Frank J. Chemey makes eath that he is the seator partner of the firm of F. J. Chemey & Co., doing business in the City of Toleda. County and State aforesand, and that said firm will pay the sum of Sid for each and every case of catarri that cannot be cured by the mass of Hall's Catarri Cure.

Frank J. Chemey.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my

Bworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1890. A. W. GLEASOR,

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acte directly on the blood and inneus surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 78c.

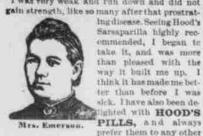
#### The Most Pleasant Way

Of preventing the grippe, colds, headaches and fevers is to use the liquid laxative remedy Syrup of Figs, whenever the system needs : gentle, yet effective cleansing. To be benefited one must get the true remedy manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only. For sale by all druggists in 50c. and \$1 bottles.

"Betnember that in Garfield Tes you have an unfailing remedy for Indirection, Sick Head-sohe and every attending fil that an abused stomach can make you suffer. Every druggist sells it. 25c, 58c, and \$1.

AN EXTENDED POPULARITY. - BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TRUCKES have for many years been the most popular article in use for reliev-ing Coughs and Throat Proubles. If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isase Thompson affre-water. Druggists sail at Enger bottle

### AFTER THE CRIP "I was very weak and run down and did not



kind now. They do not gripe or weaken. I am Hood's aria Cures

as Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills." Mus. Isatan Engason, Manchester, N. H

HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable, careful-



### The Marked Success

of Scott's Emulsion in consumption, scrofula and other forms of hereditary disease is due to its powerful food properties.

### Scott's Emulsion

rapidly creates healthy fleshroper weight. Hereditary taints develop only when the system becomes weakened.

> Nothing in the world of medicine has been so successful in diseases that are most menacing to life. Physicians everywhere prescribe it.

Prepared by Scott & Howns, N. V. All druggiets

Dr. Kilmer's

SWAMP-ROOT



D. H. BILGER, Esq.

### CURED WHEN ALL ELSE FAILED! La Grippe Baffled!

The After Effects Cured BRAD WHAT MR. BILGER SAYS: "I had BRAD WHAT MR. BHIGER SAVS: "I had the GRIPPE in the first place caught cold and grow worse. It longed in my KIBN-KIS and LIVER, and Oh! such pain and misery in my back and logs. I was all run down and discouraged. I tried everything without benefit. Physicians gave me up to die, I commenced to use SWAMP-ROOT, and before the first bottle was good. I felt better, and to-day am just as well and strong as ever. SWAMP-ROOT saved my life. It is the greatest remedy in the world." D. H. Hilger, Operantee—Um contents of One

SWAM Designation of the world." D. H. Hillper, Courrantee — Use contents of One poster. If you are not benefited. Dring giat will refuted to you the price post.

"Tarvillas" Guide to Health" free and thousands of (refigurants). County and the county of the price post.

Dr. Kümer & Co., Burghanten, N. T.

At Druggiste, Dün and \$1,00 Size.

HEEP VIRGINIA FARMS WHITE





rant dairyman to endure. - American Dairyman.

It is the rule when a man has put a good deal of work into anything, he is pretty sure to develop an affection for it. The acres a farmer has toiled to bring to high productiveness are as the apple of his eye, sometimes it would seem even dearer than family ties. When sons and daughters come to an age for leaving part of the old farm. More often than not what the farmer reserves for his own use will give him more profit than the

PARM ENOUGH FOR TWO PAMILIES. A young couple in early life buy a farm that will keep sixteen to eighteen cows. They go in debt for a large share of the purchase price, but by industry and economy succeed finally in paying it. An only son has grown to young manhood, and begins to talk of securing a home of his own. His parents begin at once to say: "Our farm is too small for two families." So, as an adjoining farm is for sale, the boy buys. Suppose, on the contrary, the father had taken his interest money, and indeed his surplus income for a few years, and expended the amount in buying extra fertilizer, procuring better stock—in short, making the old farm produce more than both farms will. How much better every way! Many advantages come from intensive rather than extensive farming .- Wisconsin Farmer.

