Near the Anthropological Building are several outdoor displays of more than usual interest. The party sent out by Professor Putnam to the ruins of Yuestan and Copan secured at Uxmal, Chichen-Itza, and Labnah 'squeezes" of some doorways, corners, arches, etc., showing every detail of ornament and symbolical carving. From these molds easts have been made exactly reproducing the structures. A group of five of these lies north from the Anthropological Building. North from this is an interesting series of homes of various American Indians. The palm-thatched but of the Arawaks of Guiana; the long house of the Iroqueis, construct-ed of bark, and divided into six spaces within, one for each of the Six Na tions; the birch-bark tent of the Ponobscot Indians of Maine; the skincovered topec of the plains tribe; the dome-shaped framework of poles, covered with rush matting, of the Algonkins; the plank-covered houses of the Kwakiool of Vancouver Island, and the Haidah of Queen Charlotte Islands with their symbolical paintings and totem posts; these range along the edge of the Isgoon on whose waters float various canoes and boats of the natives. These houses have been built from proper materials by the Indians themselves, and most of them are inhabited by families of Indians, som of whom carry on their native arts and industries. Very interesting in this connection will be the series of dances of the Kwakiools, for which Doctor Boas has arranged, which will take place at intervals through the season -Popular Science Monthly.

Denfuese Cannot be Cured

by local application, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Duarness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed condition of the introduced por imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deatness is the result, and unless the inflammation can by taken out and this tube restored to its neural condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; also cases out ten are caused by catarrit, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dullars for any case of It afness ceased by catarrit that cannot be cure it by Hall's Catarrit Cure. Send for circulars, free.

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

The True Laxative Principle

Of the plants used in manufacturing the pleasint remedy, Syrup of Figs, has a permanently ceneficial effect on the human system, while the chesp vegetable extracts and mineral solu tions, usually sold as medicines, are permasently injurious. Being well informed, you will use the true remedy only. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

Mornings-Reccham's Pills with a drink of water. Beecham's-no others. 25 cents a box. Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup costs no more than others and benefits more. If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thom; son's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle

## No Pen Can Describe



The suffering I endured ten years from Dys-pepsia. I tried almost every medicine and almost and now fam enfire-ly cured of dyspepsis.

Hood's sparing Cures



An agreeable Laxative and Neuve Tonio, Sold by Druggists or sent by mail. 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 per package. Samples free. KO NO The Favorite TOOTE POWDED

THE KIND



Victory Over Disease !

Terrible Pain in Head and Stomach! My Face was one Mass of Eruptions! Walked the Floor Night After Night!" he following from Mrs. Hams proves the WONDERFUL FOWER of DANA'S

STERRES -I am 5-4 years of age. Also strong I had the Mignates which lot a my bond shape. They had \$2 \$5 \$5 \$ MATISM to all the hard TERRI-Sight after sight I have Frauble concelled to walk the floor beauty of the floor beaut

DANA'S SARSAPARILLA LEEP ALL SIGHT. The ter-

N. V. MRS. PHINTX HAMS. ention it is also be a superior of the state Bung Sarappaellin Co., Beitest, Maine.

1,000,000 ACRES OF LAND PARK A DELIVER BATTLES A DELIVER BATTLES A DELIVER BATTLES AND STORE OF MARK AND ADDRESS OF LAND

Ha Be Be Be Acutus HOPEWELL CLARYS,



LOSS OF YOUNG TURKEYS.

Young turkeys are difficult to rear without every convenient provision for safety from damp and wet. It is best to house them at night in a long, low shed, divided into apartments, one for each brood. Here they should be fed in the morning before they are let out and in the evening when driven in be-fore the dews fall. The coops may be five feet high at the year and three feet in the front, with one glazed sash, hinged, for the door. Entrance will then be easy to clean the coops and take in the food. The flocks should be driven up early and then shut in the card in which the coops are made. Exposure to one cold rain will kill every one of a broad until the red of the head and neck, which is a sign of full puberty, appears. After that they are not so tender, but will yet need care. - New York Times

PEA VINES AS MANURE.

