The harvest season for apples beginlate in summer in many places, but along the Canadian border September is early enough, and most owners wait even later. The apples here, says a letter from Fan nington, Me., to the New York Post are naturally winter apples, and they are picked to supply the late markets. Apple-pickers arm themselves with a stout musun bag, which they sling over their shoulders, and a light wooden ladder. Every apple must be picked carefully from the tree, breaking it off so that the stem is left on. All bruised and "thorned" apples are rejected as unfit for packing. A dozen pickers go into one orchard, and soon bring the red and golden fruit to the wagons in quantities. When they are picked, the owner begins the work of sorting them, for so much depends upon this part of the job that it is not safe to trust it to any one else There are several grades into which the fruit must be devided. The first includes all of the large, well-ripened, and handsome ones, without a flaw of any kind visible, and these are packed in rows in the barrel as carefully as so many eggs. Often these fancy apples comgrades, and the neater they are packed the better will they sell. The next grade is only a little inferior to the first, smaller fruit is packed with it, and a few that have slight creases on the skins, and all of those with less color. Color counts in all fancy fruit, the purchasers will often take apples with a highly colored appearance, even though it is generally known that they are inferior to the green ones. The third grade consists of all the apples that will not go into the two higher grades and yet are too good to convert into cider or to feed to the animals. The apples in this instance are tumbled into the barrels without much assortment, and the owner is satisfied if he can get in return fifty cents profit per barrel for them.

The "culls" and bruised apples from the heap are either dried, fed to animals, kept for home consumption, or converted into eider. Cider in modern times has partly fallen under the ban of temperance reformers; but there are enough cider-lovers left yet to make the drink a profitable one for the manufacturers .- New York Post.

Japan's Historic Tree.

Garden and Forest has a description of the great pine of Japan, called Dai Matsu, which stands on the shore of Lake Bivon, some three miles from Otsu. The tree is attended by priests, who declare that it is mentioned in the records of their cloister 800 years ago, and that it was planted in the year A. D. 675. It is counted among the eight wonders of Japan, and its singular aspect, as it stretches its long branches out on every side over a scaffolding formed by more than 300 poles, has been pictured in many books of travel. Although it is fully exposed to the wind, and although its trunks and branches bear more than one lightning scar, it is still vigorous, and only a gradual thinning out of its foliage bears witness to its great antiq-At two feet above the ground the diameter of the trunk is fifteen feet nine inches; its height is eighty-four feet, and the diameter of its widelystretched crown is 242 feet, Four houses formerly stood among branches, but two of them were ruined in a great storm a few years ago. The other two are still largely resorted to by supper parties on summer evenings, and Japanese take especial delight in listening to the dripping of rain into the water from the boughs as they overhang the sea.

It is likely that Tam pico, Mexico, will become one of the deepest water ports of the world. The soundings now measure more than twenty feet over the bar, the greatest depth ever attained.



Children of Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Soller

Both Had Eczema in its Worst Form

After Physicians Failed, Hood's Sarsaparilla Perfectly Cured. Great mental agony is endured by pa rents who see their children suffering from diseases caused by impure bloods and for which there seems no cure. This is turned to joy when Hood's Sarsaparilla is resorted to, for it expels the foul humora from the blood, and restores the diseased skin to fresh, healthy bright-

ness. Read the followin :
"We think Houl's Sarsaparilla is the most valuable medicine on the market for blood and skin diseases. Our two smidren suffered terribly with the

Worst Form of Eczema for two years. We had three physicians in that time, but heither of them succeeded to carring them are even in gry not been a little relief. At last we tried theel's Sarsaparilla and in a month both children were perfectly cured. We recommend

Hood's Sarsaparilla as a standard family medicine, and would not be without it." Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Soldars, 1412 Second Avenue, Altesna, Pa.