DIVIDING THE OLD FARM

whole would do if cultivated without

the help of children who have helped

him perhaps for several years before

they attain their majority, more than he

generally realizes .- Boston Cultivator.

SHEEP SAVED BY BELLS.

A South Dakota correspondent of Farm, Stock and Home having "lost lambs enough by wolves to pay for half a dozen bells for every sheep in the flock," finally ended the costly and cruel slaughter by the simple expedient which has been frequently recommended by Eastern shepherds in the chronic warfare against bloodthirsty dogs of all de-

"It is no use to put a single bell, or a small number, on a large flock, as fre quently a few sheep will get separated from the main flock, out of hearing of the bells. Last year I had a few lambs killed in August. No bells were on the sheep. A small bell was put on each lamb and it ended the loss for that year. This year the bells were put on the old sheep, about one to fifteen. The flock was watched, on account of lambs, until some time in June. In July more lambs were killed. I then bought sixty more bells, small cow bell pattern (cost, with straps, \$14.50 per hundred), and put them on the lambs, and have lost none The wolves are here, have frequently been seen, have killed sheep for neighbors, but have not touched mine. One of the flock was turned out in the morning when there was a wolf seen in the pasture, and it would not let the bells come within gunshot of it."

WHEN TO SOW BEETS.

Any kind of beets may be sown in May or early in June. The soil needs to be made fine and mellow, and the seed is sown in rows twenty-four inches apart for the sugar beets, and thirty inches for been pronounced as field beets. The seed is sown in these yellow yet produced. rows ten inches apart, but as it is more labor to drop the seed exactly this distance than the cost of more seed, the quantity of seed is increased to six full of burs? Some time when in good pounds to an acre, which distributes it spirits undertake the job. quite closely. The excess of plants is then taken out by the hoe, or by running a small hand cultivator across the rows and leaving strips of three or four inches, with clear intervals of eight or ten inches between them. These small squares thus left contain the plants and these are kept free from weeds with the hoe. The rest of the land is worked with a common cultivator, and the small one in the cross rows, thus greatly re-ducing the hand hoeing, which otherwise makes much labor in the weeding

of the crop. The seed may be sown by hand when only a small plot is cultivated, or by a saving the eggs in a few days.

hand seed drill which drops and covers While the farm affords plents the crop needs liberal feeding, either with manure plowed in in the fall, which | if the best results are secured. is the best time, or with fertilizers in the spring, just before the planting. - New

CHANGE IN DAIRY METHOD. Of late years the whole practice of dairying has changed. It used to be summer, and the butter was packed away for sale late in the fall or in the Then the buyers went around and bought up the stock made in the

through the winter and turned out on the fresh grass in the spring. There are many farmers who got so deep in this old rut that they could not see out of it and notice that they were left behind, and were going on alone, and quite out of sight of their wide awake neighbors. And they are still plodding along in the same seclusion. But others on the lookout for improvements changed their Pebruary in the hot-bed. method and management, and are making their cows work and make profit every day in the year that is possible, and for the time they must rest this is chosen when it costs the least for feed-Thus winter dairying is the basis of the new practice, and by high feeding at this season and most improved methods, butter is made for sale fresh from the dairy, or is packed for sale in the summer, when the cows can rest at the least cost. Butter may be made better and more cheaply in the winter than in the summer by the use of the modera apparatus, and it is far easier to keep the milk warm by fire at this season than it is to keep it cold in the summer by | plant is erroneous. the use of ice. And thus winter dairying will be the rule, and milking in a queen onion, if sown now, will make a smudge to fight off the files and all the line crop for pickling before cold disagreeable effects of the hot weather | weather. The heaviest croppers are the of the summer season, not to mention mammoth pompeii and the white the ill effect on the cows themselves of garganus, which look very much alike, the exposure in the average dairy to the The former is said to be superior to all heat, will be left for the poor and igno- Italian onions.

PARMING AT THE STATIONS.

