

In behalf of the calves the Jersey Bulletin begs to remind those who are feeding separated skim milk that it is a very, very thin food. It needs to be generously reinforced with some fleshas boiled flaxseed, linseed oil meal, gruel or other like substance. In the more or less fat left in the skim milk, and it is therefore a little better calf food, but even hand-skimmed milk is reinforced by something of more substance. Do not forget this.

A GOOD MARKET CROSS.

Experiments made by crossing an Indian game male with Plymouth Rock hens, the past season, resulted in some very choice table birds, and which sold readily in the market. The only objection was the leggy appearance of the chicks when about half grown, but their appearance did not indicate truly their weight, as every one weighed at least half a pound more than other chicks of the same age, from different crosses, while their quality was far above that of any other market cross made, The game improves all other breeds for the table, but the chicks seem to be somewhat tender when young .- Manchester Mirror and Farmer.

KEEP A RECORD OF NEWLY-SET TREES.

It is not good policy to trust wholly to memory or labels for the record of newly-set trees. In setting a new orchard or filling in an old one, or setting various kinds of trees about the house, make a record of it in a book kept for the purpose and placed where it will be accessible at all times. The same applies to small fruits. This record will not only be an aid to the one who plants them, but to those who may take his place. Also note the date of planting, and how old they were when set. Some trees and vines need to be trimmed and managed differently from others, to obtain the best results, and to know just where they are located is a good thing. Plants and shrubbery with long, difficult names should also be recorded in the book, with both the common and botanical name. Record the season of bloom; and if any special care or cultivation is recommended, write it out, or, what is better, paste in the printed directions with your notes .- American Agricul-

PURSLANE LOVERS.

The purslane weed is of some use, if are especially fond of it, and as it is good for them there is no reason why the weed should not be given to them. All farmers are more or less acquainted with

If it is not possible to give the pigs the run of the fields gather all the weeds possible and throw it to them. We know of a farmer who makes it a prac tice to go every merning and pull a good amount of the weeds for the pigs. He claims that in the morning is the best time to give them this food, and says they enjoy it more. But we think the time of day to give the pigs the weeds is immaterial, and the best time is when you think you have enough weeds collected for them .- American Farmer.

WINTERING FRUIT WOOD.

Grapes can be grown even in the coldest sections, if the vines are laid down on the soil in November, so as to be covered with snow, and this is an easy matter with their pliant stems.

Professor Budd says that peach trees have been fruited in Iowa by using the same preservative means. Their stiff, branchy nature ill adapts them to lying down, but this difficulty, as explained in the Bural New Yorker, is overcome by reducing the young tree to a single bare stem after one year's growth. This stem is bent flat to the ground late in the fall ; the roots being bent or cut to make it remain permanently horizontal and the point grows upward and is allowed to branch; but chiefly in line with the prostrate stem, and is staked to hold it erect. In the next fall the top is easily bent down to one side or the other and held flat by billets of wood.

The Antwerp sorts of raspberry can be fruited with similar care to let only three or four canes grow in a hill in summer and to weight these down for the winter. It is best not to cover any of such laid down shoots with earth as, if mild weather occurs before April, the fruit buds may swell and rot. A difficulty in the case of the beach tree is its tendency to making rank growth late in summer, which cannot ripen well. The bending and training indicated above are likely to check this over production of soft wood and to induce more flowering buds

SALT MAKES MORE MILE.

It is being reported as something new that the giving of salt to cows has the effect of increasing the yield of milk. There is nothing new in this except to these persons who are beginners in the business of keeping cows, or who do not read a paper in which any information on this subject is regularly given. It is a very simple matter. Milk is made only from the food that is digested. If the food is not of ested, not only is there a loss of mater at of which milk may be made, but the cow does not feel well. Both these are conducive to a decrease of the milk. But when a cow is regularly supplied with salt, not only is she satisfied with this gratification of her tastes and inclinations, but the digestion of the food is perfect, and the result is that the milk yield is up to the highest point. The digestive fluid consists in part of a hydrochloric acid, of whic's sait is partly made up, and thus this indistain the vital heat and support life, and | killing the bugs.

it should be given to all animals that do not live wholly on animal food, and in proportion to the amount of vegetable od they consume. The staple supply determined upon by experts is ounces for a cow, one ounce for a horse, forming and fat-making substance, such a dram for a sheep per day, and a small quantity at intervals of a few days for gruel or other like substance. In the swine and poultry. The quantity given most careful hand-skimming there is to a cow is for the reason that she gives milk which contains salt, and thus needs more than a horse, but a mare that is nursing a foal should have an increased very poor reliance as a steady diet unless allowance, although this is rarely thought of .- American Dairyman.