"August Flower"

"What is August Flower for?" As easily answered as asked. It is for Dyspepsia. It is a special remedy for the Stomach and Liver .-Nothing more than this. We believe August Flower cures Dyspepsia. We know it will. We have reasons for knowing it. To-day it has an honored place in every town and country store, possesses one of the largest manufacturing plants in the country, and sells everywhere. The reason is simple. It does one thing, and does it right. It cures dyspepsing | Never drive a flock roughly. The sheep,



PRESERVING THE CARRIAGE. The preservation of a carriage depends largely upon the way in which it is housed, says Good Roads. The barn or shed should be airy or dry, with a mo-derate admission of light. Do not let the vehicle be rolled near a brick wall. The carriage house should not be connected with the stable or next to the manure pit-the ammonia fumes arising from the manure ruin varnish. Do not allow mud to dry on a newly varnished carriage; spcts and stains will be the result if you do. Do not permit water to dry of itself on a varuished surface, but remove all the moisture with a chamois

been used.

leather only after the soft sponge has

CHOLERA OF FOWLS. This disease may be known by the yellowness of the head and a drawn-up appearance of the face. But the most certain indication is the green and yel-low droppings of the fowl. It is a dis-case of the liver, and is due in almost every case to over-feeding, as in the case of those geese which are fed in close coops for the production of the enlarged as pate de fois gras, or Strasburg pies, are made. Similar gorging with food has the same effect on fowls, but it goes beyond the mere enlargement of the liver, and ends in fatal inflammation. There is no remedy; prevention by moderate feeding is the only cure.-New

WHEAT AND RYE ON CORN STURBLE.

Many farmers plant corn stubble to wheat and rye, and are usually in such a hurry that three rows of shocks are placed together and the balance of the field sowed. This plan necessitates running over the seeded land to secure the corn and stalks, but the worst feature is in leaving unseeded strips across the field, which are useless to the crops. Weeds are allowed to take possession of the strips, and, until the crop of grain is gathered, the field indicates the shiftless farmer. It is not much trouble to haul off the shocks to the barnyard or to an adjoining field, setting them up in They are then more easily rows. husked. The husked corn is nearly all in a body, and is more easily secured. The stalks and all litter of leaves and husks are then more easily gathered up and saved for further use. The grain and straw that can be produced on these strips will repay many times the expense of hauling off the stalks. If possible, haul the stalks to a pasture, or meadow lot, and thus insure cleanliness in husking, Stock will eat the broken leaves .- American Agriculturist.

MAKING BUTTER ON THE FARM. For making good butter on the farm, writes Mrs. B. M. Caldwell, a great deal more than is commonly supposed depends on having cows that give rich milk. The difference between rich and poor milk not only appears in the quantity of cream raised but also in the quality and appearance of the butter. There are many good native cows and a great many poor ones. When I find that bne of our cows gives poor, thin milk, I want her sold for beef, for I don't cows. Cows with the Jersey blood are drink. the most profitable for butter, and make butter of the best quality and color. They don't give as large a quantity as some of the other breeds, but they make up for it in a richer quality. In setting the milk I use four quart pans and fill them about three-quarters full. My milkroom is in a clean, sweet, dry collar, and I skim as soon as the cream has all raised, mix the different skimmings thoroughly and churn just as the cream has become a little sour. I use the old-fashioned dash churn, fill about half full and churn regularly and not fast and then slow. The cows are given a little salt every other day, and this I think quite important, for when it is neglected for several days the butter will be slow in coming. I work the butter slowly until I get out most of the buttermilk, then salt it and let it stand over night, then work it over again and pour off the milky brine. With good cows and a clean, cool milk-room, there need be no difficulty in making good butter on any farm by any one who will attend to it properly.—New York World.

SHEEP AS WEED KILLERS.