The Pennsylvania station has been experimenting with silage corn, and some centific results as to planting and feeding value of the different varieties of corn are given that the Boston Cultivahome, nine times out of ten the wisest vor thinks must be of general value. thing a farmer can do is to deed them a Thick seeding has been found to give the best yield according to the nutritive value. Forty pints of seed corn planted to the acre gave a much larger percentage of drying matter for the silo than thirteen pints, and the dry matter of the thick seeded corn was 51 per cent. more digestible than from the thin seeded. Thick seeding in every way gave better results than the thin seeded. The early dent corn was found to be inferior to the large late dent, which is not so commonly sold for field crops as the former. The large dent produced forty-three per cent, more dry matter than the early dent, and it was 31 per cent more digestible. There can be but one conclusion from such experiments. Thick seeding and the use of large stalked varies of corn should be used for silage.

The Jensen system of treating grain seeds in hot water applications before using has been thoroughly explained in this country, and many farmers adopt the method of preventing loss through smuts. Recent reports at Copenhagen, Denmark, where J. I. Pensen has beer experimenting, give as the resulting in crease of the crops through the hotwater system of treating seed is between three and eleven per cent. This increase is explained by the fact that greater vitality is given to the seed by the hotwater soaking, and by the preventing of smuts. In the treatment of oats alone millions of dollars have been saved to the farmers of the world, and this was all due to annual outlay of several thou-sand dollars by the public spirited investigator and discoverer of the system. The treatment of grains by this method differs somewhat in various countries according to the mosture of the climate, but the general principles are the same wherever wheat, oats and other grains

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Knowledge of the apiary must be gained by yourself. Others may supply you with facts, but results must be the work of one's own experience.

By feeding at short intervals all that an animal will eat up clean the hogs can be made to fatten more rapidly, but the work must be done regularly.

Does it cost more to raise 1000 pounds of flesh in the form of poultry than it does to raise 1000 pounds in the form of beef! Which sells for the most?

The light Brahmas are of the very best breeds to keep where it is desired to raise large, heavy roosters that can be made ready for market when six or seven months old. Mechan says it is always better to

prune roses early in the winter than to wait till spring, and, as a general principle, it is much better to prune early than to prune late. The new chrysanthemum, Golden Wedding, attracted much attention at the late show in New York, and has

been pronounced as probably the finest Have you ever figured out how much profit you made by letting sheep run in a field of cornstalks till their wool was

Do not feed a lot of cockerels till they become "old roosters," then sell on the general market. It is hard to make them pass as "spring chickens" even if the

dealer (1) cuts the spurs off. Professor W. A. Henry has shown by experiment that it costs \$2.61 to prodtce 100 pounds of gain with lambs, and \$3.03 to secure the same gain with

When the eggs are wanted for the incubator, a good plan is to separate the hens from the roosters for a week and then turn them together, and then begin

While the farm affords plenty of range the seed at the same time, when a larger and an abundance of grass for the fowis, plantation is made. For the best yield yet with this good feed and care are ecessary, especially during the winter,

> Overfed hens are liable to disease, and when leg-weakness, egg-bound, soft or extra large eggs are laid, or poor batches occur, they may be directly traced to overfeeding of the hens.

Some of the winter-flowering salvias are very showy. S. involucrata is one of that cows were pastured through the the best; it has long spikes of pink summer, and the butter was packed flowers, and it lasts in bloom three months, says a correspondent in Garden-

On the farm, at least, it is often pos-The cows were dry by the sible to keep a small flock with very litfirst snowfall and were merely kept alive the expense, as they will be able to pick up the greater part of their feed, while if a larger number were kept more feeding would be necessary.

The first demand of the gardener is for lettuce, and he begins his round of profit when he can deliver the large, crisp heads ahead of his neighbor. Seed for lettuce plants must be started in the fall, wintered in cold frames, and sown in

When chicks droop their wings and die without any apparent cause it is "usually the result of breeding from ullets, unless the chickens are being shilled or insufficiently broaded, or by being kept in damp quarters, either of which would produce roup and consequent death.