EXPERIMENTS WITH OATS.

Experiments have been made at the Illinois station on rate and depth of seeding, and tests of varieties of oats. All were made on the fertile dark-colored soil of the station grounds. Welcome oats were sown on seven plats, each one by sixteen rods, at the rate of from one to four bushels per scre. The yields of both grain and straw for each of the four years the experiment has been in progress and the averages of the four years are tabulated for each rate of seeding.

The targest yield of grain in 1891 was from sowing three and one-half bushels per acre with sittle variation between the plats sown at the rate of two, two and one-half, three, three and one-half and four bushels per acre. The average yields for four years were much the same as the above. One or one and a half bushels gave smaller average yields than any of the heavier seedings. The weight of the grain per bushel was less in the case of the light seeding.

As to depth of covering the indications were that the returns were slightly better from covering two inches deep, though in trials for four years the best results have not come from covering the same depth in any two years.

The average yield per acre in tests of orty-four varieties on fifty-five plats in 1890 and 1891 was 66.6 bushels of grain, weighing 33.5 pounds per bushel, and 2840 pounds of straw.

The early-maturing varieties are those barvested July 6 to 14; the medium, July 16 to 20, and the late, July 24 to 30. The early-maturing varieties are superior to either the medium or late in the average yield of both grain and straw, the weight per bushel and size of berries, but are inferior to either of these in per cent, of kernel; the dun-colored gave the smallest yield and the largest per cent. of kernel. As to the panicles, open or closed, the latter are superior in yield of both grain and straw and also in

per cent. of kernel. it is a nuisance of the farm. The hogs weigh less than thirty-two pounds are As to weight per bushel, those which superior in both yield and per cent. of kernel. Notwithstanding the common belief to the contrary, it is said those the weed and know full well how it have usually the highest per cent. of thrives. When they are killing the kernel and consequently the highest oats which weigh least to the bushel weeds, and if it can be done without food value. Thirty varieties have been danger to crops, let the hogs have the tested for three years and fourteen adrun of the field. Then watch and see ditional for two years. No one variety what a periect picnic the porkers will has been shown to be greatly superior to all others. A different variety stood

> FARM AND GARDEN NOTES. Tomatoes should not grow too much

Potatoes should be kept in the coolest and darkest place possible.

Low-growing vegetables may be cul-tivated between berry bushes.

The wool from well fed sheep is much better than from half-starved ones.

When transplanting, have the roots straight and in their natural position.

There is no profit in letting bees make wax. Honey is what is wanted, not wax.

Tomato leaves are also said to make a good insecticide if steeped in water and sprinkled over plants.

Poorly kept sheep will not make the wner rich, nor do much towards building up the fertility of the soil.

The wood queen-excluders do not seem to take much. The bees enlarge the cuts and the queens go above.

If the weeds have started up in the wheat fields in many cases it will be practicable. About five feet of the stem found a good plan to turn in the sheep. If the fowls get too fat give them some grain not rich in carbo-hydrates.

> See that the poultry exhibited at the fairs have alry coops. If they are neat and uniform in size the display will show off better.

Oats as a single food will tend to lessen

the fat.

Excelsior - the material used by upholsterers-is said to be an excellent thing for beekeepers. When ignited it makes a dense smoke.

If you have late hatched turkeys it will be well to see that they do not get into the grass until the dew is off even though the sun is bright.

The cause of the death of bees in a hive is quite often due to starvation. And what may seem worse, the owner of the apiary rarely knows the cause.