As caters of brush and noxious plants, sheep will do good service, but they must not be kept at it steadily, or they will grow thin, and their fleeces will suffer in consequence. The flock must be compelled to browse only a few days at a time. After the gratification of this diet ceases, there is no longer profit in confining sheep to such food. No other live stock demand more constant change. If the sheep be divided into several flocks, one may follow another into a field where brush or weeds are becoming troublesome, and each returned again after a week's relief on grass. Most plants can be killed by removing the leaves during the summer. The bushes should be cut down, that the flocks may destroy them by eating every new sprout. Briers are more easily subdued early in the season. Large fields should be browsed in small plats by means of movable fences. When grass has taken the place of brush or weeds in one diviston of the field, it may be used profitably as an exchange pasture, every second week. Several bells should be kept on the flock browsing in tall weeds or brush. Sheep are very social, and nothing will so soon cause a cessation of industry as a feeling of Ionliness. Bells also deter dogs from attacking the flock hidden in an overgrown field. The flock at this important work must also have a regular and abundant supply of pure water and of salt, and be frequently visited by the owner. That the cleaning of the land is not the whole object of sheep keeping must be borne in mind. When sheep are changed to other fields, or to the fold, the time from sundown to dark is preferable, as then they are sat-lafied with the day's exercise and food, and will follow with less trouble and lie more quietly than at noon or daybreak.

grade of mest, and the fleeces are most uniform in texture and maket value .-American Agriculturist.

REARING A GOOD COLT.

To rear a good colt, these two things should be understood and acted upons Feed makes the animal and training makes the disposition. The very best food should be supplied the colt from the first, and even while it is with the mare it should be fed, both through the dam and by its own mouth. Beginning in a small way the ability to digest food is cultivated and increased, and Its first growth is the foundation on which aftergrowth is built. And as that is the better, so this is. The stronger and broader the foundation, the same will be the superstructure. And as long as digestion is perfect the quantity of food given may be measured only by that test. Corn is not a good food for growing animals. Flesh is more needed than fat, The English farmers use beans and oats ground together as the staple horse feed, and the value of it is perceived when the composition of this food is understood, The English horse bean has 254 per livers, of which the popular pies known | cent. of flesh-forming elements-protein, as it is called -- in it and only 14 per cent, of fat, and oats have twelve per cent, of the former and six per cent, of of the latter. Thus two measures of oats and one of beans have 494 per cent. of the protein and 134 of fat, a ratio of 24 of the flesh-forming elements to one of the fat-forming. This affords materials for the abundant growth of muscle so necessary to the future value of the young animal. But it does more. All the great vital organs are made up of

muscular tissue, and thus the lungs, liver, kidneys, heart and other fibrous tissues are more highly developed, and it is upon this development that the constitution, the future strength of the animal, depends. With corn as the principal food this healthful structure is not possible. There is too much fat and starch and not enough nitrogen. The muscles are soft and weak, and the vital organs, upon which the work or product afterward depend, are not strong enough to stand the wear, and the constitution gives way at an early age. This applies as much to calves as to colts. While the horse expends its force in motion, the cow does this in making milk. Both these products require a large expenditure of nitrogen, and a highly nitrogenous food and the ability to digest and assimilate it are needed; and this disposal of food is only possible when the vital organs are well de-veloped. This development is only effected by the use of suitable food liberally provided, from the birth of the animal.-American Dairyman.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES. Warmth is life to young chickens, Keep the hen nests clean even in

vinter. It is not good economy to keep comnon geese.

Clean off the eggs as fast as gathered

or the dirt will taint the meat. Always arrange the nests and roosts so

that they can be readily cleaned. On most farms skim milk is cheap want to try to make butter from such Let the poultry have all they will eat or

It is rarely a good plan to allow fruit-tree agent to select the varieties of

trees for the orchard. The grape can be readily propagated by layering and a good supply of plants be secured at a low cost.

Allowing moss or lichen to grow to the bark of the trees affords a hiding or harboring place for vermin.

When going any considerable distance grass-fed cattle will shrink very heavily, for the first ten days at least.

On many farms one reason why ducks are not more profitable is because they are not given proper attention.

In many cases a few cattle can be kept on a farm with profit when a large number would only result in loss.

