Hypodermic Injection of Perfumes.

There was quite a rage some years ago in the East for perfuming the skin. Some physicians discovered that the hypodermic injection of certain perfumes, such as white rose, lilac or violet, under the skin caused the perfume to be exhaled from the whole body, and even from the breath. All the ladies wanted to be perfumed. The operation had to be repeated about once a week in order to secure the desired results. But, unfortunately, two or three of the perfumed ones suffered subsequently from blood poisoning, and one or two died. That put a quietus on the hypodermic injection of perfume, and the whole matter dropped.—London Answers.

A Strange Superstition.

In Bosnia the people have believed at all times that a bridge could not be firm and lasting unless a human being was walled up in it. Thus there is a legend connected with the handsome Roman bridge at Mostar, which says that the fine arch across the Narenta could not be finished until the architect walled up in it a bridal pair. Now that a solid bridge is being built across the Save at Brazcka this superstition is revived. It is rumored everywhere that gypsies are stealing children to sell them to contractors, who will wall one up in each pillar.—Exchange.

Boiled to Death.

The last instance of boiling to death took place in Persia in 1890. The offender was guilty of stealing State revenues and was put into a large caldron of cold water, which was slowly heated to the boiling point. His bones were distributed, as a warning, among the provincial tax collectors.

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.

It Is Not What We Say

But what Hood's Sarsaparilla DOES that tells the story—

Hood's Cures

Pains in the Back

And kidney trouble caused me four years of suffering. Was helpless when I commenced to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. An improvement was quickly noticed and I continued taking Hood's Sarsaparilla till now my back is strong and I am in perfect health. I think no one can

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

praise Hood's Sarsaparilla as much as it will praise itself." JOHN SAXTON, Scottdale, Pa.

Hood's Pills cure constipation. 25c. a box.

N Y N U—45

"August Flower"

"What is August Flower for?" As easily answered as asked. It is for Dyspepsia. It is a special remedy for the Stomach and Liver.—Nothing more than this. We believe August Flower cures Dyspepsia. We know it will. We have reasons for knowing it. To-day it has an honored place in every town and country store, possesses one of the largest manufacturing plants in the country, and sells everywhere. The reason is simple. It does one thing, and does it right. It cures dyspepsia

THE KIND THAT CURES

MRS. OLIVER CHERRIER, Maine, N. Y.

On Crutches 10 Years!

EATING SORES THAT WOULD NOT HEAL CURED! CURED!

DANA SARSAPARILLA CO.

GENTLEMEN:—I will be happy to bear testimony of DANA'S SARSAPARILLA

For several years I have been suffering from a bad Blood Disorder called by different names by the medical profession, which baffled the skill of many physicians. It attacked my face, EATING AWAY THE FLESH, and having a persistent running sore, which nothing would heal. It also spread over my limbs as a FEVER SORE. For months I was confined to my bed and have been unable to walk without crutches for over ten years.

Last Feb. I purchased three bottles of

DANA'S SARSAPARILLA

of Dana Bros. It helped me from the first. I took it faithfully, and I can now attend to my household duties and walk as well as ever.

I am sure that my case is as near a miracle as anything that happens at the present day.

I am, very respectfully yours,

Maine, N. Y. MRS. OLIVER CHERRIER.

GENTLEMEN:—We enclose testimonial of Mrs. Cherrier, which is a very substantial one of your valuable compound. We thank you for attention to us and be true in every respect.

We are, very respectfully yours,

DAVIS BROS.

Maine, N. Y. Wholesale & Retail Druggists.

Dana Sarsaparilla Co. Belfast, Maine.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since

FARM AND GARDEN

FEEDING HOGS

It is claimed that by feeding hogs with corn mixed with some other materials, the cost will be lessened and their thrift and health kept up, together with an increased value in the manure. Corn is in itself an excellent fattening material, but fat is not in particular demand at present. More lean is required, and it is said that this can be obtained by a mixture of ground wheat and corn.

PREVENTING CHICKEN POX.