When a fall crop is taken after pickng green peas for market it is a usual practice to gather the pea vines and cart them out of the field. They are often worth more as a fertilizer to be plowed under just as they are. If a few seed peas are left ripe enough to grow, it will be none the worse for the future crop. The pea vine is strongly nitrogenous, and makes a fertilizer richer than much strawy and fire-fanged stable manure. It has the further advantage of being somewhat wet, as the moisture has not had time to dry out. We have seen the best crops of late turnips grown thus, and they were seemingly not at all injured by the few pea vines that came up among them. The pea root gathers nitrogen from air in the soil, as the clover root does, and growing it as green manure adds more to the fertility of soil than does any other crop excepting clover. -Boston Cultivator.

HOW TO MILE.

It is very important to free the udder entirely from milk for two reasons. The first is that these "stripwill dry up the cow in a very short time. The other is the fact that one pint of the milk last drawn contains as much butter fat as one quart of that obtained at the beginning of the milking. In addition to these there is the actual loss in the amount of milk at the time. To show how considerable this loss is the following test was recently made: Five cows were milked for a period of four weeks by two different persons, both of the year, but give a supply of grain being competent parties, one of them feed. doing his average milking and not aware that an experiment was under the nature of the experiment and expected to contribute his best skill for the purpose in view. In the case of the one unaware of the experiment the yield of milk for the two weeks from the five cows was 864 pounds. With no more cows or chance, the man who was posted got 1131 pounds, or 267 pounds more than the other. - New York World.

CULTIVATION OF THE ORCHARD,

The opinion of horticulturists differs widely on the cultivation that should growth. be given to the orchard. Some believe that the best results are obtained when grass is allowed to grow in the orshard, while others recommend a shallow and frequent loosening of the soil, while still others favor a deep plowing everal times during the season. Many have tried subsoiling before planting and some continuing it after, and although the expense was quite heavy, they heartily favor that method. Disk harrowing has been tried in many sections and good results have been reported in the majority of cases.

Another point on which a difference of opinion is expressed is where to plant the orchard, on the low land sordering a stream or on the upland. In the Arkansas Valley, those who raise fruit for the market select the first bottom for the orchards. The land there is well drained and has a good sub-irrigation. In other parts of the State orchardists, fully as extensive Unless there is an abundance of rocks, growers, avoid planting on the lower it is not necessary to have them shod. ground, beginning their orchards well up the hillside and continuing to the summit.—American Farmer.

PROPER IN WHITE FIELD BEANS.

What to raise in the place of wheat, which has not been a paying crop for several years, is a question which is agitating many farmers, writes W. J. Thomas, of Michigan. I believe that, for some districts, beans come nearer to filling the place of wheat than any other crop. Like wheat there is always a ready sale for it, it has fewer enemies, can be kept over with much less shrinkage, as rats and mice do not trouble it, and commands from two to three times the price of wheat, while the vines and pods are fully equal to hay for feeding purposes. poor soil may raise a fair crop of beans, or a fair crop may be raised with but little work. On the other to go to law he is in luck. hand no crop will better respond to good treatment than will beans, and the better the soil the better will be the beans. Land that will, in a good season, raise ten bushels of wheat per scre, will raise ton of beans, and land that grows twenty of wheat, will yield as many of beans.

Formerly the crop required a good deal of labor, for it was all done by hand, yet then it was a paying crop; now that we have improved machinery for planting and harvesting, the profits is neither hot nor timid. are doubled. One can ride nearly across the State of Michigan and see on almost every farm from ten to forty as doth intemperate anger. acres of beaus. Here we use a combined harvester and planter, with which one man and team can plant from ten to fifteen acres in a day, and pull them in the same time. They can also be cultivated with a riding cultivator, which makes beans the cheapest cultivated crop grown, so far for it. as labor and expense are concerned.

plant the rows thirty, thirty-two or thirty-four inches apart, and from twelve to thirty inches apart in the row, planting in hills of from three to ten beans in a hill. With a riding two-horse cultivator we cultivate from two to four times, and by September 1st pull with the puller, which, when properly bandled, will not shell a peck of beans on ten scres, no matter how ripe they may be; this allows plenty of time to follow with wheat if wanted to seed down, or with rye to pasture The bean crop here or plow under. is threshed entirely by machinery, and is destined soon to become the leading crop in Michigan.-American Agriculturist.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES. Clematis likes water.