In shipping poultry do not crowl the coops too full. Besides the sufferings caused the fowls, the death of two or three will take off the expected profits and cause disappointment,

Cultivate late potatoes the same as the spring crop. As an advantage to the potato, level cultivation is best, but when slightly ridged or hilled they can be more easily plowed out.

If the garden is well planned, three crops can be secured in one season, but the ground must be kept occupied. soon as one crop has matured another must be ready to take its place.

To give permanency and uniformity to the ideal type that has been adopted, selections for breeding must be strictly confined to animals having the desired characters, within the limits of a distinct breed, or of a single family of a distinct breed.

Where the attack on corn by bill-bugs is limited to small areas the application of a handful of sand saturated with pensable agent of digestion is supplied kerosene around each of the hills will to the cows. Salt is thus as much a food offectually rid the field of them, rains as sugar, which goes so largely to main. carrying the oil down into the soil and

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

TO SWEEP THE CORWERS.

Canton flannel coverings for brooms are made by careful housewives with which to sweep the cobwebby corners of ceilings and also for use upon the present popular mattings. These coverings are out in the shape of the brush part of the broom, over which they are slipped, the sides are left open and tied with pieces of tape in three or four places, so that they may be easily removed when washing is necessary or the broom is required for harder sweeping than the soft flannel will allow. New York

HINTS ON CARVING.

It is pleasant to see a woman carve, if she does it deftly; there seems something appropriate and almost Scriptural in voman's dispensing food to her house hold. English women nearly always carve, but in this country the work is almost invariably relagated to the men. To save strength, time and patience in carving it is absolutely necessary to have a sharp knife. As a general rule cut across the grain. A turkey should be placed with the head toward the right hand of the carver. The breast is generally cut in slices parallel with the breastbone; but if the turkey is large, first cut the wings off close to the body and then cut across.

A good way to keep a knife perfectly sharp, and make your husband think you give him the tenderest of joints, is to use a "rifle," such as the farmers sharpen their scythes upon. A few turns on this will give an edge that will cut through anything .- New York Tribune.

UNHARMFULNESS OF CAKE.

Cake of the simple kinds, especially ponge, is and can be frequently given to the sick. Good sponge cake served with sweet cream or a glass of milk is an excellent lunch for an invalid.

Some of the plain kinds of butter cakes-those made with a little buttersuch as white, "feather" and similar va-rieties—are really excellent food. Consider for a moment what they contain: Eggs, milk, butter, sugar and flourfive of the most valuable of all our food products.

Yet there are those who pride them selves upon not eating cake. This idiosyncrasy can only be explained in one or two ways. Either the cake which they have had has not been properly made or else it has been so good that during a lapse of judgment they have

The dark fruit cakes are to be avoided by both sick and well on account of the indigestible nature of the dried fruits used in them, and also because they are enerally very compact and heavy, not

There is a custom prevalent in many kitchens of using what is called "cooking butter," that is, butter which is off taste or rancid. If you have no other butter for cake, don't make any. Cake made with that will not come under the head of "unharmful." Sweet butter and fresh eggs, not "store" eggs, are absolutely necessary.

Also is needed a dainty thinker to

oil the pan in which it is to be baked, so that the outside of the cake shall not taste of the fat. Many an otherwise good, harmless cake has been spoiled by doing this with dirty or rancid grease. Use sweet but-ter or sweet olive oil.—Chicago News Record.

RECIPES.

Lemon Snaps-One cupful of sugar, half a cupful of butter, two eggs, two tablespoonfuls hot water, half a ter spoonful sods, four cupfuls of flour, and flavor with two teaspoonfuls lemon. Roll very thin; bake in a weak oven.

