Peculiar Origin of a Familiar Phrase.

The phrase "That beats Bob-tail" is not uncommon even now in many parts of the country, especially in the South. Its origin is traceable to a race which occurred about 1840, or shortly before that year, on the famous Fairfield track on the Mechanicsville turnpike near Richmoud, Va.

In those days Bob Poindexter lived in Richmond. He was a sporting man, wore fine clothes and owned a number of horses. Among the animals was one he named Pizarro, a plain bay gelding, with black mane and tail, the latter bobbed short.

There was nothing extraordinary about the horse, and nobody looked upon him ss a racer. But Poindexter took a notion that he could run. He used to drive Pizarro about Richmoud hitched to a burgy. On the day that he was advertised to appear on the track a great crowd was present and excitement ran high, for a great deal of money had been put up on other horses. To the astonishment of everybody · Pizarro beat every horse on the track, and the people went fairly wild.

Bob-tailed Pizarro never made much of a record. He won two or three races and then went to pieces. For years afterward when anything extraordinary happened in that section it was said of "That beats Bob-tail,"-Baltimore 51 C American.

Cooking by Electricity.

An electrical cooker is one of the noveltics. If the claims for the invention can be substantiated, the woes of the long-suffering housekeeper are about to vanish forever. The comforts of home will be secured without any of its worries. Smutty, smoky, disagreeable coal and frisky, treacherous gas is to give place to electricity. Beefsteaks will be cooked by lightning, he drowsy housewife can push an e ctric button before she arises in the morning and the tea-kettle will be humming a merry welcome when she gets down to the kitchen. The day of the pine board and the butcher's knife is doomed. The public is destined to be treated to no more harrowing tales of kerosene oil explosions. And all this, the enthusiastic inventor claims, is at a marvelously low cost .---Chicago News Record.



An old soldier, came out of the War greatly enfeebled by Typhoid Fever, and afte in various hospitals the doctors discharged him as incurable with Consumption. He has been in poor health since, until he began to take

Hood's Sarsaparilla Immediately his cough grew looser, night sweats crassed, and he regained good general health. He cordially recommends Hood's Sarsaparilla, especially to comrades in the G.A.R. Houd's Pills curs Habitual Constipation by restoring peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

Cultivator. "German



them.

REMEDY FOR THICK MILE. plants. The seed should be planted on the south side of the open furrow, drop-Thick milk from a heifer is no doubt ping two seeds near each other, then leaving a space of four or five feet, and due to something in the heifer. The blood is not in a healthy state, and some covering the seeds with earth enough treatment is necessaay. Give a pound of ensom salts dissolved in a quart of warm to keep them moist, say not far from one-half an inch in depth. On rocky land, or where the soil ostmeal or linseed gruel, and note the result; if not effective, repeat in two is hard, dig out with a sharp spade a It may be that the feed or the days. small sod where the seeds are to be water is at fault, and this should be planted, leaving the sod near the hole on looked to. Sometimes neglect to give salt regularly has this result. This thickthe south side for shade, and plant the seed the same as in furrows. In a favorening of the milk is caused by a ferable season enough seed will germinate mentation in it that may be due to to cover the land, but if the season be various causes, but it is mostly caused by the condition of the cow. Sometimes unfavorable a portion of the land will it has been caused by impure water, and have to be reseeded the following year. Where the land is shaded by trees germsometimes by uncleanliness of the pails

FARM ACCOUNTS.

or pans .--- American Dairyman.

The simplest form of accounts is the best for a farmer. A complete set of books as may be necessary in a store is not required. As the farm business is mostly made up selling and buying, the whole of the bookkeeping may be done with two books, a cash book and a ledger. Or a ledger only may be used, having one account for the cash. The double entry system is the best and the simplest. This consists of making a double entry of each transaction, as thus: A load of hay is sold; if for cash, the cash account is charged with the money received, and farm account, or the particular field account, is credited. something is bought and paid for, cash is credited with the amount and farm is charged. If the cash is not received or paid in either case, the parties are charged or credited, as the case may be. This is all that is necessary. Afterward, when facility has been gained, separate accounts may be kept for each department, as the live stock, dairy, or each field of the farm .- New York Times.