If cattle are to be wintered largely on oughness it is very important that they be provided with a comfortable shelter. Both the Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes are excellent market fowls. They are of a good size and have clean legs

and yellow skin. The best use and profit to be had from a sow is to feed her carefully and have her produce two litters of pigs a year. This is better than to newly

breed young sows each time. The importance of plenty of good grass in raising and feeding stock cannot be overestimated. Every stockman knows the importance of plenty of grass for all kinds of stock during the summer

months. In handling fertilizers, plaster or lime, be sure to have your nostrils smeared with vaseline. In such work this is one of the most comforting devices yet discovered. Try it also in harrowing, threshing, and wherever there is dust.

An excellent way to deceive the cuumber bug is to sprinkle the vines with obacco, so that he will not recognize them as his natural home. Tobacco dust should be sprinkled liberally from the time the vines are up until the blossoms come.

All the straw raised on the farm can be used to good advantage in feeding stock. Good, bright out straw is of equal value to prairie hay. The wheat straw can be used to good advantage as bedding. If it is cut at the proper time it will be eaten very well.

It is a great disadvantage to have a mare in foal in the spring season of the year. At that time of the year all the norses on the farm are needed, and the farmer cannot well afford to spare even one horse. This gives some encouragement to those who advocate the raising of autumu colts.

If you are going to pick the small stone off that pasture this year hitch the team to the harrow, and harrow it over. If then the stones are not all loose and on the top of the ground, harrow it the other way, If there is a wet spot in the field or near it dig there a deep ditch, unload the stones in it and cover them which are always led, make the best up out of the way of the plough.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

TO REMOVE GREARS FROM GLASS. Dissolve carbonate of soda in water in the proportion of one of the former to ten of the latter, and let the liquid boil in a clean, untinned pot. Slake eight parts of quicklime in a covered vessel and add the hydrate thus formed to the bolling liquid, stirring it meanwhile. Great care must be exercised in using this caustic solution, says the Industrial World, and it must not be allowed to touch the hands; the glass must therefore be dipped in it by the aid of tongs When the grease is dissolved or pliers. the glass is to be well brushed and subsequently rinsed in water.

A CCLINARY MAKESHIPT. It is said that some of the most valuable discoveries have been made by accident, and there is every reason to believe the statement. Not long since, an inexperienced housekeeper found herself in dilemma from which she extracted herself in a rather convenient and original fashion. Being left alone in the house for a few days, she was somewhat disconcerted by the arrival of unexpected guests. It was necessary to prepare a basty breakfast in order that they might get an early train; the oatmeal, therefore, was partly cooked the night before and was set on the back of the kitchen range to be ready for the morning. As often under such circumstances, the proportions were somewhat out of order. and when the breakfast time came the oatmeal was little better than porridge. Crowding the fire seemed to do no good, and as there was no time for cooking anything else, she ventured an experi-ment. Wheat flour was sifted into the dish and stirred rapidly to prevent lumps. After a moment's cooking, it was served, and, as might be imagined, with a good deal of doubt as to results. But the unanimous verdict of the party that it was the best oatmeal they had ever tasted set doubt at rest and taught the housekeeper a very useful lesson.

THE COCKROACH PEST. Cockroaches are somewhat of a nuisauce when they become too numerous about a house, but they are at the same time useful in destroying bedbugs, especially in ships and in the tenements of our large cities. There are several species known under the general name of cockroach, but perhaps the most common is the Blatta orientalis, a native of the East Indies, but now pretty well dis-tributed over the world, and perhaps this is the one of which you complain, but we are not certain in the absence of specimens. In the Oriental cockroach the females have only rudimentary wings, and those of the males are slightly shorter than the body. This species may be destroyed by placing phosphorus paste in their hiding places or in the rooms frequented by them at night. A good way to wage war upon this pest is to put a little of the paste on bits of paper and lay these about the room where the roaches are most abundant and late in the evening, after the family have retired. Then let some one get up early and gather up the poison and sweep up the dead cockroaches which will be found lying about on the floor. The kitchen is the room usually most frequented by the roaches; consequently is the best one in which to poison them. Repeat the operation as long as any dead cockroaches are to be found. As the young roaches will be hatching out as long as there are any eggs left, it will be necessary to use a little poison once a week for a month or longer. We have known badly infested houses to be entirely cleared of these pests by the use of phosphorus paste in the way we have described. Most druggists keep this paste on sale, for it is largely used tor

RECIPES.

