

with a shoe the heel of which is thicker than the toes. It is poor policy to turn the horses out

in the pasture at nights and let them secure their own food. The rule of express companies in feed-

ing horses is ten pounds of hay aud four quarts of oats per meal. Prepare suitable sheds and a constant

Labor-saving machinery is a drawback instead of an aid to the farmer, unless the labor thus released is turned again into other productive channels.

When buying trees for your orchard this fall, be sure to learn how they have been propagated. If not grafted on whole roots of seedlings, have nothing to do with them. Exercise more care this season in cull-

The smaller industries of the farm anug tittle sum.

In order to distribute manure evenly, so that all portions of the field will be equally benefited, it must be made fine. It is not economy, although it may save a little labor to throw the manure out in lumps and masses.

The value of scientific work in the interests of agriculture should not be undervalued, nor the honest effort of the unlearned farmer. But practice, in combination with science, furnishes the best means for the end desired.

Those who have poultry to sell this year will be sure to get a good price for them, for there is none in store. And those who know how to raise the best poultry will get almost any price their consciences will allow them to ask.

The best way to save the valuable droppings of the hen house is to gather them up daily and cover them with dry earth or gypsum to prevent the escape of Wood ashes or lime should not be used, as they set the ammonia

Before you turn the horses out for a test in pasture, as you should do after harvest, take off his shoes. We know some good farmers who even keep their plow horses unshed, saving money and keeping the feet in good condition at the same time.

Brown rot or gray rot of the grape dso sometimes known as downy mildew warm, wet weather. Spraying with Bordeaux mixture or ammonia carbo sprayed every fifteen days from the first

The author of "Common Sense in the Poultry Yard" says that he is satisfied from his own experience that less than an acre and a half for each hundred hous is not good economy. On less than an sere it is difficult to carry out the rotation of crops that is absolutely necessary, and the fowls do not acquire

the vigorous health that is so desirable. It is useless for a beginner to try and experiment with heus. There is no business which is more injured by conne little tendrils seem to be able to stant changing, trying to find something map and hold to the wires better than better, and discarding the old before wooden poles or strips. Another anything better is obtained than the poultry business. All breeds of fowls one, satisfactory in everything, has not

Girls over twelve can make valid wills

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

ABOUT AIRING NEDS.

In airing beds the most thorough, careful housekeeper often errs through her very thoroughness. She will shake the sheets, blankets, etc., and hang them out of the window and over chairs, having them all exposed as much as possible to the direct rays of the sun and in the strongest breeze, and this is just what should be done. Then the pillows will be taken up and shaken and thumped until they are fluffy and placed in the very sunniest spot, and this is all wrong. The sun will draw the oil from the feathers, and the pillows will have a rancid, disagreeable odor. Expose them to the air daily; be as thorough as you please in this, and place the pillow slips in the sun if you wish, but do not make the mistake of giving pillows, bolsters, cushions or anything containing feathers a long sun bath, or you will do them harm than good .- New York

HOW TO POLISH A STOVE. "Women generally work twice as hard as necessary over blacking a stove," said a lady whom we found one day engaged in that unromantic occupation. She had on a pair of atout leather gloves and was applying the blacking with the round part of an ordinary shoe-brush, which she said was lighter and therefore much more easily wielded than the us-ual stove brush. The other side of the brush she used in polishing with light, even stokes like an expert bootblack. "I always keep soft paper bags from the groceries tucked in this box nailed up near the stove and every day I slip two or three over my gloved hand and give a rub; the consequence is tha' I only need apply polish once a week.' Another little thing worth remembering in regard to stove cleaning is to wipe the dust from the stove thoroughly be-fore you apply any polish. There is always a right and a wrong way to do a thing and the wrong way doubles the task .- American Agriculturist.

