"One day Picul was missing. His gun and hat were found in the woods and brought in. One of the native hunters examined the ground and gave his opinion. Picul must have been caught by a snake, as no blood had been shed, but there had evidently been a struggle. The next Sunday, in company with an Englishman named Mason and their sative trackers, I took to the woods to look for our lost servant. The natives lead us to the edge of a track of submerged land, covered with long grass. The water was about three inches deep. Here in the mud was the track of a big snake. The depression made by the body in the mud was quite eighteen thehes wide. Sud-

denly one of the men called out:
"Look! look! Three hundred yards away the water was agitated into waves, and gliding toward us was a vellow snake that looked 100 feet long. The head was as large as a bucket. It was a bright vellow, striped with black. To watch it gliding toward us was trying on the nerves, but we waited and at forty yards gave it two loads of buckshot in the head. It reared ten feet out of the water and lashed about, but finally sank and the natives hauled it on the bank with a rope. It was just thirty eight feet ong-our fears had added the other To keep it from the white ants it was at once cut open and skinned. Inside was the lower jaw of a human being and a leg and thigh bone, while a loin cloth was rolled into a perfect knot, no bigger than a man's fist, and this Picul's sisters identified, so the poor fellow had fallen a victim to this horrid reptile."-New York Telegram.

Moki Sand Painting.

Who ever heard of painting in sand? The Moki Indians understand that species of art. Two paintings of this kind, copied accurately from the originals, have been newly placed on exhibition at the National Museum. Perhaps they might better be called mosaics, being done in sand of six different colors on a flat, horizontal surface. The colors are yellow, green, white, black and a mixture.

Such pictures are made by Moki priests and priestesses on the floors of their subterranean chambers. The six colors stand for the cardinal points, Yellow is the north, green is the west, red is the south, white is the east, black is the region above and all colors signify the region below.

One of the two sand paintings is copy of the kind of picture made f e annual ceremonial of the M. women's festival to the germ god which takes place in September. work of art is executed during the progress of the secret rites. It represents two figures in an elaborate frame of different colors. On the left is a likeness of Lakone-ma-na, the patroness of the affair. She is clad in a white blanket. On the right is a portrait of one of the twin gods of war, who carries a zigzag of lightning in his

The other picture is a fac-simile of the one made by the chief of the fratermiy of antelopes at the festival of the snake dance. It is highly conventional in its character. Rain clouds are represented by semi-circles. Parallel lines show the rain falling. Four odd-looking zigzag figures stand for the lightning snaker, which are respectively red, green, white, yellow. The green and white snakes are female, and the yellow and red snakes are male. Around this sand mosaic are performed the weird rites of the antelope priests, who sing songs embodying the mythological drama of the "Snake Hero."—Washington Star.

STATE OF ORIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENKY makes eath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENKY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforeseld, and that said from will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'SCATAURH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENKY.

Worn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December A. D. 1880,

SEAL!

Hall's Catarrh Cure istaken internally and act directly on the blood and musous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free, F. J. Christer & Co., Toledo, O. 187 Sold by Druggists, 75c.

We Cure Rupture. No matter of how long standing. Write for free treatise, testimonials, etc., to S. J. Hollensworth & Co. Owego, Tioga Co., N. Y. Price \$1; by mail, \$1.15. Why so hourse? Use Hutch's Universal Cough Syrup. In cents at draugists.

Beecham's Pills correct had effects of over-cating. Beecham's—no others. Meents a box



Hood's sara Cures





AN ROO-LAYING TEST.

In an egg-laying test at the Louisiana Station, involving hens of ten comnon breeds and continued 240 days, brown leghorns made the best record, the hens of this breed laying an average of seventy two eggs. Light brahmas ame next with an average of fiftyight, then langshans with forty-nine buff cochins and Plymouth rocks with forty-six each, and minorcas with fortyfive. The American breeds averaged thirty-three eggs a hen, Assatic fortyfive, and Enropean forty-four. - New

HOW GOOD COWS ARE RUINED.