Mulch the sweet peas. Chilled buttermilk makes a refreshing drink.

The successful dairyman feeds and nilks the cows regularly. The temperature of the milk is an

tem of first importance. If you have not started a compost heap for next year's use, do it now.

The shorter the silage is cut the better. Half an inch or less gives the best results. To get the most good from bran it should be fed along with corn and sim-

ilar food stuffs. In raising tomatoes employ those fertilizers which give up their food ma-

terials quickly. If rains wash off the insecticide or fungicide, renew it as quickly as pos-

sible after rain ceases. Top dressing of good manure upon the timothy field will be quickly pro-

ductive of good results. If the clover pasture has dried up feed the shoats fresh cut corn and keep pushing them right along.

Don't wait till the grass is wood before you cut it. There is more milk and butter in early cut grass. Fairly strong walnut water is re-

ommended as an excellent wash for porses troubled with insect pests. The best animals for the farmer are those which keep in a good and thrifty

condition with very little difficulty. Provide shade, water and succulent food for the milch cows during a dry spell, if you would have them do well. Do not feed the horses on an exclusively rough ration at this time

These scorching days a fresh, fragrant bouquet is doubly grateful to the sick way, the other fully informed as to and the aged; do not neglect or forget

> Don't force any more new growth on plants that are to winter out, but allow the growth already formed to ripen.

The man who works with well laid plans is seldom crowded with work; he is in a position to do the crowding

Lime greatly stimulates and makes active the inert elements of the soil, and makes them available in plant

All milk utensils are better cleaned if rinsed with cold or lukewarm water scalding water or steam is ap plied to them.

A perfect Cheddar cheese is one that has a clear skin, that is white in color, solid and firm in texture, and that has a slightly nutty flavor.

A kind master is one who has the horse's good will, and such a man can get more work out of them than one who treats them harshly.

Young orchards are very apt to be injured if not rained by overbearing. Young trees need growth. The heavy crop should come afterwards.

At this time of the year extra teams are in demand for farm work. It is poor policy to buy them if you cannot keep them in good condition. It does not hurt the horse now if he

is allowed to work without shoes. Do not wait too long before entting up the corn if you wish the fodder to be "the best." The same warning is

to be heeded if you are going to silo it. WISE WORDS.

Justice is frozen mercy. Ambition is a loaded gun. A sharp tongue cuts off friends. A kiss is affection's ginger-snap. The laborer is not always worthy of

Short absence quickens love; long absence kills it. Unexpressed thoughts are seed dormant in the ground.

America is the home of the homeess all over the world. When a man hasn't enough money

Some men are so stingy that they refuse to use bait when they fish. Adversity is the diamond dust Providence polishes its jewels with. Never say you know a man till you

have divided an inheritance with him. Saving money requires as much genius as writing poetry, and it is of a heap better sort. An able man shows his spirit by

gentle words and resolute actions. He There is not in nature a thing that makes man so deformed, so beastly,

Doing is the great thing. For if, resolutely, people do what is right, in time they come to like doing it. If a woman looked into her con-

science as often as she looks into her mirror she wouldn't be any the worse The happiest lot for a man as far as

prepared. With the planter we can occasion to think much about it.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS,

NEW PRUIT PHESERVATIVE.