Fried Macaroni-Boit one pound of macaroni, salted to taste, for fifteen minutes, or until soft; drain off the water and stir in the macaroni, three eggs, a little pepper and salt, and some parsley chopped fine. Mix thoroughly together. In a frying-pan heat two tablespoonfuls of lard; put the macaroni in and fry brown, turn and let brown on the other side, put on a plate and

Lemon or Orange Cream-Take one lemon or two oranges, grate, add one cupful of sugar, one-half cup of ice water, and one cupful of cream; beat the whites of three eggs and stir in. Warm a gil of milk in which mix two table spoonfuls of cornstarch, let thicken and stir in. Set on ice to cool, Whip a quart of cream, flavor with almond and pour

Fish Hash-Boil six good sized potatoes and one cupful of stripped codfish together, and while hot chop them fine together with three or four slices of beet. Put the mixture on the stove in a granite stewpan, add a good sized piece of butter and beat thoroughly with a silver fork. Place on a hot platter in any form desired, garnish with parsley, piece of beet and carrot cut in fancy shapes, and slices of hard boiled eggs.

Pulled Bread-Put a loat of light, flaky bread between two pans, and let it heat through in a moderate oven. It will take about twenty-five minutes for this. Take from the oven, and with a fork tear the soft part into thin, ragged pieces. Spread these in a pan and put them in a ot oven to brown. It will take about fifteen minutes to make them brown and crisp. Serve at once on a napkin. Always serve cheese with pulled bread.

Cocoanut Custard-Heat one quart of milk in a double boiler. Beat the yolks of five eggs and the whites of light, and five spoonfuls of sugar. Over these pour the scalding milk, stirring as you do so. Set over the fire again, and stir until the custard begins to thicken. Have ready one-half grated cocoanut, and pour the thickening custard on it, stirring them together. When cold, flavor with rose water or bitter almond; put in a glass dish, and lay over it the other half of the grated cocoanut. On this spread a merangue of the beaten whites of three eggs mixed with two tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar. Eat with sponge cake.

The Legion of Honor.

The French order of the Legion of Honor at present counts no less than 45,000 members, of which number 12,-458 are civilians. Of grand crosses, including fourteen civil members, there are fifty-nine; the grand officers and commanders number 1400; the officers, in cluding the army, 6000,-Detroit Pres

The first inhabitants of the far north did not employ dogs, but drew their walrus-rib sleds themselves,

TEMPERANCE.

CHOLERA AND TOTAL ARSTATNERS. CHOLERA AND TOTAL ARSTAINERS.
In an editorial upon the cholera in the London Inquirer, occurs the following: "A very remarkable statement was made ou Monday by the medical officer at Havre, and it is one that should be carefully noted in view of the danger that still threatens us. He said that taking victims all round, the proportion of recoveries in the abstainers from alcoholic drinks was as high as mine out of ten who were attacked. On the other hand, nine out of ten who were drinkers died."

THE CURE IS TOTAL ABSTINENCE. THE CURE IS TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

That inebriety is a disease of a physical nature is susceptible of the clearest demonstration, and is generally recognized. There it now no question or doubt of its being hereditary, and no one doubts that it is acquired by social customs. That it is also a disease of the moral nature, engendered by allowing the intellectual faculties to remain inactive, by not exercising the power of allowing the intellectual faculties to remain inactive, by not exercising the power of conscience and will, by permitting the power of appetite and positions to dominate over conscience, by the lack of a positive character, by delective mural education, and by the want of self-culture, is equally as certain, and can be as clearly proved.—Dr. Day.

A NOBLE THING TO DO.

It was a noble thing for the youthful Daniel to rofuse the king's wine, but we lately saw a young telegrapher, holding his first position on the road, decline to drink with a superintendent who profered it to him as a courtesy. And we doubt if the young man remembered the fact twenty-four hours. Character and fixedness of principle are under the power of the gospel taken for granted, Mrs. Browning was right when she said that there is more of chivalry and more of romance in our parlors than ever upon field of knightly arms. Heroism under the gospel becomes not a meteor but a polar star.—New York Observer.

DRINK PP_PAGANDISTS.

DRINK PT_PAGANDISTS.