Many good cows are practically ruined by being kept apart from the Their isolation is due usually to a whim to make a pet of an individual cow. Women and children are mainly responsible for this form of foolishness which should never be indulged by the careful dairyman. Cattle are in their way exceedingly social creatures, and absence from their associates affect them unfavorably. They are nervous and uneasy when separated from them, and in the case of cows lose flesh and fall off in milk. Sometimes it causes them to abort, but this rarely happens, enough mis-chief being accomplished without. Foolish men sometimes tie a cow up to punish her, with the result that the fool is punished in the lessened yield caused by the separation from the herd.—American Dairyman,

EXHAUSTED LAND.

We are suffering here in New England from land exhaustion. That is one of the questions that confronts New England, confronts Massachusetts. If these lands were highly productive, they would be occupied and used. One of the prime reasons for the abandonment of these lands is because they no longer have plant food, Now, how have they become ex-hausted? I think largely by raising the grains. That is what the New England farmer primarily did. He raised corn and oats, wheat and barley, and sold them, and thus impoverished these lands.

The farms of New England have en impoverished because we have sold more from the land than we have restored to it. The question then for the farmer is, How shall I restore, how shall I build up my farm? How shall I wisely do it? I believe the wise way to do it is to buy grain. I think it is the cheapest way to do it, because when you raise a crop of grain on your land you diminish the fertility of that

When you raise a crop of anything except the leguminous plants, except the pea and the clover and the bean, and crops of that nature, and draw it off the land, you have taken something out of mother earth. When you buy grain you buy something which has a large manurial value. When a man buys a ton of bran for \$20 I say it is a good investment. Why? Because he buys in that \$20 worth of nutrition \$12 worth of manurial value. The man who buys a ton of cottonseed meal for \$28 buys \$24 worth of manurial value. - New England Farmer.

In answer to the query, "How often as matured and are then ripened in in one season ought geese to be shallow drawers or on shelves. picked?" a farmer with fourteen years' experience answers, in the Philadelphia Farm Journal, that it depends entirely on the feed and run and explains the whole situation as follows: They feather out more quickly when they are permitted to run on green pasture and have abundance of good water to drink. Every ten weeks limbs can be readily seen. should find them, under such treatment, with a good coat of feathers. Do not pick until laying is over. Geese cannot be artificially moulting and producing eggs at the same time. Never pick them in cold weather. When ready to pick, which the experienced geese-raiser can tell by the color of the plumage (if ready there will be oughly established. While it is young no yellowish tinge on the white it needs and must have attention or it feathers, but to be sure pick a few will die. The better the start to grow from the breast of the goose), the when young the better the tree. feathers come easily and are dry at the A good method of destroying cocklequill end. If not ripe, they are soft burs where fields are thoroughly in-and bloody. And this is one of the fested with them is to seed to grass or sometimes have such a disagreeable years. When it is plowed again and odor. The best guide, experience, tells crops such as corn, potatoes, etc., are us to take only a small pinch of planted go over it with a hoe in late feathers in the fingers at a time, and summer and autumn and cut them out. with a quick downward jerk, from tail A foothold once gained, heroic treatto neck, displace the first coat of ment is required. feathers with only a very little of the second coat, the down. Do not pick the bolsters, those large feathers under the wings. If you do, the poor creatures' wings will droop continually. When the goose dies, we can ally, the company of the filling pillows for strip these off for filling pillows for home use. But never take them from above described. Follow it up every the goese while living."

BILLING CORN.