OCCASIONAL SUBSOILING.

well as that done with the subsoil plow

on land that has been well underdrained.

The advantage of subsoiling is that one operation lasts a number of years, and

if the drainage is perfect, the land never

loses the porosity which the subsoil plow gives it. If new land were drained

as soon as the forest were cleared from

it, subsoiling would not be needed. The

Probably no work on the farm pays so



decay of roots of trees in the subsoil makes a natural drainage way through which superfluous or stagnant water can hens. pass. But in ninety-nine cases out of 100 drainage is not resorted to until the the risks of contagious diseases are in-

compacting of soil and its mability to creased. carry off water makes drainage neces-Then after the underdrain is sars. down it takes years of freezing and thawing and clover growing to establish the old water courses again, or rather to make new ones. The subsoil plow helps this work amazingly. It should follow the drain, and it will do good to repeat the subsolling every few years, thus enabling the soil to hold more water without being saturated, because the surplus must always pass off wherever an outlet is provided for it .- American

THE QUESTION AS TO STRAW.

therefore more valuable as food. It is a versed question what to do with A thousand pounds of capon meat can straw. One says it must be worked into be grown much cheaper than you can nuch of it through the animal as possible, when a part of it will be made over into animal produce, and the rest, going into the manure-pile as dung, will be so finely ground up that it will rot readily; the rest to be used as litter. Thus all of it is utilized at home. Another would burn it, presumably on the wheat land, with the stubble, and says it is worth \$2 a ton to the land so treated. Another would spread it and plow it under; and still another would sell it, the price obtained being from \$2 to \$15, according to the state of the market and the condition of the straw, whether much broken or not. The fact is, no single rule will answer for all together in growth, hence the greater cases; each one must decide his own case the growth the greater the profit. is, no single rule will answer for all for himself, on business principles. If no animal product of any kind can be sold with profit, commercial manures can be used to advantage to replace plant-food sold in the straw; and if there is a good market for it, sell it. If all these conditions are just reversed, use it up in the barn. If it can be neither sold or fed, the pile of it is large, and the quan-tity of manure made is small, then burn it with the stubble. Last of all, plow it in; a last resort, because of the difficulty in getting it well covered, and of the slowness with which it decays when so treated; not till decayed has it any use as plant-food. The manurial value of my straw is estimated at \$2 per ton; if burned, half of this may be lost in the nitrogen, all of which passes off into the must be taken in feeding or the hens If fed to the stock, it cannot but will become too fat to lay well. nir. realize more than its mere manurial value, for animal produce is worth more than manure. If threshed by hand, and the straw is left in a good condition, little broken, it has been sold for \$15 a ton. There is a wide margin here for wise judgment as to what to do with the straw,-New York Tribune.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS. FICKLED CAULFLOWER.

Strip off the leaves and quarter the Scald in salt and water, but do stalle. not allow it to boil. Takes the cauliflower from the dish to ceal, sprinkle it with salt and water, put it on a colander for twenty-four hours to drain. When dry cut out the thick stalks, or if it be arge divide it, give it a boil and split the flower into eight or ten pieces, Pat these carefully into jars and cover them with cold vinegar which has been previously boiled with spices .- New York World.

A REGAL DISH.

Have you ever heard of a crown of lamb? It sounds regal, but it is nothing more than an appetizing side dish made as follows: Take a rib of young lamb with the thick under bone cut away. Have the shanks "frenched," and the meat between them removed. When this is tightly rolled, the bones standing upward in a circle, it has the effect of a crown. Inside the "crown" lay some finely cut spinach, gravied and garnished with slices of hard egg. This looks inviting, and its appearance is in no way deceptive.-New York News. ination will be more certain; but in such places, when the seeding pines are two years old they should be let out into the

WHOLESOME FUDDING FOR CHILDREN.