The brewers, beyond all other representatives of the liquor traffic, are active drink propagandists. At the seventh congress of the German Brewers' Association, held recently at Hamburg, one feature of the proceedings was the public reception of Mr. Kalzenmayer, of New York City, Secretary of the United States Brewers' Association, who was present specially to invite a deputation from the German Brewers' Association to an International Brewers' Congress to be held was present specially to invite a deputation from the German Brewers' Association to an International Brewers' Congross to be held in Chicago during the World's Columbian Exposition. The matter was referred to the Executive Committee, and a delegation of German brewers will be in attendance at Chicago. It was announced also that the Swedish Brewers' Association will be officially represented at Chicago, and the President of the German Brewers' Association took occasion to say that "it would be to the best interest of all concerned if we communicate with them, so that the Swedish and German brewers may travel and inspect the great brewing industry of the United States in company." It will need the influence of the World's Temperance Congress at Chicago to offset and neutralize that of the proposed International Congress of the great beer propagandists of our own and other countries.—National Temperance Advocate.

The dawning truth that the drink evil is a disease, and curable as other diseases are, has passed the first period of neglect, indif-ference, and denial, and has come to the secference, and denial, and has come to the second stage of partial recognition and acceptance. The same army of the credulous, the enthusiasts, and marvel-hunters are welcoming this face, and the same wild expectations of its practical possibilities fill the air. This is followed by the same old chariatanism and empiric efforts to make personal profit out of these truths by the use of the same old quackish means and methods.

These efforts are prominent by the same assumption of superior knowledge of discovery of new facts, of new remedies, and new methods, all of which are concealed. Then follow claims of extraordinary cures underextraordinary conditions, the proof of which depends alone on the statements of the cured.

cured.

Then comes the old story of persecution by physicians and scientists, and of posing as martyrs, public benefactors, and pioner discoverers, with indirect appeals for sympathy from the broad and liberal minded. Back of all this is a pecuniary field actively tilled which yields rich har vests, and altogether it is the same old family history of empiricism, which is always to be found on the advancing frontiers of science.—Popular Science Monthly.

TERTOTALERS' JURILER.

A jubilee in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Order of the Sons of Temperance filled every seat in Carnegie Music Hall last evening. The audience was made up largely of members of the Order, but there were many present who had no connection with it. On the platform and scattered through the house were some 200 members of the National Division, who were present as the guests of the Division of Eastern Naw York. They had

some 200 members of the National Division, who were present as the guests of the Division of Eastern New York. They had come from all parts of the Union and the British Provinces.

Among those on the platform were John W. Oliver, of Yonkers, and George Mc-Kibben, the only survivors of the band of sixteen which met in a little upper room in Division street half a century ago and founded the organization from which the bresent Order has grown. Their appearance and introduction were greeted with shouts, and every mention of their names brought forth applause.

and introduction were greeted with shouts, and every mention of their names brought forth applause.

The original charter, granted to the Division of Eastern New York by the National Division early in 1843, got a noisy reception when it was brought down the asise and placed against the speakers' table, and so did the Chelsea Subordinate Division and its corps of cadets, 400 in all, as it merched into the hall to music.

The long programme was plentifully interspersed with music, and the addresses all had the advantage of brevity. The Rev. C. H. Bosworth, Grand Chaplain of the Grand Division of Eastern New York, opened the exercises with prayer, and N. J. Stearns, who presided, made the opening romarks. The Rev. Stephen Merritt delivered the addresses of welcome, and Edward Crummey responded briefly in behalf of the visitors.

After the "Song of Jubiles," especially composed for the occasion by Edward Carswell, of Canada, had been sung, the Rev. Dr. T. L. Cuyler spoke and was followed by Mr., Oliver. Addresses by General Lonis Wagner, of Philadelphia, Beajamin R. Jewell, of Canada, had been sung, the Rev. Dr. T. L. Cuyler, of Ohio, followed. Sir Leonard Tilley, Governor of New Bruns wick, had been expected to represent Canada on the platform, but was unable to be present. His place was taken by Mr. Carswell, whose references to the American and Brittsh flags which lung on editor side Carswell, whose references to the American and British flags which hung on either side of the stage were loudly applauded.—New York Times.

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES. Canada temperance people are agitating for a direct vote of the people on the matter

of prohibition. Great Britain spends an average of twenty shillings for drink for every halfcrown it gives for religion.