Hilling corn is not as common as it once was, though in some sections it is still followed to quite an extent. Except in very wet land it is worse than ago, as speaks the scientist, but very useless labor. In wet fields it answers long ago, as speaks the chronicler of the purpose keeping part of the roots human follies, there was a deep valley of the plant out of water. This is a on the eastern slope of the Sierra desirable thing to accomplish, but to Nevadas at the headwaters of the attempt it by building up hills for the Truckee River. About this valley corn is to adopt a temporary and a towered granite mountains. But very imporfect substitute for draining, carthquakes came, rents were opened Sometimes, however, this must be done in the rocks, and from the fissures or the planting of the field be deferred poured monstrous streams of lava. till another season. On reasonably dry land the case is different. Here it is end of the selfisures crossed the lower end of the valley, and through it important to get the roots of the corn under ground rather than above its after stream issued, to cool in solid

poses of the roots, to secure food and feet in height, and above it was a deep to keep the plant in an apright posi- basin 500 or 600 square miles in area. tion, can be best promoted. If the The storms that fell on the granite and soil he mellow and the surface nearly volcanic mountains rolled in rivers to level, the roots will pass through it in fill the basin and Lake Talice was all directions and extend to quite a created.—Chicago Herald. distance from the plants. But if high hills are made the stelks will throw out A curious tree-growth is noted near a large number of roots which can go Ellenville, N. Y., where a hemlock and only a little distance, which are ex- on our have become firmly joined at a BOITRECURED J. S. Elsin, Belleville, S. J. Posed to injury in time of drought, height of about ton feet.

which can obtain but little food and which can do but little to hold up the plants. A moderate number of long roots will do a great deal more to keep the eorn from blowing down than will a much larger number of short ones, which have neither time to gain strength nor room in which to become

fully developed. The plants will grow far more rapidly if they are allowed to depend upon the natural development of their roots than they will if by the formation of hills the growth of a large number of short and weak roots is stimulated. The writer does not recall an instance in which he ever injured a field of corn by level cultivation. He does remember several instances in which he beieves that by hilling corn he wasted a good deal of work and materially reduced the yield of the crop.—New England Homestead.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES. Lettuce may be sown at any time. The soil cannot be made too rich for

Peas and corn ground together are good food for swine. Coal ashes make good material to

Horticulture and entomology will go hand in hand in the future.

nulch the quince trees.

Clover is an excellent feed for hogs, as it supplies the needed nitrogen. Tomatoes do best when kept off the ground, and are not so likely to rot. Timber for posts should be seasoned,

charred and immersed in hot coal tar. Get in late cabbage or celery where you have taken off peasor other crops, Keeping the surface of the soil fine and mellow will aid to retain moisture. It is well to stir a bit of oatmeal into the drinking water, especially if you

An old sow who has proved a good breeder should always be given the preference.

The boxing and freight on poor fruit is as much as on good. The selling price is less. Coal ashes that are reasonably full of coarse cinder make a good mulch

for strawberries. A twig that can be cut with a knife now may require a pruning saw if allowed to grow another year.

When you "rest a bit" in the field remember the team will enjoy it too if allowed to stand in the shade.

If you will not spray your trees your-self, why not hire somebody to do it who knows how? It will pay you.

Oil meal or linseed cake is made by English stock breeders the basis for thoroughly good prepared stock food. Mulch trees and bushes that were set this spring. The dry, hot weather we may expect now is trying to new-

A good way to kill out briers at this time is to spread over them a thin layer of dry straw and then burn. Wheat straw is best.

On account of the risk of keeping it will be found best to market onions as soon as they are thoroughly ripe if a

good price can be obtained. In nearly all cases pears will have a

In packing fruit uniformity in size should be observed as well as possible, putting in only good, fair-sized merchantable fruit as number one.

It should be remembered that dead wood may be cut out of a tree at any Now is a good time to do work of this kind, as the dead or diseased

While shade and ornamental trees beautify the premises, care should be taken that those growing close around the house are kept pruned so as to admit of a free circulation of air.

A tree is strong and hardy when it

reasons why store-bought feathers clover and use it for meadow for a few

Look out now for the warts on the fortnight through the sammer, and grub up all the wild cherries in the neighborhood.

The Birth of Lake Tahoe.

In geographical times, not long to this situation the two main pur-built across the valley 2000 or 3000

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

POR AN INVALID.