A man who has been working ten years at a new process for preserving fruits and vegetables now offers to housewives the fruit of his labor. It s in the form of a powder which, added to water, preserves the fruits by destroying the germ which cause forment. By its use it is claimed that certain fruits, notably peaches, preserve their natural flavor so perfectly that they may be served as fresh fruits. This mysterious powder has the fantastic power to turn black berries white, while it deepens the hues of some of the light-colored fruits. When ready to use a jar of the fruit in the winter, if preserves are wished, a syrup is prepared and turned over the fruit. One hundred and twenty-eight quarts of fruit may be prepared from a bound of the powder. - New York

WHEN NOT TO USE EGGS.

Not in rice pudding, which you do not want to have turned into a cus-The genuine rice pudding is made rich and creamy by constantly stirring into it the top skin of the milk, as it forms in the baking pan, as soon as it begins to turn yellow with the heat. Continue to stir in this top nutil the rice is well softened and the pudding nearly done. Then you may let the top brown, and you will have a perfect pudding when cold-as good as ice cream. It needs no flavoring except a little cinnamon, although some people like to grate lemon peal into it. Eggs are not needed either in a muffin. Good English muffins are made of bread dough softened to a batter with milk. One egg to a quart of milk, flour to make a batter and a spoonful of baking powder makes perfect English muflins. Two ogga spoil it and make it quite another article, -St. Louis Republic.

MIGHT WAYS OF PREPARING CARDAGE.

The simplest way to prepare cabbage writes Clara S. Everts, in Farm, Field and Fireside, is to make cold-slaw by shredding it and adding a little salt, pepper and enough sharp vinegar to almost cover it in which sugar has been dissolved in the proportion of a heaping tablespoonful to a cup of vin-egar. A more elaborate cold-slaw is made by using a dressing of half a cup of rich cream, tablespoonful sugar and half cup of vinegar. Many prefer sour cream to sweet, but it will require nearly as much again sugar if sour cream be used instead of sweet.

Cabbage Salad-Cut the cabbage fine. Make a dressing by stirring into a cup of vinegar a well-beaten egg, a heaping teaspoonful of sugar, small lump of butter, salt and pepper. When it boils add a scant tablespoonful of flour in a third of a cup of milk. Cook well and pour over the cabbage. Mix thoroughly and set aside until cold. In winter it will keep nicely for three or four days. In hot weather if water is used instead of milk it will keep for two days. Many complain that un-cooked cabbage is hard to digest. In that case it should be finely chopped. thoroughly salted and allowed to stand for two or three hours. Then if all the water arising is carefully squeezed out before the dressing is added it will e as digestible as the cooked.

Creamed Cabbage-Chop, add boilng water till it shows through the cabbage, but is not quite covered, salt, pepper and cover closely. Cook till tender, stirring now and then. Add more water if necessary and when done add a small lump of butter and half a cup of milk in which a tablespoonful of flour has been smoothed. Cook two or three minutes longer and serve

fine and put in a frying pan in which is a tablespoonfd of hot butter and one of meat drippings. Salt, pepper and cover closely, stirring often to prevent scorching. When delicately browned add a little water and simmer

Boiled Cabbage-Soft or coarse heads of cabbage that seem hardly fit for use may be boiled and prove very nice. Cut in quarters, remove the heart and boil with a meat bone, or add to the water enough soup stock to give the desired richness. It should be almost covered with water when beginning to cook and ought to boil from an hour to an hour and a half. Serve in side dishes, in which it is cut up and vinegar added to suit the taste.

Baked Cabbage—Take a small firm head and with a sharp knife cut out the heart, without otherwise cutting the cabbage. Crumble a sufficient amount of bread, add salt, pepper and butter and moisten with boiling water and fill the cavity with this. Place in a baking dish with a pint of wellsalted boiling water and a good sized lump of butter. Cover and bake for an hour or two. Just before serving remove the cover and brown a little. With the aid of a saucer carefully remove, without breaking, to a hot dish, and to the water in the baking dish add a little flour smoothed in cold water and poured around the cabbage; or the bread may be moistened with rich soup stock and this used instead of water in the baking pan. It should be thickened and used as a gravy with the cabbage the same as the water was used. If the flavor of pork is liked it is very nice to almost cover the cabbage with very thin slices of salt pork. When the cover is removed from the pan these will brown nicely. Hot Slaw—Chop the cabbage mod-

erately fine, almost cover with boiling water, and cook mutil tender but not "mushy." To a cup of vinegar add a heaping teaspoonful of sugar, a wellbeaten egg and a tablespoonful of flour smoothed in a little cold water. Pour all slowly into the cooking cabbage, stirring constantly. Add a small lump of butter, stir till melted and serve at