Owing to his vigilance and the constancy of his labors in the earlier part of the year, the poultry raiser is apt to take things easier now, and liable to neglect to keep the coops of his chickens clean. But they need just as much attention now as ever—more if there is any difference, for the amount of droppings increases with the size of the chickens. It is in unclean coops that the chicken pox usually appears. About the sides of the face and on the comb, wattles and earlobes, may be noticed scabs. If nothing is done for them, the disease sometimes so spreads as to make the head a solid sore, and even to destroy the sight and cause death. Remove the scabs and rub in dry sulphur twice a day. A few applications will usually affect a cure. In the South this disease is treated with an ointment of salt and lard rubbed into the sores. A few applications will suffice. A little sulphur in the food is helpful.—American Agriculturist.

THE CABBAGE WORM.

The green cabbage worm is most easily destroyed by sprinkling a solution of saltpetre on the leaves. This kills the small worms before they have done much mischief. It is much less trouble than picking off the worms, but this may be done when only a few plants are grown in a small garden. The solution may be sprayed on the plants by a suitable force pump. Such a machine is made and sold by dealers in agricultural implements, to be strapped to a man's back and carry the supply in a small tank, the liquid flowing from it through a fine nozzle as the man walks along. For a few plants the hand rubber sprayer or a large syringe may be used. It is said that wheat bran sprinkled on the plants will keep off the worms, but it is not so effective as the saltpetre solution. The parent of this worm is a white butterfly with small black spots on the wings; if this is caught by a small hand net it will prevent the laying of hundreds of eggs, and as many worms that will have to be killed otherwise.—New York Times.

FOUNDATIONS OF PROFITABLE DAIRYING.

The foundations of profitable dairying consist of good cows that are liberally fed and milked with exact regularity, and an intelligent and observant owner. With these essentials present the details of the business are soon acquired, and the degree of prosperity is measured by the attention given to the work and the ability manifested in its execution. Dairying is a calling that requires the eye of the owner to be watchful and his mind to be thoughtful. He must be quick to detect and prompt to investigate and correct every unusual occurence that militates against the comfort and well being of his herd. Such a man is always abreast of the knowledge of the times because he is a student, not only of his specialty, but of all the various things that interest mankind. It is only by utilizing all forms of knowledge that the development of specialties is possible, and the wider the degree of knowledge the specialist possesses the greater his success. Dairying is a specialty and the wiser the dairyman is the better his dairy. All his knowledge crystallizes there to his personal advantage and the benefit of the consumers of his product.—American Dairyman.

ABOUT KILLING POULTRY.

Views as to the best mode of killing fowls differ, and the practice on general farms to chop off the head with a hatchet remains. On the broiler farms the French method of stabbing the bird in the roof of the mouth and plucking the feathers while the body is warm, is adopted as the quickest and best. When killing with the hatchet, as is generally the case in private families, the best way is to make a loop of a piece of string, which place about the fowl's head. Let one person pull on this while the executioner holds the bird's feet and the tops of the wings in his left hand. In the right hand he holds the hatchet. The person with the string now pulls the head over a block, and with one blow the executioner performs his task. The bird is then held until life is extinct. This prevents the bird from getting its feathers soiled. Some advise to perforate the neck and let the blood all run out before dressing. Others think the process of depletion renders the meat less savory than it would be if a portion of the circulation was retained in the body. The plan of breaking the neck was at one time generally practiced by dealers. It was claimed for this method that it not only gave a speedy death, but that the flavor of the flesh was better than when all the blood was drained out. The bird is taken by the legs and wings in the left hand, while the head is taken in the right, the body and neck being stretched to the extreme length, the head is then bent backwards and pulled at the same time. Dislocation takes place, and the body is held in the same position two or three minutes for the blood to run into the neck. Then, and not before, should plucking begin.—Iowa Homestead.

PROPER CARE OF HARNESS.