The main reason why shallow cultivation succeeds so well with the onion is according to A. A. Crozier, because the roots grow best in a compact soil, and the explanation which attributes the general practice of cultivation to the supposed shallow-rooting habit of the

Seed of the white barletts, or of the

#### TEMPERANCE. HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

HOW TO MEND BHOKEN CHINA-

paste. Use at ouce, applying with a thick brush.—New York World.

A USE POR WORN STOCKINGS.

According to the Household, very

oretty little jackets for babies can be

stockings when the feet are worn out.

The stitches that confine the legs are

the same is run through the neck.

TEST FOR CLEOMARGARINE.

ter or oleomargarine, boil a tablespoon-

ful of each. The butter will foam with-

out much noise, the oleomargarine on

the contrary will sputter and hiss as does

melted lard, but it will not foam so de-

cidedly. Butter that keeps unusually

left in his laboratory, the mouse pre-ferred the former. The latter was sam-

HOW TO SELECT CARPETS.

carpets and their purchase. The man-ufacture of them is full of catches and

tricks, and in the desire to make cheap

goods, quality and everything else are sacrificed to looks.

A carpet may be made with a very

pleasing surface, fairly good colors and

generally attractive appearance, but will

is the color of the ground, it is then run

thread, and a single strand of the wool

it may pull the threads out, any rough-

ness in the heel of the shoe is almost

certain to do it, and ordinary use in a

short time works the threads, all out of

In body Brussels every color is dyed

in the skein, then woven in, being

thrown upon the surface only where this

of goods the variety of colors is neces-

sarily limited, as with present machinery

and shows to some extent on the back.

What is known as velvet carpet is

merely a tapestry with the pile cut.

Wilton carpets have the interwoven back

Moquettes and Axminsters are very

thick and sometimes very durable, but

the purchase of such carpets may be said

For ordinary use and at moderate

estment in the carpet line. -New York

cost, body Brussels is by far the best in-

RECIPES.

Apple Marmalade-Peel, quarter and

core pleasant tart apples; cook in water

until tender; then squeeze through a colunder; measure and allow half as

much sugar as pulp, and cook together

until thick; then pour into bowls and

Fried Potatoes-Boil some potatoes;

when done, peel them and set them away

to get cold. Then chop them up fine and add pepper and salt to the taste.

Flour them and fry in hot lard. They must be brown. Some add a little vine-

gar just before they are taken out of the

Giblets-Clean the giblets of a turkey

or chicken, cut the gizzard into quarters and separate the lobes of the liver. Stew

them in water to cover with an onion, sait and pepper. When tender thicken the liquor with flour and butter cooked

together; add tomato or walnut catsup

strained squash, a scant quart of boiling

milk, two-thirds of a nutmeg, one and

one-half teaspoonfuls of salt, two cupfuls

cold add four well beaten eggs. Line deep plates with a plain paste, and after

filling with the mixture bake in a mod-

Talking Through a Bird's Nest.

one's hat .- Philadelphia Record.

Mix slowly and well; when

Line

Squash Pie-One quart of stewed and

to taste, and serve on toast.

erate oven for forty minutes.

to be almost a lottery.

tumblers.

independently of each other.

on the back.

There are many things to learn about

pled and left, -New York Post.

If in doubt whether you are using but-

THREE TEARS OF PROBIBITION. Notwithstanding the efforts of the liquor lealers to the contray, drunkennes has been almost wiped out—many a former moderate irinker has quit the habit, and above all, a host of young men have started on a sober and industrious career, under three pears influence of prohibition. The drink bill of the two Dakotas dropped off seventy per cent, the very first year and has been growing materially less over since, and no one has been the poorer thereby but the saloon-kenpers, brewers and distillers.—Dakota Farmer. Make a light paste of the white of au Clean the broken edges egg and flour. Clean the broken edges from dust, spread them with the pasts and hold the parts together while wet, wiping off all that oozes out. It must be held or fastened in position until dry. A perfectly colorless cement is made by insolving a half ounce of gum arabic in a wineglass of boiling water and adding plaster of Paris to form a thick

THE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES. Alcohol being the product of the decomposition of grape-juice, corn, malt, apples, or other starchy substances, is therefore the snemy of life, the very ashes of death, writes W. J. Democret, President of the National Anti-Nuisance League.