CAULIFLOWER IN VARIOUS WAYS. No more delicious vegetable exists than the cauliflower, which has within the last dozen years become so cheap, though formerly considered a luxury. Cauli-flower is now in market all the year round. In the spring months it is brought to New York from England, but the British vegetable does not have the flavor, after its sea voyage, of the cauliflower picked in the Long Island gardens under the hands of skilled cui-

There are many delicious ways of cooking this vegetable besides the fa-miliar one of boiling it and serving it with cream sauce. An excellent way is "au gratin." To prepare a cauliflower this way, select a large, fine one. Tear off the leaves, pick the flowerets apart, cut off the roots, and wash it thoroughly in cold water. Then put in a saucepan in abundance of cold water. Add a handful of salt and let the vegetable cook for thirty minutes after it begins to boil. When it is cooked, drain it, put it in a baking dish, and have ready a cream sauce, made by mixing a tablespoonful of flour with two tablespoon-fuls of butter, stirring in two cups of milk with salt and pepper. Let the cream sauce cook ten minutes after making it. Add three tablespoonfuls of grated Parmesan cheese, and pour it at once over the cauliflower in the baking dish. Sprinkle over the cauliflower three more tablespoonfuls of Parmesan cheese, a conful of fresh bread crumbs and a few bits of butter. Let the cauliflower bake in a quick oven for about twenty-five minutes, when it should be a rich brown all over .- New York Tribune.

BAKED AND POTTED PEARS.

Among fall fruits the pear holds an mportant place, although its reputation has suffered somewhat from improper treatment when an attempt has been made to serve pears cooked, either as sauce or canned.

The pear possesses some peculiar qualities, and requires a different treatment from other fruits. It is the only fruit that is better for

being removed from the tree when green and laid aside to ripen. It has no marked flavor of its own, and

readily absorbs that of any spice or fewit. It requires to be cooked much longer than most fruits. When simply canned, its only recommendation to most persons

is its looks; and the large, white, per-fectly shaped halves do look nice, but are tasteless and insipid. Ripe juicy pears are delicious served with sugar and cream. The pears should be put on the ice until cold, peeled, sliced thin, sprinkled with sugar, and

served immediately.

Pears bake nicely and make a very rich dish. They require at least two hours to cook.

Baked Pears, No. 1 .- Wash and wipe the pears, cut in halves, remove the core and all imperfections; put in a deep earthen baking dish, cover with water, and place in a hot oven. When soft, add sugar and brown. Baked Pears, No 2 .- Select sound.

perfect pears; place in a baking dish with a little water. Bake until thoroughly done. When cool, remove the skins, roll each pear in granulated sugar, and arrange in a glass dish. Serve with whipped cream.

A housekeeper whose dishes always prove acceptable and appetizing prepares what she calls potted pears in this way: Take nice ripe pears; do not peel but wipe carefully; cover the bottom of a ne jar with pears, stems upward, and sprinkle sugar over them, then set in another layer of pears, sprinkle over more sugar, and continue until the far is full. Put in a pint and a half of water to every gallon of fruit. Cover the jar close, and set in a slow oven two hours.

Housekeepers remote from markets, who are obliged to buy their supplies of fruit canned, will find the pears much improved if treated in this way: move the fruit from the can, and if the pears are soft enough for a broom straw o pass easily through them, drain off juice and set the pears aside. Put the juice in a porcelain kettle with half a pint of sugar and a pint of water. Tie half a teaspoonful of ground cloves in a piece of thin mustin, and throw into the syrup, which should be boiled until it looks thick and rich. Then put in the pears, and cook ten minutes. Carefully remove each piece of pear with a wooden or silver spoon to a glass or earthern jar, pour the syrup over them, and cover tightly until cold. The bag of cloves should be removed before the pears are put in the syrup .- Harper's Bazar,

TEMPERANCE.

WORKING PROPLE'S GREATEST ENGRY. Working Profile's Offication that the working classes have spent for rum during the last thirty years, and I will build for every working man a house, and lay out for him in garden, and secure him a policy of life insurance so that the present home may be well maintained after he is dead. The most persistent, the most overpowering smemy of the working classes is intoxicating liquor.—N. Y. Observer.