Some farmers pay little attention to the proper care of their harness, devoting less attention to it than liverymen, cab and hack drivers, who attend to this matter because it pays them well to do so. It is not a rare sight to see a farmer's heavy draught and single harness that have been used for several years without a drop of any lubricant touching them since they came from the dealer's hands. All the leather portion is hard and brittle, and presents a dull appearance. If used during a shower, the parts that are rubbed look more like porous sole leather than an oak-tanned article. Such treatment shortens the life and usefulness of the harness at least one-half; whereas, a few cents' worth of oil and two or three hours' time each year would not only make the harness far more presentable, but add to its usefulness, and what is of greater importance, to its safety. Do not hang the harness in a horse stable. The ammonia arising from the floor is very destructive to leather of any kind. Before oiling the harness, remove all dirt and dandruff by thoroughly washing with strong castile soap suds. The harness should be taken apart before commencing operations. Choose a warm day, if done out of doors, or work near a stove if indoors. As soon as dry, any of the harness oils may be applied with a woolen cloth, or soft sponge, using care to saturate every portion. After each strap has been oiled, bend it back and forth, thereby introducing the oil to the very center of each strap. If not previously oiled for a long time, a second application should be given, and after a few hours go over with a dry cloth, removing all that has not been absorbed. In place of the usual neat's-foot or petroleum harness oil, melted lard free from salt, or even unsalted butter, may be used. It is better still to boil up the broken shin bones of a beef. The marrow, and what tallow there may be, will make a most valuable dressing of almost the consistency of oil, and may be bottled for future use. If a color be desired, add a little lampblack. This will prove equally efficacious as a dressing for boots and shoes. Fifty cents' worth of these shin bones, obtained of any butcher, will yield enough neat's-foot oil to last several years.—American Agriculturist.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

There is a key to every horse's temper.

Different horses require different treatment.

Pigs grow fat on skimmed milk and buttermilk.

Habits are very quickly formed by young horses.

Aluminum horseshoes are worth a thorough trial.

The horses enjoy a good breeze as well as the driver.

Big horses with style and quality are still commanding high prices.

If animals get off feed for a few days, it takes quite a time before they recover.

A horse with a sore mouth will pull harder on the bit than one with a sound mouth.

Quality and soundness of limbs and feet should be the first considerations in buying a horse.

A horse fed on early cut and well cured hay will come out in good condition next spring.

The feeding value of wheat for hogs is estimated at about nine per cent. greater than corn.

Give the hogs as great a variety of food as possible until they are ready to go into their fattening pens.

Every foal inherits equally from both parents. It is important to look to the mare as well as to the sire.

Heavy draft and stylish coachers command a premium above production, while the little horses do not pay to raise.

The Government has received information that the French Government will admit American forage into France free of duty.

When beet pulp is fed alone, there is danger of osteomalacia (softening of the bones). Cows are peculiarly liable to the disease.

Move the hogs frequently. A clean place is conducive to health and vigor. This can easily be done if the hogs are confined in a pasture, by hurdles.

The French and German coachers, the Cleveland bays and hackneys are fast improving the value and size of our small native horses and trotters.

It is said to be the custom in some parts of the West to turn sheep into the corn fields to eat the weeds, and that no damage is done to the corn, provided it is of good size and stands up well.

When butter comes in granules like wheat grains cold water should be poured in to harden it; the buttermilk and water should then be drawn off, more cold water added and the churn rapidly turned in order to wash the butter and firm it.

Australia's Great Area.

In area Australia equals the United States. According to the census of 1891 Australia contains 3,075,238 square miles and a population of 3,801,050. This population is strongly British; especially is this true of the religious profession. The sects are all slips from the English planting; the Church of England, the Presbyterians, the Methodists, the Baptists, the Congregationalists. The Lutherans are an exception. Of the 2,698,629 Protestants more than half belong to the Church of England. This church is credited with 1,486,066, or 39.1 per cent. of the entire religious profession of the islands. The Presbyterians come next with 493,369; then the Methodists with 434,375; then the Baptists with 86,176 and the Congregationalists with 79,423. The Roman Catholics number 804,118.—New York Telegram.

One of the Shah's treasures is a small cube of gold covered with Oriental letters and reported to have fallen from heaven in Mahomet's time.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

CLEANING MARBLE.