-New York Sun.

destroying rats, mice and other vermin.

Potato Salad -- Boil potatoes until soft; slice thin; add a few slices of boiled beets cut into small dice and a little parsley picked to pieces. Serve with French dressing.

Baked Bananas—Selectlarge red ones,

take the skin off one section of the banana, loosen the skin from them, put a row in a dripping pan with the side up from which you took the peeling, sprinkle sugar over them, bake half an hour in anick oven.

Fried Onions-Pare and slice, round, n half-inch pieces and soak fifteen minutes in milk. Then drain on a towel, roll in flour and fry in smoking hot fat, or roll in egg and bread crumbs as you prefer. Turn carefully, skim out and frain on paper and serve on a hot platter.

Pumpkin Pie-To three cupfuls of stewed pumpkin add one egg, three cupfuls of milk, two soda crackers rolled, one-half teaspoonful of salt, two-third cupful of brown sugar, one even tablespoonful each of cinnamon and nutmeg. one-half teaspoonful of ginger. This will make three pies.

Johnny Cake-One cupful of buttermilk, one-half teaspoonful of soda, onehalf teaspoonfuls of salt, one heaping tablespoonful of sugar, three tablespoonfuls of melted shortening. Take one part of fine corn meal, one part wheat flour and make a stiff batter. Bake in a moderate oven for half an hour.

Baked Tomatoes-Chop a small onion very fine and fry it a delicate brown in one tablespoonful of butter. Add a can of tomatoes, season with salt, pepper and a teaspoonful of sugar and cook ten minutes. Butter a pudding dish, put a layer of tomatoes, then of fine crumbs and a few bits of butter. Fill the dish in this way, having the last layer buttered crumbs, and bake brown in a

hot oven. Prunes -- Prunes when fresh are nice to eat, but not as desirable for canning as fruit which is more tart. Dried pruces are very healthful. Wash thoroughly in several waters, then leave over night in cold water. In the morning pour prunes and water into a porcelain kettle, and cook over one hour slowly; when nearly done, add what sugar is needed, skim out the prunes, and cook the juice s while longer.

Imported Bumble Bees.

Red clover grows in New Zealand with great luxurisace, but until recently it was necessary to import all reed from Eugland. Darwin showed that the plants could be fertilized and made to produce seed only through the agency of bumble bees, and, as these creatures were unknown in New Zealand, they were finally, about ten years ago, carried the entire journey alive while in a torpid state, in freezing chambers.-Detroit

A superintendent gives reasons to show that fast trains are safest.

TEMPERANCE.

A PECULIAR CLASS OF DRUNKANDS. A PECULIAR CLASS OF DEUNEAUDE.

There is a peculiar class of driukers of intoxicating bevorages that the general public knows but little of—I mean the night drinker. They can be numbered by the score, and are men who never take a drink in the daytime, but begin to "bowl up" after they get through their day's work. They "show up" all right next morning, transact their business as usual, and a majority of their acquaintances would be willing to swear that they were testotalers, when in fact they are drunkards.—Globs-Democrat,

ALCOHOL IS FORWIGN TO THE BODY. ALCOHOL IS FORMION TO THE RODY.

Dr. Carpenter, writing on "Alcohol," makes the following remarks. "I take this position, that the Creator, in constructing the human body, made 's perfect, if man will only give it fair play; that every function in the human body is contrived and arranged by a wise Creator so as to act, and that if a man will only act in accordance with the purpose of the human body, that body shall be preserved in healt) and vigor to oid age. See, then, what alcohol does. Alcohol is foreign to the body. It is something which has no relation to the or something which has no relation to the or-dinary food of man, and which the body tries to get rid of as soon as it can; but it cannot be ; of rid of fast enough."