A delicate invalid custard is made as follows: Best up two eggs, mix in half pint of milk, sugar to taste, and some vanilla, lemon or nutmeg flavor-ing; when well stirred pour the mixture into a buttered bowl, cover with buttered paper and steam in a sauce pan of boiling water, which should come about half way up the sides of the bowl, for half an hour. A savory custard is made in the same way, sub stituting cold beef tea, free from all fat, for the milk, and of course leaving out the sugar.-St. Louis Re-

VEAL PATE.

Chop fine three pounds of lean veal and half a pound of fat fresh pork. Mix with the chopped meat one coffee cupful of bread crumbs and three well aten eggs; add two even teaspoon fuls of salt and one salt-spoonful of pepper. Stir all thoroughly together and moisten with a little soup stock. Pack in a buttered mold which has been rinsed in cold water after greasing. Cover tightly and steam over five hours. Turn out of the mold and put in a warm oven for half an hour, leaving the oven deer open. Put un-der a heavy press and allow the meat to become very cold. Slice in thin slices and garnish with parsley.—New York Recorder. York Recorder.

BOAST BEEF S HEART.

This is a dinner dish that always catches the appetite of all English-men, and here is the true English style of cooking it: Get from your butcher a nice, plump, firm heart; let it stand in a pan of cold water in which a handful of salt has been dissolved for half an hour. Prepare a stuffing of grated bread crumbs one good-sized onion, a sprig of parsley, a tenspoonful of dried sage (or better yet is green sage when you can get it), a piece of butter the size of an egg, and pepper and salt. Mix these to-gether with one well-beaten egg, fill all the holes in the heart with stuffing and boil for one hour in a small saucepan in which the heart can stand upright, so that the stuffing cannot boil out. After it has boiled slowly for an hour take out of the water, cover the top of the heart with a large slice of larding pork and roast for two hours, basting frequently. Serve with current jelly on very hot plates, and see that the slices are cut thin and lengthwise of the heart-it will be more tender. Serve some of the stuffing on each plate. - New York Tribune.

GREEN GRAPE PRESERVE.

The trouble necessary to the preparation of the old fashioned preserve which I have to recommend ought not to count, writes a correspondent. We can't get something for nothing in this world, and for certain toothsome morsels we must have the patience of our grandmothers as well as their cook

It will be easy to those living in the country or those having their own grape vines to procure green grapes. But the most delicious grape preserve I have ever tasted was made of fox grapes that grew wild in stony meadows. It is quite possible even for those living in cities to get wild grapes by bargaining with some huckster or marketman at the right time. The grapes should be bought when they are still hard, before they have softened in the least, but when they have attained nearly or quite their full size.

Having got your grapes, provide yourself with a small, sharp penknife, and cut each grape in half exactly as you would an orange. Then remove the seeds and throw the fruit into cold water. It will take you all day to do fourteen pounds, but the preserves are worth the trouble.

Once seeded, the process is the same as for other fruit, Use granulated sugar, allowing pound for pound. Cook until the sirup jellies when cool, and seal in the ordinary manner.

This preserve is very rich and of an

entirely different flavor from that made of ripe grapes, and is sufficiently acid not to cloy, and is the best "sweet" I know of to serve with meats. -Chicago Record.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Mend the torn pages of books with white tissue paper.

Clean brass kettles, before using,

with salt and water. Clean plaster of paris ornaments with wet starch brushed off when dry. A shovel of hot coals held over spot-

ted varnished furniture will take out the spots. After knives have been cleaned they may be brilliantly polished with char-

coal powder. It saves time and labor to have a broom, brush and dustpan for every

floor in the house. Flatirons should be kept as far removed from the steam of cooking as

possible, as this is what causes them to Two parts of ammonia with one of turpentine makes a mixture which will

soften old paint and varnish so that they can be easily scraped off. A towel rack made with several arms fastened to a half circular centre, which

in turns fastens to the wall, is a convenient place for drying dish towels. To clean hard woods and oil cloths

wash first with a soft sponge dipped frequently in fresh water. When the floor has dried, wash it again with a rag dipped in a mixture of hot water and skim milk. Lemon will do for the yellow white

sailor what shoe polish does for the worn black one. *Remove the ribbon band, and, with a slice of lemon, clean the straw thoroughly. Put on a fresh band, and the hat is white and fresh. To clean white ostrich plumes dis-

solve four ounces of white soap in four plungs the feathers into it, rubbing them well with the hands for five or six minutes. Wash out in clear hot water and shake until dry.