Scientists agree in placing alcohol among the most irritant, wirulent and deadly poisons to animal life. A small quantity taken pure will paralize the nerve centers, and kill instantly.

The ordinary effect of alcohol is to irritate and parch the mucus membranes of the inmade from the legs of silk and woolen

carefully picked out, and the legs joined togother down the back of the acket. The sleeves are cut from the narrower parts and sewed in: The jacket is then edged around with a scaloped edge of worsted or knitting silk, which is started by drewing a single crochet through the edge of the material. A cord and tassels made from

well in a warm room in summer is to be suspected. A well-known chemist is inclined to think a mouse knows the difference without these tests, for he found that of two crackers, one spread with butter and one with oleomargarine,

poisons to animal life. A small quantity taken pure will paralize the nerve centers, and kill instantity.

The ordinary effect of alcohol is to irritate and pare the muon membranes of the intestines, and paralyze the nerves. When taken into the system, either in the form of whisky, bandy, beer, cordinis, or in light wines, etc., its poisonous effects, while so exhilarating as to be very fascinating, are deleterious to all the nerve tissues and fibers of the body, that a general derangement of all the vital organ inevitably follows.

The effects of alcohol contained in these beverages finds its way to the lungs and arteriss which are connected with heart, and they become more or less congested and paralyzed by the poison, and incapable of rightly performing their ordinary functions; and this burning or corroding effect commences with the smallest quantity of alcohol taken in the system. Therefore there is no such thing as "moderation" in the use of alcoholic beverages; the poison in them is always active in its deadly mission, and gos on all through the body.

The result on the heart and brain is especially intificable, as these organs are very sensitive, and are so retarded in their operations that disease and death would rapidly ensue were there not in nature a generous amount of active recuperation struggling to counteract and eliminate the poison.

Alcohol, being a foreign, poisonous element, even when greatly diluted, as in beer, which contains from five to eignt per cent. of it, does not assimilate like food, but taxes nature with extra exertion to expel the intruder, which is partly ejected through the pores of the skin and through the kidneys, which are more or less inflamed, and therefore obstructed by congestion. Enough of the poison will linger in the system to aggravate any disease to which the drinker is lable, and nasten a fatal termination.

This specific action of alcohol, while producing a general disturbance and injury to all the trial endies of the bounds of a gray, fatty substance, surrounded last scarcely as long as it takes to make and put it down. The regular tapestry carpet is printed like old-fashioned calrco. It is made all in one color which through presses on the same general principal as any other printed article. The color merely strikes through the outside of the wool. The pile is held in place only by single light binding

may be drawn out for a yard or more by giving a gentle pull at one end.
While this sort of carpet may have its uses, it is the most unprofitable thing imaginable to buy. A chair drawn over

A continuous use of alcoholic beverages produces results that are irremediable. After numerous attacks on the brain and other sensitive organs, a chronic change takes place in the victim of alcohol, which manifests itself in all the man's actions and character.

He generally becomes moross and stupid, He generally becomes moross and stupid, with a tendency to paroxysms of violences, and sometimes idiotic hilarity. His will power is siuggish or nearly gone, and he is left to be controlled almost entirely by his animal passions, which are closely allied to criminal insanity. Hesides, an ever-increasing longing as engendered for more of the flery liquid to gratify the cravings of an insatiable appetite, and other symptons follow, such as a disease I fatty degeneration, a bloated holy, a sluggish action of the liver and kidneys, accompanied by a red or inflamed skin, and sometimes by offensive eruptions which can be plainly traced to alcoholic poisoning. special color is required. In this class only a certain number can be handled Body Brussels carpets are usually designated by the number of frames which signify the number of colors

used. In all carpets of this kind, the wool coholic poisoning.