On seeing a young coon in an oak, near Cincinnati, a boy climbed the tree, with the intention of capturing the animal. As he neared the top an old coon attacked him from behind. The lad turned to face his new foe, and a fight continued for several minutes, when the boy fell and received fatal injuries.

Fine silk has been manufactured from cobwebs, but the industry is impracticable, since there are not flies We aim to plant in early summer, birth is concerned, is that it should enough to feed the enormous number taking care to have our ground well be such as to give him but little of spiders which the business would require.

TEMPERANCE.

THREE MILLION ROMES APPROTED, Mr. Calvin E. Kench estimates that three millions of homes in this Nation are affected by the drink curse, and that each home averages four persons. He shows how the \$900,000,000 spent for liquor would furnish these twelve millions of people with food, fuel, clothing and a comfortable house, and manufacturers and farmers be correspondingly beneated by the demand for \$900,000,000 worth of supplies.

ONE MAR'S DOWNFALL. The Leechburgh trials, says a Pittsburg (Penn.) paper, point a moral and adorn a tale. It is a sad story. Here were young men of respected families, of good education; among them a man upon whom fond parents lavished all of parental care, gave him the benefit of a university education, saw him graduate with high distinction and choose an honored profession. saw him graduate with high distinction and choose an honored profession. He was blessed with a loving wife, had a home that might have been an earthly paradise, saw through the vista of coming years, honors, the love and enteem of his fellow kind. Today he sits in the gloom of a felon acell, life fair promise blasted, with no future before him but shame and disgrace. At his side during she trial sat the bowed forms of an aged father and mother, stooped with weight of wee and grief unutterable for their erring boy. Oh' the misery of it, the wretched of wee and grief unutterable for their erring boy. Oh 'the misery of it, the wretched confession. Late hours, bad company, card playing, the awful curse of drink indulged in excess, and this the bitter end. Into how many homes will the papers containing this story go? How many will read it who are taking the latal steps which lead to such tragedles?

A SCOTCH PHYSICIAN'S OFINION. Dr. George B. Wilson, of the Royal Asylum, Edinburgh, in his book, "Drunkenness," denounces as fallacious the belief that the sudden renunciation of alcoholic stimulants by a victim of alcoholism is dangerous,

the sudden renunciation of alcoholic stimulants by a victim of alcoholism is dangerous, and that it is apt to bring on grave nervous disorders. There are but a few cases in which a real danger exists, and that it usually a risk of heart trouble, which may be ignored by all but the physician.

As to the influence of drunkenness in parents upon the children he says that, given a child of an unstable nervous system, which he has inherited from an alcoholic parent, it only requires surroundings which do not effectually provide against temptations to drinking in order to develop the victous potentiality. The influence of parental personality is much the most important suvironmental factor in molding character, not only because bad family arrangements and habits give smetion and opportunity to the indulgence of victous propensities in the children, but because the whole bearing and habits of mind of the parent uncorsciously furnish just the kind of moral environment calculated to foster in the child the very tendencies required to be checked.

TO MODERATE DRINKERS.

Are you a moderate drinker? No, we don't mean you, as your red nose gives you away badly. We see what you are: we mean that sleek, well dressed young man. He seems to take the world easy. He apparently is not troubled or worried with unlucky turns of fortune's wheel. He is above the petty annoyances that characterize the fives of less favored men! He can afford to indulge his moderate drinking! So be thinks, at least, and by his indulgence he encourages drinking, and he cultivates the hisbit in himself and his more unfortunate brothers. The moderate drinker is doing more harm to his fellow-men than he can ever undo! We ask only that he give us his attention—that he think seriously on this question. He is a man of intelligence, and must see, if he will give the subject earnest thought, that he is in the wrong. If temperance in drink is beneficial and necessary to man's happiness then the highest form of temperance—total abstinence—is absolutely necessary in order to best teach temperance.