Turkish towelling in pure white is now considered the most correct cov-ering for chairs and couches in summer sitting-rooms. As it shows dirt more quickly than the ordinary holland covering, there should be two sets, so that one may be sent to the laundry whenever there is need.

TEMPERANCE.

o, cook, GRAY Jun! O, cool, gray jug that touched the lips In kiss that softly closed and clung! No Spanish wine the tippler sips, Or port the poet's praise has sung. Such pure untainted swestness yields As cool, gray jug in harvest fields.

I see it now! a clover lent
Outspread upon its sweating side,
As from the standing sheaf
I pluck and swing it high, the wide
Field glows with noonday heat:
The winds are tangled in the wheat.

The myriad crickets blithely cheep; Across the swash of ripened graft
Across the swash of ripened graft
I see the burnished reaper creep
The lunch-boy comes, and once again
The jug its crystal coolness yields—
O, cool, gray jug in harvest fields!
— Hamlin Garland, in Harper's Weekly.

In 1869 there were in the whole of France 365,878 establishments licensed for the sale of intoxicating drinks; that number has now grown to over 449,000, which is at the rate of one drinkshop per eighty-seven inhabitants. The nature of the beverages has also changed considerably for the worst, for whereas hardly anything but wine used to be drunk, now brandy, absinthe, gin, etc., are largely consumed.—British Medical Journal. A STRONG CONTRAST. Just at this time the church and the world

Just at this time the church and the world are presenting in Africa the strongest imaginable contrast; the church sæsking to civilize and Christianize these heathen people, while men of the world are seeking their own sellish gains by supplying intoxicating drinks to them. It is one of the astounding features of the civilization of the present day that so many people are found to uphold the use of intoxicants, when evil and only evil can come from the use of them.

ALCOHOL EGHEION TO THE BODY. Dr. Carpenter, writing on "Alcohol," makes the following remarks: "I take this position, that the Creator, in constructing the human body, made it 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 set in accordance with the purpose of the human body, that body shall be preserved in health and vigor to old age. See, then, what alcohol does. Alcohol is foreign to the body. It is something which has no relation to the ordinary food of man, and which the body fries to get rid of assoon as it can, but it cannot be get rid of fast enough."

THE EXEMY OF THE BACK.

A physician says: "There is another side, as well, of this question, and it is no abuse of language to say it is an awful side. It would be bad if we men who abuse sloohol were to suffer in ourselves, and to suffer in those around us—those whom we love, or ought to love—surely that is terrible enough to prevent men using alcohol freely, but there is even a more terribus statement there. ro is even a more terrible stateme

there is even a more terrible statement than that behind.

"It is not they alone who suffer, but as soon as a man begins to take one drop more than what I have called the physiological quantity, the desire is not only begotten in him, but the desire of it becomes a part of his very nature, and that nature so formed by his acts is calculated to inflict curses inexpressible upon the earth when handed down to the generations that are to follow after him as part and parcel of their being. And I ask, what are you to think of those who are born of drunkards; who come into this world, so to speak, with a curse not only on them but in them, the terrible dealer for that which is to blast them speedily—a desire which no human power can save them from, and which God slone in His wisdom and mercy can protest them from?

"What an awful sight is this! Can there be any man here present who, if he is taking more than he ought to take, can be 'indifferent to all this?' How can we think without dread of this terrible fact—for fact it is as surely as two and two make four—that this desire is becoming part of his nature and that he is handing it down, not for good, but for the most terrible effects of the abuse of alcohol? It is when I myself think of all this that I am disposed, as I have said elsewhere, to rush te the opposite extreme, to give up my profession, to give ap everything and to go forth upon a holy crusade preaching to all men, "Beware of this enemy of the race?"

THE VERDICT OF SCIENCE.