AN APPEAL TO MOTHERS.

Rev. Dr. Thomas J. Conaty, editor of the Catholic School and Home Magazine, advocates strongly total abstinence as "the safest and best way to guard against all possible intemperance," and makes an earnest appeal to mothers as follows:

"Mothers of Christian homes, be apostles of temperance." Presch in your homes.

"Mothersof Christian homes, be apostles of temperance. Preach in your homes; preach total abatinence by word and example; and in your family prayers beg beaven to send its sweet influence into the hearts of your loved ones. When your boys are pledged at their first communion, watch over their pledge very carefully, especially in their dawning manhood. [Keep them out of clubs which are frequently the places where their pledge is most endangered. Watch them, pray for them, advise them, and you will be the mothers of good men who you will be the mothers of good men who will be your pride."

LIQUOR DRINKING IN FRANCE.

The consumption of alcoholic liquors in France, and especially of the abominable absulte, continues to increase at a great rate. Recent statistics show a tremisulous growth in the number of wine or drink-shops within Recent statistics show a tremendous growth in the number of wins or drink-shops within the last fifteen or twenty years, and nuturally the consumption of alcahol has also risen. With regard to absinthe, it is remarked that a generation ago this pernicious beverage was known but to comparatively few, whereas in the present day the taste for it is so common that 10,547 hectolitres are consumed yearly. Anothis is not the worst of the matter. The nature of the liquors supplied to the French public, and more especially to the worsing class, is not nearly so wholesome as it was a few years ago, when the alcohol consumed was made from wine. Now it is largely distilled from cereals and fruits of which the spirit is far more injurious. The Debate, treating the question, suggests that the number of drin shops ought to be restricted. It adds, however, that no such reform can be throught of or hoped for, since the 440,00 wine shop keepers in Frame are valuable electoral agents, and no Parliamentary party would venture to propose a refuction of their ranks.—New York Post.

THE DRINK HABIT.

Hev. F. W. Hamilton of Pawtucket, R.L., in a recent very suggestive sermon, asking the question, "Jontorn or Reform?" referred to the drink habit, as follows:

"Some of us are appalled by the consequences of the drink habit to the people of this Nation and of the world. But when we try to take any measures for an improvement in the condition of things we are told at the outset that men have always had an appetite for strong drink, that they have always drank and will always drink, and we must base our calculations on that fact. I don't believe a world of it. Men in their natural condition desire a great many things and they long indulged their desires, but it has been possible to educate them out of a good many of those defires, although the curatury had to be somewhat coercive in most case. I suppose it might have been argued, not so many generations ago, that because angry men thirst for the blood of their enemies and because they had always been in the habit of taking the lives of their enemies when those ound, therefore they would always do so and that state of affirs must be accepted an I made the basis of all legislation. We did not accept that water of affairs, and we have made in unan life reasonably safe an I we have so cleid down to a great extent the regang thirst for blood; safe and we have ego.

legislation. We did not accept that waste of affairs, and we have made human life reasonably safe and we have made human life reasonably safe and we have peopled down to a great extent this raging thirst for blood; and it may not be out of place to recall the fact that we did not do it by selling the pivilegs of committing murder to a few persons of generally good character. If it be a fact that all men want to driak and have always included that natural appetite, which, by the way, I am by no means prepared to admit, we do finised want to take account of that condition, not that we may overcome and remove it, and we want to use every means that our strength affords or our ingenisity can suggest to that chi."

Referring to college dissipation among young men in connection with the drink habit, Mr. Hamilton sain:

"Only a little wails ago it was made public that certain clubs of young men in one of our foremost colleges were inaulging is most unseemly and most disgraceful conduct. When comment was made upon it the reply came that young men always would do such thingsand it was no use to try to stop them. It could not be prevented, the situation must be accepted as final, and the most that could be expected was some slight effort to preserve external respectability. If it were a fact that the average young man went to college with the desire and intention of making a little beast of himself, the first duty of the officers of instruction and government would be to deal with that deaire and intention. In the average young man went to college with the desire and intention of making a little beast of himself, the first duty of the officers of instruction and government would be to deal with that deaire and intention. In the average young man went to college with the desire and intention of making a little beast of himself, the direct out of the would be to deal with that deaire and intention. In the case any college presidents who think they have no duty with the morals as well as with the intellects of the young men

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES. The increase of crime in Glasgow is said to be due to the "absormat tairst of the la-boring classes for liquor."