A wholesome pudding for children, and one often tempting to their elders, is made from stale breadcrumbs and tart In localities where seedling pines that grew naturally are numerous it is not apples. Butter the bottom of a pudding expensive to cover land with pines by dish and put in a layer of apples pared transplanting the young trees; to do this and sliced quite thick, strew the apples to the best advantage trees should be with grated crumbs, then with bits of butter, and a very little spice, either elected that are not over six inches in height, and in removing them a small cinnamon or allspice, or both, if liked. Fill the dish in the same way as at first ball of earth should be removed with each tree, care being taken not to expose with alternate layers of bread and apple, the roots to the light or the air, and it is with the seasoning. Sweeten with a half cupful of molasses, mixed with the always best to do the work on cloudy days. The trees should be set five or six same quantity of boiling water. The top feet apart, and as they grow a sufficient layer of the pudding should be bread number should be cut out to prevent crumbs. Set the dish in the oven in a crowding. When large enough for box pan of boiling water. Cook until the boards or coarse lumber not more than apples are tender and the top is a rich four or five trees should be left on each brown. Serve as soon as it comes from the oven, with sweet creat; or fairybutter .- New York Post.

WARMED-OVER DISHES.

Don't let the family get a contempt Poultry are early risers and need their for warmed-over dishes. When you do get up such a dish, be sure you make it so good that no fault whatever may be found with it; and do not have too many dishes of this class. Try to cook enough, and just enough, but should there be a little left, make good use of it.

In the first of this series we will tell one way of using up the bit of hash that was left from breakfast. Let us suppose there was only a spoonful or two left, not enough for another meal, or to combine with other meat for the next reakfast. If it was chicken, or corned cef, hashed with potatoes and not chopped so very fine, chop till quite fine and mix with it a little mayonnaise dressing. Now spread it between thin slices of buttered bread, and you have a few sandwiches to serve for supper to vary the bread and butter. Some of the family are sure to be fond of sandwiches. If the hash was well made and the sandwiches put up in good form no one will ever guess that they were made

from the hash that was left over. If there is a lunch to be put up anyone you can give them occasionally a sandwich of this kind without buying meat for that purpose alone .- St. Louis Republic.

seasoning vegetables. A scant cup of butter will often make a lighter cake than a full cup.

TEMPERANCE. NOT FROM MY BOTTLE.

"Wos to him that giveth his neighbor drink, that puttest thy bottle to him and makest him drunk."-Hab, ii., 15.

"We must be polita," and "sometimes we must treat..." Not from my bottle, oh, no! And some men "will have it" whenever they

Not from my bottle, oh, no! The seleon may go on, and my vote may be

lost, My influence, too, may not count with the

host, And liquor be bought at whatever the cost-But not from my bottle-no, nol

"But all men are free, sir, to drink if they

choose-" Not from my bottle, oh, no! "Twill be sold on the sly and the license we'll lose-" But not from my bottle, oh, no! The ladies may sip and the boys learn to drink.

drink. The men stagger down into hell's awful brink,

The rum may flow on till all Christendom sink-Not from my bottle, no, nol

"It will always be drunk, tho' a few may

oppose -" Not from my bottle, oh, no! "There is more sold than ever, as each son goes-"

Not from my bottle, ob. no!

Not from my bottle, ob. no! "The uneless, they say, "you're a fraction so slight." Ferhaps. But the fraction at least will be right. And God will reward him who all through the fight Cried! "Not from my bottle, oh, no." —Hattle Horner, in the Voice,

APPALLING FIGURES.

The highest statistical authority in the United States, David A. Wells, declares that the yearly waste in the United States, through drink, is at least \$500,000,000. In forty years \$10,000,000,000 have been thus wasted. This is equal to the whole savings of the people from 1783 to 1857.

THE DRINK EVIL IN FRANCE.

THE DRINK UVIL IN PRANCE. It has been frequently stated that since the war drinking habits have increased in France to an alarming extent. In 1809, ac-cording to recent statistics, there were 865,865 eabarets, or dramshops, in France, being one for every eighty-seven inhabi-tants. Since then, by reason of the annexa-tion of Alsace-Lorraine, France has lost 1,500,000 inhabitants, but the cataerets have increased to 410,000. In 1850 the consump-tion of alcohol was 585,000 bectolitres of alcohol, or 1.46 litres per head of the popula-tion, it has now risen to 1,629,184 bectol-formerity was distilled from wins: it is now made from fruit and grain, the effects of winch of absinthe is specially attended with the most deplorable results, and it is more than time for the Leguislature to inter-fere in order to check the growing evil.