Many of these indications and symptoms of a poisoned, diseased body would horrify drinkers were they sufficiently aroused, or were they anxious or willing to believe the facts as they develop themselves in their experience, or could they realize that they transmit to their posterity a hereditary taint that is too horrible to contemplate. But the truth comes to their impaired brains through so many insidious problems of prejudice. surface is thrown through the fabric, Unscrupulous dealers have so arranged their machinery that the back of tapestry carpet is stained or clouded to follow as closely as possible the colors on the sur-By this means unsophisticated or ignorant persons are imposed upon, as so many insidious problems of prejudice habit and appetite, and they are so enticed their idea that the colors show through is easily met by the stained appearance Of course such goods are a most barefaced fruid and should be treated as such. That reputable dealers sometimes handle them is not at all to their credit.

so many insidious problems of prejudica, habit and appetite, and they are so enticed by the pleasurable exciting sensations that they find difficulty in tracing the poisonous effects directly to the amount of alcohol they consume, and so are constantly cheating and flattering themselves into a conviction that they can use these poisonous beverages with impunity. Hence the poor victims of alcoholic poisoning, prompted by an imperious thirst, go on and on, until finally chronic delirium or dementia takes possession of the brain, or death itself, through some ordinary or extraordinary disease brought on or actively developed by alcoholic poisoning, closes the scene. This is especially true when they are attacked by cholers or other infectious diseases. The certain victims are always those whose systems are impregnated with alcohol.

Even when taken as a medicine, alcoholic beverages frequently produce results far worse than the disease. Extensive hospital practice, both in this country and Europe, has proved the great benefits of an entire exclusion of this poison as a remedy, other agents being used, which are quite as efficient, but not followed by the paralysing or stupefying effects of alcohol's corrosive poison.

Alcohol, in its action on animal matter, is of the body Brussels, are yarn died and questionably the most durable carpets

Alcohol, in its action on animal matter, is

Alcohol, in its action on animal matter, is somewhat analogous to arsenic, morphine, or strychnine; it tends to suspend decay in dead matter, and in live bodies it paralyzes or inflames with congestion, in this way showing that it is the active enemy of all life, or death in disguise.

We put snakes and other animals, and sometimes dead men, into alcohol, to prevent animalcule or microbes in the dead bodies from generating or living on the starchy substances contained in them; so all actual life in the bodies is snapended. But certain disintegration and death in its most active form is produced by the corrosion of alcohol in living bodies, and in this way it proves itself to be an acrid, deadly poison to human life.

More than 3000 years ago the results of

proves itself to be an acrid, deadly poison to human life.

More than 2000 years ago the results of alcohol on the body were compared to the bite of a serpent and the stinging of an adder; and alcohol has not changed its nature since. At the present time alcoholic beverages are certainly the most injurious, decaptive and dangerous elements of death and destruction that exist, and the annals of criminal courts prove that it is an aggravated public nuisance generally.

Yet these beverages are so fascinating, and the poison in them so insidious, that the whole human race has been deluited and cheated for thousands of year, and more injury has resulted from their use than has been occasioned by all the woes of war, famine and pestilence combined; and now that science, experience and an enlightened reason have so largely dissipated such detusive cohwebs of appatite, prejudice and passion, these poisonous alcoholic beverages should be banished from society with all the intelligent energy that an injured and outraged people can demand.

WHAT RUNNED HIM?

WHAT RUINED HIM?

WHAT RUINED HIM?

The following sad incidents, by Arco-leacon Farrar, are given in the Scottish League Jouroal; "At the entrance to one of our college chapsis is a nameless grave; that grave covers the mortal remains of one of the inost promising fellows, rained brough arink. I received, not very long ago, a letter from an old schoolfellow, a hergyman, who, after long and arduous abor, was in want of clothes, and slmost of tood. I enquired the cause; it was drink. A few weeks ago a wretched dergyman came to me in deplorable misery, who had fragged down his family with him intornin. What has happened him? Drink, And way is it that these tragelies are daily happening! It is through the latal fascination, the security sorcery of drink sgalinst which Scripture so often warms." A telephone lineman at Pun rauta wner, Penn., the other day discovered that a little to the south of the town, where the Indiana county line runs through the branches of a maple tree, a robin had built its nest around the wire. The redbreast had used the wire as a main sill for its domicile. So when Panzautawneans and Indianians do business or make love over the telephone they may be said to be talking through a bird's This is at once more romantic and more practical than talking through