"MODERATE" DRIFKERS.

A great many people will tell you that alcohol is harmless when taken in choderation. But when they make this statement do they consider that the thousands of drunkards who diagrace our country were once moderate drinkers? No, they never even trouble themselves to become acquainted with the subject in the true light. "He who loves the danger shall perish therein" is applicable to every moderate drinker unless he changes his course and becomes a total abstainer.—Sacred Heart Review.

Drunkenness is never to be found alone, never unnecompanied by some horrid crime, if not by a wicked crowd of them. Go to the house of the drunkand, consider his family, look on his affairs, listen to the sound that proceeds from the house of drunkenness as you pass, survey the insecurity of the public ways and of the night streets. Go to the hospital, to the house of charity, and the bed of wretchedness. Enter the courts of justice, the prison and the condemned cell. Look at the haggard features of the ironed criminal. Ask all these why they exist to distress you, and you will everywhere be answered by tales and recitals of drunkenness. And the miseries and the vices and the sorrow, and scenes of suffering that have harrowed up your soul, were, almost without exception, either prepared by drinking or were undergone for procuring the means for satisfying this vice which sprang from it.—Archbishop Ulia-thrope. DRUNKERNESS AND ORIGIN INSEPARABLE.

"A POWERFUL TEMPERANCE LESSON."

The otter and humiliating downfall of John Le Sullivan, long considered the champion puziliat of the world, is probably the most powerful object lesson which could be given to a multitude of young men on the value of temperance and the ruinous effects of debauchery. No moralist could have done as much in years as Corbett, the new champion, did in less than two hours, to drive home upon the youth of America the truth that sobriety and right living are the only hope of the greatest success in any flell of effort. When Sullivan, crying with the chagrin and pain of defeat, declared that 'booze' hat been the cause of his ruin, he gave what nine out of every ten men who pay any attention to prize fighting will agree is the true explanation of the sulden and complete collapse of a man long believed to be peerless as a pugilist. The exchampion for years defied the laws of health and prudence by todulging in many protracted debauches. His appetites and passions have been recklessly indulged, and now, by his own testimony, he is old before his time, and a fallen master of the only vocation in which he ever attained prominence.

Most authorities upon pugilism will al-"A POWERFUL TEMPERANCE LESSON."

Most authorities upon pugilism will al-ways maintain that bullivan at his bost was ways maintain that Sullivan at his bost was the superior as a fighter of the man who easily defeated him, and the fact that he was well nigh helpless against a youth whose physical powers have not been lowered by excesses, and whose vitality is unimpaired by drink tells its story too plainly to be mis-understood. If there was to be a prize fight for the heavy-weight championship, the reunderstood. If there was to be a prize uguator the heavy-weight championship, the re-juit could not have been better for all inter-ests of decency and common sense. A tem-perate man whippe I a drubkard and a well-perate man whippe I a drubkard and a wellmannered man beat a surly rufflan. The more intelligent, more decent and more self-respecting of the two combatants was the victor, and the world sees that even in prizifighting it pays to live with prulouce and sobriety.—Cleveland (Ohio) Leader.

WASTE CAUSED BY THE DRINK HABIT. WASTE CAUSED BY THE DRINK HABIT.
David A. Wells, one of the most accurate of our statistical writers, estimates the preent yearly waste by the National drink habit as five hundred millions of dollars. Accepting and using this estimate as the basis of calculation, and allowing for past changes in population and in the drink habit, we reach the conclusion that the waste of forty years by this curse of our Nation has been the grand total of ten billions of dollars. That we may grasp the full import of this sum, let us measure it by comparison with some splendid achievement of the Nation, We are all proud of the record of results secured by the early efforts of our fathers. But this waste of forty years of the saloon ower is equal to all that the people of this land were able to accumulate from the settlement at Jamestown down to the financial panie of 1857.