THEY DRAW FLIES.

There have noticed that flies will gather upon a half-drunken, sleepy sot, while a dozen sober man in the same room are not molested by thom. The flies will buzz around their subject with great de-light, frequently alighting upon his per-spiring face. Of they go and return again and again, quaffing the alcoholic nectar is-suing from his ports. After a walls their flight becomes uncertain and eccentric, and sometimes they come in collision. Recently a drunken man raised his band and brushed them into his face. Some fell to the floor and lay there paralyzed warily fly off, half dazed. Perhaps they have a head on. Many animals yield to the secuction of rum drunking especially ele-phauts, horses, cows and swine. Poultry, especially turkeys, will absorb the tempting drink till they tumble over in a leaden sleep, lying around as if they were dead and utteriy ignoring their accustomed roofs. On awaking they stigger for a few moments and son recover, but it is hours before they renew, their cheerful caching,--Chicago Close observers have noticed that flies will

Herald.

A LIFE FOR A DRINK.

A great many students of life as it passes have frequently pon level over the problem of what a victim of alcohol would—or, rather, would not—do for a drink when his system cravel it. Of course, they admit that there is no crime which a man crassed by liquor may not commit, but the question has been to what henefts will a man in prohas been to what length will a man in p session of his science go when his appetite hungers for stimulant. Colonel Pall Troun-stime, of Colorado, told a story yesterday which illustrates what one individual would have done if a taste of the arisent had not

A Rammath Competition. A Rammath Competition. SCOOL in prime for the best saven stories was what The Youth's Competiton offered, 5000 for the best Serials and Sido for the best Folk-fore tales. No less than SSO stories competed for there prime. The successful stories competed for the son the speer in The Componion during [SSU By sending SL-76 at once you will obtain the paper fulls to Japar. and for a full year, to Jap. Th. AddressTerVorth's COMPANIOS, Hoston, Mass

Beware of Olntments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury,

Continue and the Conternance of the content of the

DIFFICULT BREATHING. TUDES THE WORKT FAINS is from out to twenty findness. KOT OSE HOUR ARE rooding this advect RAdway's Ready Redict is a Store Gars for Kerr Pain, Sprains, Bruises, Pains is Rever Pains, Chesses of the store of the store the data is the duity PAIN Rever Pains, Chesses of the store store the forther the store of the store of the store Rever Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Pains is rever and is the duity PAIN Rever Pains, Sprains, Have You Asthan ?

R. R. R

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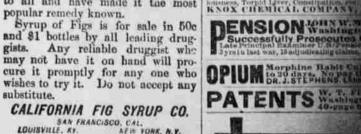
Dr. R. Schiffmann, St. Paul, Minn., will mail a trial package of Schiffmann's Asthma Cure free to any sufferer. Gives instant relief in yorst cases, and cures where others fail. Name this paper and send address.

"That unrivalied complexion," said a prom nent New Yorker, altuding to a lady acquain ance, "was the result of using Garfield Tea. Sond for free sample to 319 West 45th Street New York City. BERCHAN'S PILLS CUTE billous and nervou liness. Beechan's Files sell well becaus they cure. 35 cents a box.



ONE ENJOYS Both the method and results when

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



CURE.

THE GREAT

TARE

THEBEST

COUGH CURE

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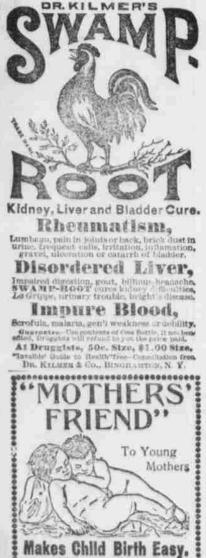


on sumption. If he is the the second CONSUMPTIO Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Dependence Coupting



HOUSEHOLD HINTS. Never use strong or raneid butter in

Syrup B. HULL, of the Superior Court, Walker county, Georgia, thinks enough of German Syrup to send us voluntarily a strong letter endorsing it. When men of rank and education thus use and recommend an article, what they say is worth the attention of the public, It is above suspicion. "I have used your German Syrup," he says, "for my Coughs and Colds on the Throat and Lungs. I can recommend it for them as a first-class medicine."-Take no substitute. 4



Shortens Labor, Lessens Pain, Endorsed by the Leading Physicians, Book to "Mothevell malled FREE. BRADFIELD RECULATOR CO ATLANTA, GA. BOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Edmund Hersey, Superintendent of that. the Bussey Farm, advocates the planting of the white pine. As a timber tree he claims it possesses more good qualities than any other native tree of Massachusetts. It is easy to grow from the aced or transplant when young. It will flourish on a light sandy soil or on a peat meadow, and on ordinary soil the growth is so rapid that the tree will be large enough for lumber purposes in thirty-five years.