#### Fireballs Save Coal.

The use of fireballs saves one-third coal and is common enough in England from the laborer's cottage to the lodg ings of thrifty gentlewomen in Bath and Cheltenbam. Made of one third coal-dust, two-thirds and and beaten clay. molded with water into balls the size of a goose egg and dried, they are permanent fuel. When the coal fire is hot and red a dozen of these balls put into the furnace will become red-hot and stay so, like red-hot brick, keeping up the heat far longer than coal without them. There is nothing like them for keeping the house warm at night, and half a dozen put red-hot into a brazier or portable furnace would take the chill off bedrooms very comfortably. When rooms are heated by stoves economy lies in never letting the fire go down in cold seather, as it takes more heat to warm the room when the walls are chilled insert his head into the manger but does than it does to keep them so for days. -Chicago Herald.

#### A Curious Irish Tradition.

Ireland is a country rich in traditions. and in places every inch of the ground has its queer history and some quaint story attached to it. For instance, not far from Belfast there is a romantie old well in a curious hollow of the hills called Barnas gap. The well is known as Barnas well and is filled at the bottoms with white stones, the heather around being covered with pieces of rags. Close, too, is a large mound, composed of stones, which is said to cover the bones of a holy friar long since dead. Every visitor to the well appears to make it a practice of adding a stone to the heap siready there, but for what reason it is impossible to say .-- Million.

A hay saver, consisting of a three-sided device which coables the horse to not permit any lateral movement of it,

### The Farmer and the Grocer.

A procer would not pay a farmer the price of a tenpound turkey for one that weighed but seven pounds.

Why should a farmer pay a grocer the price of the Royal Baking Powder for a baking powder with 27 per cent. less leavening strength?

The Royal Baking Powder is proven by actual tests to be 27 per cent. stronger than any other brand on the market. Better not buy the others, for they mostly contain alum, lime and sulphuric acid; but if they are forced upon you, see that you are charged a correspondingly lower price for them.

### The First Complete Bible.

The first complete Bible printed in England was issued in 1535 without any publisher's name. It was the work of the celebrated Miles Coverdale, who incorporated, with revisions, Tyndale's books of the New Testament, as well as his Pentateuch and Book of Jonah. It was thus only partially original as far as Coverdale was concerned, the remaining portion being a translation of a translation. No perfect copy of this edition is known to be in existence. A copy sold a few years ago in London for a sum equal to \$600 had the title, nineteen leaves and the map mussing. The Coverdale Bible is the one mentioned in these notes heretofore as the "Bug Bible" and the "Treacle Bible," on account of two curious passages found therein. The passage in Jeremiah which we now read as "Is there no balm in Gilead I" is made by Coverdale to read as "Is there no more treacle at Gahahad?" The psaim which says "Thou shalt not be afraid of the terror by night" reads, "Thou shalt not nede to bee afrayed for any bugs by night." The ninth psalm, in that per tion which should say "Put them in fear, O Lord," Coverdale makes to say "Set a schoolmaster over them."-St. Louis Re-

### Cured of a Broken Back.

Drs. James and Thomas McCann, of Pittsburg, are about ready to report to the medical fraternity the case of John Mulligan, who was cured of a broken back. In October, 1888, Mulligan re-ceived a fracture of the vertebræ, and, as usual with such cases, was paralyzed from the loins down. Eight days after Mulligan's entrance

to the hospital the physicians, in the presence of seventy-five students of the West Pennsylvania Medical College, made an incision eight inches long lo the man's back. 'The vertebrie were exposed. A fracture of the arches of the tenth and eleventh vertebras was found. Fragments of bone were pressing on the spinal cord. This pressure was relieved. Two months later Mulligan could move his right leg. In ten months the patient walked out

of the nospital. He is now at work. The report of the operation was kept secrel until it was proved a perfect success .- New York Mail and Express.

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