One district in Liverpool having saloons

has one pauper to every eighty-five inhabitants, while the adjoining district, without a saloon, has but one pauper to every 1300

Sir Henry Thompson, of England, says that out of every ten patients who came under his knife, nine would never have done so had it not been for errors of eating and

At the International exhibition held on like of Man, in July, no liquor was sold. This was due to the chief director, who resisted all temptations from within and without to let liquor in.

General Booth, of the Salvation Army, has 389 men, mostly broken-down drunkards at one time, working on his farm a few miles out of London, and they are described as a decent, industrious, useful and enthusiastic lot of people now. The rapid growth of the habit of sobriety nd temperance is one of the characteristics of the American railway service, the use of of the American ratiway service, the use of intoxicants becoming more and more the exception, aithough it is said to be the rule in the English service. It was subject for comment in an English ratiway publication recently, that the 500 laborers who were employed in changing the grade of the Great Western ratiway were not allowed to rule fresh themselves during working hours with anything stronger than oatmost water.

Cowards in the Bark.

"I was in the British army when a young man," said an Englishman the other day, " and was stationed for some time in India. Our Colonel, an old campaiguer who had won his spur in the Crimes, became involved in a difficulty with a fellow officer, and a duel was the result. The Colonel, being the challenged party, selected pistols as the weapons and elected that the affair should occur in a darkened room. secured a room twenty feet square, closed every crevice that would admit light. placed our men in corners diagonally op posite and withdrew. Each man was provided with three charges and when these were exhausted we rushed in to gather up the mutilated remains. Each man stood erect and soldier-like in the corner untouched, but directly behind the head of the Colonel's opponent were the three bullet boles made by the Colonel's pistol. 'How is this'? said grizzled old Major. 'Had you been standing here when those shots were fired you would have been killed.' The culprit was compelled to admit that he had dropped to one knee. 'You are a coward, sir, and unfit for the company of soldiers and gentlemen,' snorted the Major. 'Hold on, Major,' said the Colonel. 'It is a stand off. While he was on his knees in one corner I was on my stomsch in the other." "-New York Dispatch.

Wonderful Blades.

The most wonderful weapons in his tory, uniting miraculous sharpness with

wonderful elasticity, are undoubtedly the blades of Damascus.

The sabre of Japan, though as hard as a diamond, with an edge so acute that it will go through a pillow or a poker as if it were air, cannot compete with the old Syrian awords, because it has no elasticity. This elasticity is not alto-gether a lost art, as to-day one may see Toledo, Spain, blades packed in coils

like watch springs. Swords have been made during the present century in Russia that rivaled in edge and bending qualities the famous Damascus blades. At the imperial factory of Ziatoust, in the Urals, some have been turned out which bend till the point touches the hilt, and which would also cut through an iron bar. More than this no blad has ever done, or can do. -Yankee Blade.

The area planted to rice in Queens-land was 456 acres in 1891, yielding 22,914 bushels. The industry is being

A Correspondent Answered. I. N.—The factory town of Griffith lies nine miles southeast of Chicago and has four raff-roads, one a complete belt line, and two fuel-ell pipe-lines. A full description of this growing town can probably be had by addressing its founders, Jay A. Dwiggins & Co., of Chicago.

Japanese fruits have proved of great value in many sections of the United

I Can Walk a Mile Easily, although for a

long time before taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I atep. I had a terrible running sore on my leg. resulting from milk leg. Nothing did me any good till I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilta. The pain ceased a

wholly, the dark color Mrs. Chas. Asbell. disappeared, the sore has healed, and the limb is perfectly healthy." Mrs. C. A. Asnell, Avon. Mass.



THE GREAT KIDNEY LIVER AND BLADDER

Biliousness. Headache, foul breath, sour stomach, heart-

burn or dyspepsis, constipation. Poor Digestion.

Distress after eating, pain and bloating in the stomach, shortness of breath, pains in the heart. Loss of Appetite,

A splendid feeling to-day and a depressed one to-morrow, nothing seems to taste good, tired. aleepless and all unstrung, weakness, debility. Guarantee-Use contents of One Bottle, if not bem effed, Druggists will refound you the price paid.