THE VERDICT OF SCIENCE.

The following is another test by which the effects of alcohol on the digestion of food may be proved. To each of two mastiffs, six months old, five ounces of cold roast mutton, cut into squares, were given, the meat being passed into the throat without contact with the teeth. An elastic catcher was then passed into the stomach of one of them, and an ounce and a quarter of proof spirit injected. After some hours were clapsed both animals were killed. In the case where the meat only had been given, it had altogether disappeared. In the case where the meat and the alcohol had both been given, the pieces of meat were found still existing in the stomach as angular and perfect as when they were swallowed.

they were swallowed.

Dr. Richardson tells us that alcohol, "when taken into the system, does not aid in digestion. On the contrary, as I found by experiment, digestion is impeded by it. One of the most important portions of the digestive process, the action of the pepsine upon the food, is destroyed by the action of the anirit."

the food, is destroyed by the action of the spirit."

Drs. Todd and Bowman assure us that "alcohol retards digestion by congulating the pepsine, and thus interfering with its action." We have the following clear and emphatic declaration, made by six hundred of the most eminent physicians of Holland, which speaks for itself:

"The moderate use of strong drinks is always unhealthy, even when the body is in a healthy condition. It does not do any good to the digestion, but even interferes with that processe; for strong drinks can only temporarily increase the feeling of hunger, but not in favor of digestion, after which strong reaction must follow, and evils which are usually attributed to other causes, but often result from the habitual use, with moderate drinkers."

Not with standing, however, the strength of this testimony there are still some who even

Notwithstanding, however, the strength of this testimony there are still some who even go to the length of holding that alcohol is an absolute necessity of life. Now, it has been positively proved that alcohol is not essential to either life or health. The periodic need for regular food ceases each time after being supplied; but in the case of alcohol, the craving is never experienced until the taste for it is cultivated. It is only when this taste is cultivated, and the passion takes hold on a man, that it becomes at length the most insatiable of human passions.

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES. ... The drink bill of the United States would purchase all the real estate in the Nation in easthau fifteen years.

The Supreme Council of the United Com-mercial Travelers has decided to prohibit in-loxicating liquors at all its banquets.

No fewer than nineteen bills dealing with temperance reform have been read a first time in the English Parliament this session. In a late debate in the German Reichstag, was stated that there are at present 11,000 orsons in hospitals in Germany who are suf-ering from delirium tremens.

At the Hague, recently, the Upper Cham-ber of the States General adopted the proto-cel of the international Convention for regu-lating the sale of alcoholic liquors to North ea fishermen. Statistics of 4000 criminals who have assed through Elmira Reformatory, New

York, show drunkenness clearly existing in the parents of 38.7 per cent., probably in 11.1 per cent. more. The London Lancet is responsible for a comparison of beef and wine which shows that the former has 2021; grains of nourishment in every 1000, while in wine where is but one and one-third grains.

Alcoholic insanity is twice as common in Franco now as fifteen years ago, and the number of persons placed under restraint on account of it has increased twenty-five per cent, in the last three years.

In London some thousands of women and girls belong to what are called drink clubs, a small sum being paid by each member weekly in order that several times yearly all may meet at some public house and drink what has been contributed.

The Belgians seem to excel all the rest of Europe in their devotion to alcohol. There are 150,000 "schools; that is to say, there is one inn or "estamined" to every thirty-nine Belgians, and only one school to every 1776

Teach the Children to Swim.

The constant repetition of the rethe thought that much of this loss o ife in the water could be avoided if shildren were taught to awim promptly as they are taught to read and write and to properly care for themselves in respect to healthful precautions.

Every child should be taught to swim before the age of twelve or four-teen years. In all the large cities swimming schools with capable in structors afford ready and mexpensive opportunities for teaching children to swim. Nothing can be more easily learned. Many children acquire the secomplishment in a single lesson of an bour, and very few boys or girls re-quire more than a half dozen lessons in the hands of a competent instructor o learn how to awim. Singularly enough, girls learn more easily than boys, and when once acquired the accomplishment is never forgotten, as it largely a matter of confidence in ne's ability to keep affeat.