What is meant by the term moderate drinking? Who can define it? It is a lamentable truth that of two men given the same amount of liquor, one will hardly teel the effect.

ing? Who can define it? It is a lamentable fruth that of two men given the same amount of liquor, one will hardly teel the effect, while the other becomes so drunk that he will beat his wife and children. How often we hear the expression—"Oh! I know when I have enough! I can drink or let it alone, as I plense," and then, poor man, he takes another drink—adds more poison to an already poisoned system, and turns with pity from his more unfortunate neighbor, who drinks no more nor oftener than he, but from the effects of this same quantity he becomes a disorderly, disgraceful drunkard. The quantity then, "in moderation," cannot be deduced.

defined.

Is moderation understood to be the drinking of mild liquors—beer, light wines, etc. This may be the understanding some men have of moderate drinking, but do not these milder drinks contain alcohol? Certainly they do, and their use leads to strong drink. The mild drinks create the appetite for alcohol. The drunkard begins on beer and terminates his carser with brandy, and the result can be traced to its source—which lighe small percentage of alcohol in the milder drinks. The danger in drinking beer or light wine is that by their use the habit is formed, the insattable craving for alcoholic drinks follows.

It is this craving that has made men beasts that has made man lose every spark of man-bood; that has made him commit every crime in the catalogue, that has made him crime in the catalogue, that has made him the epileptic, the paralytic, the hunatic, the suicide? Did I say has made him? Aye! And is making him to-day all these things! In this bright city to-day men are sacrificing home, health, wife and children, friends, character, everything, to satisfy this craving for liquor. You, moderate drinker, think on these things! Moreover, did you ever reflect on the impurity of these mild drinks? No, of course, you have not. Well, of the thousands of gallons and barrels soid, not one gallon is pure. Of the thousands soid not one is free from drugs and poisons, sold that men may grow rich at the expense of the lives of their fellow-men.

Moderate drinker, you must stand where you belong! No healthy body needs stimulants of any kind, mild or strong. You, therefore are indulging a bad habit which will surely lead to bad results. You belong to the drinking fraternity, and you must do one of two things—reflect and join the total abstainers, or refusing this you may become a drunkard.

It is said that lifteen per cent, of the mod-

drunkard.

It is said that fifteen per cent, of the moderate drinkers die drunkards. Shall you be one of this fifteen per cent.? The facts explain that all drunkards were only moderate drinkers once and that all drunkenness comes from moderate drinking! If one is the high-way to ruin the other is the broad, inviting gateway leading to it,—Western Gross.

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES. Too many men try to pull themselves out of trouble with a corkscrew,

During one month the Day and Night Nursery of the W. C. T. U. cared for 1003 children. Of that number there were 290 free of charge, The Indians W. C. T. U. furnished barrels of ice water along the line of march of the veterans at the National Encampment of the G. A. R. in Indianapolis.

In the report of the Massachusetts State Board of Charities it is stated that the pro-portion of crime traceable to intemperance must be set down, as heretofore, at not less than longities. than four-fifths.

It appears certain that from seventy to eighty per cent, of crime, eighty to ninety per cent, of all poverty, and from ten to forty per cent, of the suicides in most civil-ized countries are to be ascribed to alcohol. In one place in Africa one missionary and fifty thousand barrels of whiskey were landed at the same time. From July 1, 1830, to July 1, 1831, there were 1,018,531 gallons of rum shipped from Boston to Africa. In 1891 the trade was almost doubled.

Dr. Nansen and Lieutenant Peary, Arctic explorers, have both excluded alcoholic drinks from their list of supplies, as not only unnecessary but harmful in the Polar regions. Mr. F. C. Selous, for twenty years an African explorer, alstains not only from alcoholic drinks, but tobacco.