At Bruggists, 50c, Size, 51,00 Size, Cavaling, Guide to Bottle. 'Invalida' Guide to Health' free-Consultation In Dr. KILMER & Co., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

German Syrup" I must say a word as to the ef-

ficacy of German Syrup. I have used it in my family for Bronchitis, the result of Colds, with most excellent success. I have taken it myself for Throat Troubles, and have derived good results therefrom. I therefore recommend it to my neighbors as an excellent remedy in such cases. James T. Durette, Earlysville, Va. Beware of dealers who offer you "something just as good." Always insist on having Boschee's German Syrup.



to LIFE of MOTHER and CHILD.

My wife, after having used Mother's Friend, passed through the ordeal with little pain, was stronger in one hour than in a week after the birth of her former child. J. J. McGoldbick,

Beans Sta, Tenn.

Mother's Priend robbed pain of its terror ad shortened labor. I have the healthiest and shortened labor. child I ever saw.

Mus. L. M. Annaw, Cochran, Ga. Sant by experse, therefore perse does so expend price, he as the Modern months from SARADFIELD REGULATOR CO.,
For sale by all Druggath ATLANTA, GA. Fertile Alaska.

The nature of the whole land can be roughly divided into three conditions: Snow and ice fields bury the coast range and choke up every bollow; to the immediate north the valleys are rocky and barren, but the vast interior beyond is richly clothed in luxuriant vegetation. The scientific authorities theoretically mapped out giant ice fields as spreading over the entire land from the Fair weather and Mount St. Elias ranges

north almost to the valley of the Yukon. Colossal heights mantled in nevermelting snows tower thousands of feet in the air, but within the shadow of these mighty uplands, in the sheltered hollows beneath, lie immense valleys carpeted in richest grasses, and grace-fully tinted with wild flowers. Here in the summer a genial clime is found. where strawberries and other wild froits ripen to luxuriance, where there are four and a half months of summer and sever and a half of winter. In June and July the sun is lost below the horizon only for a few hours, and the temperature, though chilly at night, has an average of sixty-five degrees in the daytime,-Century.

Berlin's 1,815,600 people have only 26,000 dwellings, fifty persons living in each house.

Is it Any Wonder That Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Cure should be a universally popular. Of course not; it is a pure in its preparation, so totent in effect. It stops a condition of ing to the lungs like magic it is safe, sure, and sweet, and as delicate in action as it is powerful to cure. Sold by drug gists, 50c. Manufactured by A. P. Hoxsie Buffalo, N. Y.

The Hebrew population of Jerusalem numbers about 33,000 out a total of

E. B. Walthall & Co., Druggists, Horse Cave, Ky., say: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cures every one that takes it." Sold by Druggists, 75c. "Life is a battle field on which we fight for fame." To preserve health in this fight use Beecham's Pills, 25 cents a box.

R. R. R. DADWAY'S READY RELIEF NEVER FAILS TO RELIEVE PAIN.

The Cheapest and Best Medicine for Pamily Use in the World.

It surpasses all other remedles in the wonderful power which it possesses of curing

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA. The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the difficulty or pain exists will afford ease and countert.

For Sprains, Bruines, Hackache, Pain in the Chest or Sides, Colds, Congretions, Indiammations, Lumbago, Solation Heatche, Touthache, or any other Pain, a few applications act like magir, causing the pain to instatily stop.

Thirty to 53 drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Speams, Sour Stomage, Namea, Vomiting, Seasickness, Faipitation of the Heart, Chills and Fever.

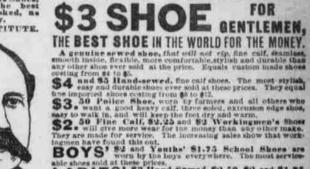
SUMMER COMPLAINTS,

Diarrhosa, Dysentery, Chotera Horbus, Faintness, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Colic, Wind in the How-els and all Internal Pains.
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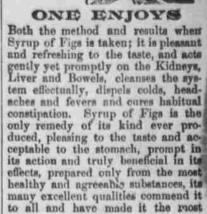
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