Gambling and tippling are said to be very much on the increase among the English women of the highest social circles.

The Mayor of Jaroslaw, in Austrian Galieis, has been treated to a public ovation for his zeal in enforcing the law against the sale of liquor to minors. The Commander-in-Chief of the Indian

army sets a personal example of total ab-stinence to his mon. Over seventeen thou-sand soldiers belong to the Soldiers' Total Abstinence Association of India. An exchange asks if it is possible that twenty drinks of cheap whisky will cook a man's brain. Inquiry at the Datroit Free Press scientific department elicits the information that a man who will pour down twenty drinks of cheap whisky has no brain.

brain.

Judge Williamson, of Mississippi, has charged the Grand Jury in Leftore County that it is an indictable offense for a man to screen himself by holding an open umbrella nerous his shoulder white taking a drink in a salcon. The amnotated code abolished barricreens, since which time the umbrella has been used as a substitute.

Don Miguel, the Portuguese pretender, who has long been an exile in Austria, has made up his mind to work for his alleged rights. Owing to the financial troubles prevailing in Portugal, and believing that a repub lic is imminent, his old party is being reorganized. Don Miguel was the Don Carlos of Portugal, but, owing to his long retirement and that of his party, their existence has almost been

THERE are 10,000 tailors out on a strike in London, and his royal highness the Prince of Wales is reduced to the pitiable quota of fifty pair of trousers.

forgotten.

Rain which on touching the ground crackles and emits electric sparks is a very uncommon but not unknown phenomenon. An instance of the kind was recently reported from Cordova, in Spain, by an electrical engineer who witnessed the occurrence The weather had been warm and undisturbed by wind and soon after dark the sky became overcast by clouds. At about o'clock there came a flash of lightning followed by great drops of electrics rain, each one of which on tottching the ground, walls or trees gave a faint crack and emitted a spark of light. The pha nomenon continued for several seconds and apparently ceased as soon as the atmosphere was satuated with moisture .-Chambers's Journal.

Electrical Ealn.

A Tideless Sea.

For practical purposes the Mediterrancan may be accepted as being what it is popularly supposed to be, a tideless sea, but it is not so in reality. In many places there is a distinct rise and fall, though this is more frequently due to winds and currents than to lunar attrac-

At Venice there is a rise of from one to two feet in spring tides, according to the prevalence of winds up or -down the Adriatic. In many straits and narrow arms of the sea there is a periodical flux and reflux, but the only place where the tidal influence, properly so called, is unmistakably observed is in the Gulf of Gapes, where the tide runs at the rate of two or three knots an hour and the rise and fall varies from three to eight feet.

A son of the late King of Abyssinia is. in jail in London.

Just Think Of It ! What seeds of disease are sown by opintes in the form of Couch and Cropp syrups. Heart failure is induced by these depleting relictures, i.e. Hearts opinm in any form, trong Cinc does not contain opinm in any form, trong, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Bronchitis promptly yield to it. S ld by druggless, 20c. Address A. P. Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y.

The cocoon of a healthy silkworm will often yield thread 1000 yards in length.

In Olden Times

People overlocked the importance of permanently beneficial effects and were catisfied with transien' action, but now that it is gen-erally known that Syrup of Figs will permanently cure habitual constipat on, well-in-formed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time, but finally injure the

system.

For indigestion, constipation, sick head-ache, weak stomach, disordered liver-take Beecham's Pit's. I of ale by all druggists. Albert Burch, West Toledo, Ohio, says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure saved my life." Write him for particulars. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

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