A Loyal Temperance Legion auxiliary to the World's W. C. T. U. has been organized in San Sebastian, Spain, by Miss Anna A. Gordon, for sixteen years Miss Willard's travelling companion and helper, and a sister of Mrs. Guillek, the American missionary in that place. This is the first white ribbon so-ciety in Spain.

Highest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U. S. Gov't Report

## Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Alaska Fish.

In this modern day of Government schools, ready-made clothing, and

two-dollars-a-day wages, almost the only picturesqueness left to native life is during the salmon runs. Families and tribes betake themselves to their hereditary fishing grounds to catch and dry their salmon for winter use, and isolated summer camps break th forested shore-line with fine effect. A row of black cances on the beach, a cluster of bark or matted tents, with frames of drying salmon overhanging the camp-fires, are set between som clear still green water foreground and an abrupt screen of greenest menzie or merton spruces. The racks of fish or merton spruces, give touches of high color to the sene, as the further north they are caught the redder the Pacific salmon are; and in Lynn Canal some of these camps look as if decorated with red bunting. All is salmon that comes to the Tingit, and he makes no distinction between king, red, silver, hump back, or dog salmon, rather preferring, on the whole, the coarse, rank flesh of the last, which no white man wants; hence he rages at the cannery's waste and the destruction of his chief food Since the corrupting touch supply. of trade has even reached their salmon streams, the natives now make permanent summer villages beside canneries. The men work for the company, and the women and children do a little independent fishing, but more regularly follow the cannery scows and fill their canoes with rejected salmon, as canners use only about a third of all fish seized. Thus, in midsummer, Alaska villages are as empty of their first families as any Eastern city, and the tourists se closed houses, and not a third of the regular inhabitants. Census enumerators work zealously, but vainly, in

paddling their cances from one place to another, and as likely to be counted twice as not at all during the summer. The white man's fisheries are more prosaic, less fragrant, and never picturesque in themselves. One finds the canneries in the furthest nooks and niches of the archipelago, with a finer landscape setting than the last. There is always a mountain background and a clear brawling stream coming from the dense forest.

-Harper's Weekly.

attempting to count the natives when

they are scattered in remotest nocks all over the archipelago, half of them

The Vision of Birds.

Birds have very acute vision, perhaps the most acute of any creature, and the sense is also more widely diffused over the retina than is the case with man; consequently a bird can see sideways as well as objects in front of it. A bird sees-showing great uneasiness in consequence-a hawk long before it is visible to man. So, too fowls and pigeons find minute scraps of food, distinguishing them from what appear to us exactly similar pieces of irth or gravel.

Young chickens are also able to find their own food-knowing its position and how distant it is-as soon as they are hatched, whereas a child only very gradually learns either to see or to unlerstand the distance of objects. Several birds-apparently the young of all those that nest on the ground-can see quite well directly they come out of the shell, but the young of birds that nest in trees or on rocks are born blind and have to be fed.—Chambers's Journal.

German

Justice of the Peace, George Wilkinson, of Lowville, Murray Co. Minn., makes a deposition concerning a severe cold. Listen to it. "In the Spring of 1888, through exposure I contracted a very severe cold that settled on my lungs. Thi was accompanied by excessive night sweats. One bottle of Boschee' German Syrup broke up the cold. night sweats, and all and left me in a good, healthy condition. I can give German Syrup my most earnest commendation

READY RELIEF

tadway's Rendy Relief is a Sure Cure to Every Palu, Sprains, Braises, Bites of Insects, Burns, Pains in the Back, Chest or Limbs, It was the and is the ONLY PAIN REMEDY

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Livernald.v., from 20.50 to drops in half, a to use for of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, posms, Sour Stornells, Nauses, Vontiding, Hearthursevotames, Stephensures, Sier Hearante, Collinationer, and all faterand Pains. A CURE FOR ALL

SUMMER COMPLAINTS. DYSENTERY, DIABRICE

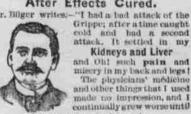
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