Aside from the precautions of safety involved, we should consider the delightful recreation and the healthful exercise that persons, young and old, of both sexes, find in the pastime of swimming. In moderation it is one of the most healthful if not the best of all summer exercises, and can be enjoyed in the still waters of the lakes in the country and the mountains or in the rolling billows of the surf at the seashere. It is the most inexpensive of all amusements, the cheapest, the best, open to all, and the marvel is that so few young persons learn to

It is often observed that the children of the street who wander about the wharves and the beach become expert swimmers, apparently without instruction, while the pampered sons and daughters of wealth, who are given all the benefits of an elaborate education and who are favored with all the accomplishments of the day are seldom taught to swim, and these at the summer resorts are often put in peril of their lives in emergencies. This is not as it should be. New York Mail and Express.

Sheep-Shearing Machines.

So many trials of sheep-shearing ma-chines have resulted in failure that the belief has become fixed that shearing by machinery is entirely impracticable. This idea seems to be a mistaken one, as machines operated by horse power are in successful operation in England and in Australia. It is said that a flock of 200 sheep will warrant the purchase of one of these machines.— New York World.

Brooklyn pharmacists want dry goods dealers prohibited from handing their supplies.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid. laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting

in the form most acceptable and pleas-ant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect lax-ative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, hendaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weak-

neys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from
every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufacture. by the California Fig Syrup
Co. only, whose name is printed on every
package, also the name, Syrup of Figs,
and being well informed, you will not
accept any substitute if offered.

Baby's Dimensions.

From measurements of 100 infants form in the Royal Maternity Hospital of Edinburgh, averages have been obtained. They are practically the same or American children, and are as fol-

Average weight of male infant at birth, 7.55 pounds.

Average weight of female infant at birth, 7.23 pounds, Average height of male infant at birth, 19,34 inches.

Average height of female infant at birth, 18,98 inches. Each inch of the male infant cor responds to 2.56 pounds. Each inch of the female infant corresponds to 2.62 pounds. The range between the shortest and tallest male infants was

Arabic coins have a sentence from the Koran, and, generally, the Caliph's name, but never an image

ten inches; between the shortest and tallest female infants, eight inches.—

St. Louis Republic.

For Summer Cookery

Royal Baking Powder will be found the greatest of helps. With least labor and trouble it makes bread, biscuit and cake of finest flavor, light, sweet, appetizing

You Will Realize that "They Live Well Who Live

and assuredly digestible and wholesome.

Cleanly," if You Use SAPOLIO

"August Flower"

My wife suffered with indigestion and dyspepsia for years. Life became a burden to her. Physicians failed to give relief. After reading one of your books, I purchased a bottle of August Flower. It worked like a charm. My wife received im-mediate relief after taking the firs' dose. She was completely curednow weighs 165 pounds, and can eat anything she desires without any deleterious results as was formerly the case. C. H. Dear, Prop'r Wash ington House, Washington, Va. @

THAT CURES

WESLEY STERRY,

Kidney Trouble for 12 Years,

Completely Cured.

DANA SARRAPAMILLA CO., MEMBER - For I & sears I have been badly sufficied with Elistace? Trouble. Two stars are I had "Lan Gerlapse." which welled in my back. At these is was best work for into to get a few bases of the I had smaller stack of "Lan Gerlapse." A land smaller stack of "Lan Gerlapse." I had smaller stack of "Lan Gerlapse." Our metals and search is get a lace was few or had I could stared by get a lace was for remains. Our metals and stand decised me to try a bettle of

DANA'S

SARSAPARILLA

I did so, and have taken three betties of SAR-SAYARLLA and one bottle of DANAS FILLS, and I am COMPLETELY CURED. No trouble with Kidneys no basek-acher good appetite, and i never fell bet-ser biny life. You may publish that you wish, we every word is true.

Morrishown, S. Y. Weedley STERMY.

Graves - We are personally acquainted with MaStarry, and k new his statements are truce
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