When the seed is to be planted by man the cones should be gathered just before the first frost in the autumn and placed small end up in the grass away from all enemies. After the first heavy trost, gather up the cones and shell out the seed by turning them small end downward over a vessel and giving them a rap with a stick, when the seeds will drop out. As soon as the seed is shelled it should be planted.

The method of planting must depend on the condition of the soil; if it is a barren plain shallow furrows may be plowed from cast to west, five feet apart, turning the furrows to the south to barren plain shallow furrows may be plowed from east to west, five feet apart, brothe a partial anade to the young or early in February.

grow the same weight of beef or pork. Ducks are hardy animals, and are not so liable to disease as are fowls. The percentage of deaths in a large flock is usually quite small.

sunshine by removing the trees that shade

rod of land.-Boston Transcript.

on the increase.

agement.

wheat bran.

to do anything well.

the mischief with profits.

morning meal early.

ered as its health indicator.

ood care deserves good stock.

properly fed they are rarely sick.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

The consumption of mutton is largely

The comb of a fowl may be consid-

Good stock deserves good care, and

One advantage with ducks is that if

Get the guineas to roost in or near the

poultry house; they will act as guards.

Ducks raised especially for market thrive better without a pond than with

their ration in feeding the moulting

Mix a little flaxseed or oil meal with

When fowls are kept in large numbers

Poultry must have every-day care,

Turning and notatoes are best fed to

poultry by boiling and mixing with

Better do a little and do it well rather

Steady, continuous growth is what

Popcorn contains more nitrogen and

phosphates than Indian corn, and is

tells nowadays. "Storing" periods play

than undertake to do too much and fail

and judgment must be used in the man-

If growing stock is carried through the winter only to come out next spring weighing less than now, wintering will be a profitless operation.

Some breeders think that a cross of a single-comb brown Leghorn upon Plymouth Rocks, Brahmas, or Wyandottes, for early broilers is unsurpassed.

There is no profit in keeping cattle and half starving them. Profit lies al-

While milk may be very beneficial to hogs, yet we see it stated that the returns do not equal one-half of those obtained by giving it to the poultry. While it is more convenient, at least

on the farm, to allow poultry a good range, yet because this is given they should not be expected to make their own living.

Those who have not given their hens an evening feed of corn during the summer had better do so when the effect of the cool nights is overbalanced by the heating qualities of the corn.

Brahmas, Cochins, Plymouth Rocks and Langshans fatten more readily than some of the other breeds; hence care It is not the large hans that lay the

largest eggs by any means. As a breed the Black Spanish lay the largest eggs, which are of a beautiful white color. All the nonsetting breeds lay white eggs. Old hens that are too fat to lay will make elegant roasters, and will pay better disposed as such, than to keep for the few eggs they will lay this winter; RULES FOR PLANTING THE WHITE FINE. at least our experience has taught us

> If you did not give a general cleaning to the hen house before the cold of win terset in, then kerosene the roosts and all nitches carefully. This is the lazy man's way, and the best plan would be to thoroughly clean the house.

If you have any little chicks that are seeping around frosty mornings because they need stockings to make them com-fortable, it will be humane and money in your pocket if you take their heads off at a single blow with a sharp hatchet. If any farmers contemplate adding new blood to their stock they should by all means purchase the birds in the fall. The fowls are in the best condition at that time of the year, and if they are put with the rest of the flock the best results will be obtained.

Ducks and geese are naturally hardy and are easily managed if they can be given a good range with a good supply of water. Ducks are usually good layers

Onions and apple sauce are the pecu-llar accompaniments of a goose.