But the estimate of Mr. Wells is not as a second of the settlement at Jamestown down to the financial panie of 1857. panie of 1857.

lement at Jamestown down to the financial panic of 1857.

But the estimate of Mr. Wells is not accepted by most of temperance people. They tell us that the present yearly waste of the alcon is at least one hundred millions of ioliars. On this basis the loss of the last orty years by the drink habit was eighteen dillions of our money. This equals all that was saved in the United States from its discovery by Columbus to the closs of the Civil War in 1865. We try the grade the full import of these figures. Our mind goes back to the work of the Puritan fathers for two hundred and fifty years. We call up all that the Revolutionary fathers achieved. We add all that the Western plonsers built upon the prairies. We include all the gold, silver and other minerals dug by our miners. We try to take in the full capacity and value of the factories, farms, shipping, railroads and cities before the close of the war. We fail No mind is large enough to grasp the value of all those, their cost in labor, the amount of self-sacrifice expended in their acquisition. And yet this which is beyond the ability of man to fully comprehend, is the masure of the power of the saloon to waste in these last forty years. This is the material realm that has been brought under the dominion of the rum shop in spits of the protest of the philauthropist and in defiance of woman's tears and in scorn of the ruin it has wrought in the lives of the strong men of the land.—L B Powers, in Independent.

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES. The consumption of beer is increasing England as well as in France.

For every four shillings spent in Euglan I on drink only a half-penny is expended on It is said that one-tenth of the men who die in Switzerland die prematurely from alcoholic poisoning.

Ireland in 1890 spent about \$55,000,000 on drink. Its total rental did not come to more than \$45,000,000.

The curse of the lower classes of women in London is drink. Mothers, daughters, six ters, wives, grown women, children of ten-der years—the gin shop is open to all, and all yet of

It is strange that a man will have the hardihood to hold up a glass of whisky and exclaim, "Here's health," when he knows well enough that there isn't a particle of health in the stuff.

The goo! tidings comes from across the waters that an accomplished young woman, a graduate of Girton College, has been chosen by the British woman to go as whiteribbon missionary to India. She will be accompanied by a young woman helper, and will remain in that country organizing the societies and developing the methods of the Woman's Christian T. mperance Union.

THEY were a party of Chicagoans at Parker's. One asked the waiter: "What is q-u-a-h-o-g chowder? (spelling the word). And when all had earned that the baby quahogs are Little Neck clams, one of the Chicago-ans smiling, said, "Well, it counds home-like," and another jocosely remarked: "I thought quahog must be some form of pork."—Boston Tran-

acript. THE American nog has a grievance. After rooting his way along a path beset with thorns, soothed and sustained only by the encouraging tones of Minister Phelps, he arrives in Berlin to find the butchers there trying to educate the local palate up to the appreciation of horse ment.

A CURRENT magazine has an article on "How to Manage a Wife." The simplest and most peaceful way I is just to let her manage you.

Once Was Enough for the Monkeys.

"I once went up the Amsson and Orlnoco rivers on an animal-capturing ex-pedition for the late P. T. Baruum," sald Dick Cowper, an old showman. "I got quite a collection of snakes, birds and monkeys. I hit on a novel plan for the capture of the latter and it worked like a charm.

"A monkey is a greater imitator than a Chinaman. He will do anything he sees done, and that is what gets so many of his kind into the cage. I rigged up an electric battery and attached to it an apparatus that would allow a score of the simians to get hold of it. I then took a party of natives and went into the forest where there were troops of monkeys. We put the apparatus down, attached the wire, and removed the battery to a considerable distance. The natives then took hold of the spparatus, danced and yelled, then retired. The monkeys made a dash for it. Half a dozen caught hold, and I turned on the current. They began to shrick and squirm, but the others thought their performance a part of the programme, and fairly fell over each other to get hold of the machine. I could have stuck the whole troop in they could have got hold. We then made a descent on them with sacks, and soon had a score of them corralled.

"But it would only work once. We tried it a month afterward at a point fifty miles distant, but not a monkey came off his perch in the trees. They viewed the proceedings with curlosity. but without any desire to imitate our war dance around the machine.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The "Seven" in Neck Vertebra.

In a recent study of the anatomical structure of the neck, writes the author of "Curious Notes," I was struck with the remarkable fact that men and animals alike are almost invariably provided with seven neck vertebræ or segments. Man thus possesses this number in common with the giraffe, whose extraordinary elongation of neck is produced, not by the introduction of other vertebræ, but by the greater length of the normal number-seven. The only exceptions to this rule of seven are found in two species of sloth, one of which has six and the other nine vertebre, and in the Sirenia or "sea cow," a species of whale, which is also provided with a six-segmented elongation or extension of the spinal column.

In view of the fact that the seven invades every department of life, is it any worder that the Orientals have founded a regular system of philosophy based upon that mystic number .- St. Louis Republic.

"Strange that four railroads, one a belt 1 and two fuel-oil pipe-lines, nine miles for Chicago, should have been overlooked," a Jax A. Jwiggins & Co., when they laid out town of Griffith, Four factories lotted d, hot and stores spring up at once.—Chicago Ne

But 74 per cent. of Buigaria's popula-Why Mothers Delight In It.

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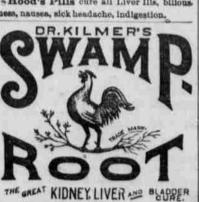
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Anyone would be justified in recommending Beecham's Pills for all affections of the live and other vital organs.



Emma Frederick, great sore, itching and burning. Hood's Sarsaparilla gave her new life and appetite. Then the humor subsided the itching and burning ceased, and the sores entirely healed up. She is now per feetly well." L. W. FREDERICK, Danforth St. near Crescent Ave., Cypress Hills, Brooklyn.

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Dissolves Gravel. Gall stone, brick dust in urine, pains in urethra, straining after urination, pain in back and hips, sudden stoppage of water with pressure,

Bright's Disease. Tube casts in urine, scanty urine. Scamp-I cures urinary troubles and kidney difficulties

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At Bruggista, 50c. Size, \$1.00 Size. Invalids Guide to Health free-Consultation free DR. KILMER & CO., BINGHAMTON, N. Y. The hypophosphites of

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Business is alive to a great coming event, and in the hurty-burly of its preparations for the Columbian Expedition in 1866, toe much is already seen on the the streets of a familial or aquising nature, both superficial and catched the control of the strictly useful, constituing there with instructive object lessons and the beautiful in art. Blooks there may be by the score, but the experience of the Centennial Expedition at Philadelphia shows that the mass of these were mere trifles and miserviceable. The horde of visitors were over at loss for a handy peaked guide of official stamp, not only reliable, but pleasing and always fit to keep. Just what is wanted of this unique sind has happly already made its appearance, and we have before us "The Optical, Pointfolio or The Wonth's Columbian Exposition," illustrated from Water Color Drawings.

This Portfolio is a rare and beautiful exponent of the mesh architectural features of the Great Expesition at Chicago in 1896. The fourteen magnificent structures are faithfully exhibited, while the Bird's-eye View gives a realistic glance at the lay of the grounds, with their principal buildings, lagoons, etc. The flustrations are exact reproductions, in water color effects, of the original drawings, made especially for this purpose from the official plans, by America's best known water color artist, Charles Graham. The pictures, therefore, are not only official, but they are genuine works of art, and competent critics pronounce them to be equal to the finest productions of a similar kind of the famous art contres of Europe. Cost and Cure.

POTTSTOWN, PA. I was a sufferer from neuralgia for ten years; tried all kinds of reme-Years. dies without relief, and had given up all hope. I tried a

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