Milk is better for being kept over night in small tins than if a larger quantity is kept over in one vessel. It is said that to chew parsley after

eating onions will remove the odor of the latter. Orris root has the same effect.

A turkey when well cooked should be evenly browned all over. Cranberry sauce or currant jelly is the proper accompaniment.

It is better to keep baked pastry in a cupboard than in a refrigerator, as it would be apt to get damp and heavy in "ie lafter place.

To keep jellies from moulding, cover them with pulverized sugar to a depth of a quarter of an inch. They will keep for years if this is done.

For mildew, which is not an uncommon plant foe, dust with sulphur or sprinkle with sulphur water. Also dig a little soot into the soil.

A spray of pure oil of turpentine mixed with one per cent. of lavender oil is said to have an astonishing effect in purifying the air of living rooms, the action being attributed to the ozone formed.

The crepe tissue paper which can be bought in many colors for twenty cents a yard makes the prettiest candle shades, and is much used for fruits and small sachets intended for favors for germans and dinners.

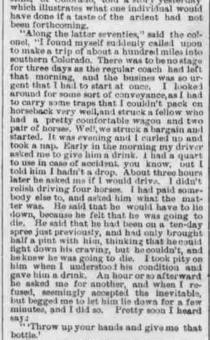
An excellent remedy for taflamed eyes is to soak a little sassafras pith in boiling water; let it draw until the water becomes slimy and then strain through thin muslin. Bathe the eyes frequently with the liquid.

A large piece of charcoal laid in the refrigerator will help to keep it sweet. It should be renewed once a week. When meat and poultry are brought in-to the house and are not eaten the same day, a piece of charcoal inside the poultry will keep it sweet.

A kandy receipt for curing hams is this: Take four quarts of salt, four ounces saltpetre, four pounds of brown sugar dissolved in water. Pack one hundredweight of hams closely together and pour this pickle over them; let them remain ten days and then smoke.

At this season of the year, when many heavy articles, counterpanes, etc., are to be washed it is well to know of an easy and perfectly safe method. Into an ordinary sized botter half full of water put one teacup of this mixture: One pound potash, one ounce salts tartar, one ounce muriate of ammonia; add the clothes and boil half an hour; rinse through two waters and dry.

Children's hair grows more quickly than that of adults. Some say that lightnaired people are longer lived than their brethren with dark locks, which is not so consoling to the latter, since more than half of the inhibitants of this country have dark brown hair.



"Throw up your hands and give me that bottie." "I urned my head to find myself looking into my own gun, as I hai taken off my belt and laid it in the wagon bottom. "You wouldn't kill me for that bottle, would you? I asked. "I must have some liquor,' he replied, and I maw he was desperate. "Promise me you will give me a drink when I ask for it and I will take your word and give you this gun; but I must have it? "I promised him and he handed me the weapon. He only asked for a drink every hour or two, and when we reached our destination next day I asked him if he really would have killed me if I had refused him. He looked me square in the face and asit: "I would have killed my mother at that

He looked me square in the face and said: "I would have killed my mother at that time yesterday if it had been necessary to get whisky and I know she had it." And I believe he would have done it, too."-Wash-ington Post.

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES.

There are 7000 saloons in Chicago, say one to every 200 inhabitants.

The unchanging decree of God is that no drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of heaven.

Queen Victoria invists that a man shall not nter her employ as a piper unless he is a eetotaler.

It is alleged that the peculiar flavor of sherry wine is imparted to it, in Spain, by hanging fresh goat skins in the formenting vet

In one of the great Paris hospitals, out of eighty-three patients who suffered from epi-lepsy sixty were found to be children of drusken parents.

Miss Borden, President of the New Mexico Woman's Christian Temperance Union, has been licensed to preach. His is the first woman minister in the Territory.

Woman minister in the Territory. Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, the first Presi-dent of the W. C. T. U., is a beautiful white haired woman, bright eyed and vigorous, though past her seventisch year. Mrs. Wittenmeyer has written several books. A man inight visit ten saloons a day in New York for every day in the year, and then not make the rounds, for there are nearly 4000 of them. London's saloons, it is reekoned, extend seventy-five miles if set side by side in a straight line.



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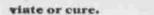
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