A serviceable preparation for cleaning marble is made by mixing soda, pumice stone and finely powdered chalk in the proportion of two parts of the former to one of the latter. Pass through a sieve and mix with water to form a paste of creamy consistency. Rub well on the marble and rinse with water.—American Farmer.

SERVING COLD MEATS.

A very pretty luncheon table cannot well have cold meats upon it unless these are particularly well aranged. Haphazard slices will not do at all, nor will even a liberal parsley garnish help matters greatly. The daintiest and the most picturesque way to serve cold meats is to slice them and then rearrange in bulk again. To do this nicely a large piece of meat—say a fine roast of beef—must be cooked and then allowed to get very cold. When quite cold the beef is sliced all the way across in mammoth slices, one by one. When all the slicing is done the pieces are carefully put in place again just as they were when whole, and the "roast" is apparently untouched. For greater convenience in the serving the entire piece of meat is cut once across so that the slices when taken off are half size instead of colossal in dimensions. A piece de resistance like a full sized roast of beef in the centre of a luncheon table is a stately thing to gaze upon, and gives the guests the comfortable assurance that the substantial part of the feast is not to be sacrificed entirely to delicacies.—New York Telegram.

UTENSILS THAT ARE IMPRACTICABLE.

A new tin pie-plate, evolved by a woman, has holes in the bottom to ventilate the undercrust, and thus prevent it from becoming soggy. A crinkled rim of tin is laid over the edges of the pie-crust to keep them together and prevent the escape of the juices. Being left-handed, I took kindly, too, to a spider seen the other day which has a lip on both sides. Some other so-called improvements in household utensils have little to recommend them except that they are new. Among them are a flour sifter that may be fastened against the wall and turned with a crank, a metal kneading board which fastens to the table so that it will not slip about, and a wooden roller covered with Turkish toweling for dusting hardwood floors or carpets. The latter is not half as good an arrangement for dusting as the English dark-blue flannel kept purposely for hardwood floors, made into a bag and kept on a broom, as it cannot be used in the corners of a room. When a damp cloth is to be used, it would not equal a clean flannel cloth in a self-wringing mop. Small meat-choppers, fruit-presses and evaporators for drying fruit are really labor-saving contrivances.

Too often complex pieces of helpfulness are only an added care and an added expense. Before buying them as a pleasing novelty they should be carefully studied. All kitchen utensils should be as plain and simple and as light weight as possible, for the sake of the person who lifts and cleanses them each day.—New York Post.

BOILED BEEF RECIPES.

Boiled Beef a la Landaise—Take some fine, ripe tomatoes, remove the top and scoop out the inside of each. Chop it with garlic, parsley, lard and the boiled beef of the previous day; add pepper and salt. Season the inside of the tomato with pepper and salt and fill with the forcemeat. Place in the oven, covering each tomato with a bit of lard. When two-thirds cooked withdraw and dust over some bread crumbs mixed with chopped parsley. Brown and serve hot.

Hot Fish Coquilles—Take remainders of cold fish, cut with a silver knife into "thimbles;" that is, thimble-sized, and moisten with white or Bechamel sauce. Let it simmer and reduce. Then add an equal volume of cold cooked mushrooms, hashed, and a little nutmeg, salt, white pepper and a squeeze of lemon; fill oyster or clam shells and put grated bread and butter over the top and bake light brown.

Boiled Beef a la Diplomate—Put into a stewing-pan some butter, minced onions, carrots, parsley and mushrooms and place on a fire. Add a little flour until the sauce boils; then let it simmer for three-quarters of an hour. Add an equal quantity of lobster broth, and boil down while constantly stirring, until the sauce is smooth and the proper consistency. Let the piece of beef cook for a good half hour in this sauce, remove it, thicken with butter rubbed up with chopped parsley and serve hot. The addition of a teaspoonful of extract of meat will be an improvement.

Boiled Beef with Lettuce—Take some fine, firm heads of lettuce, strip off the green leaves, wash and blanch in boiling water, and throw them into cold water. When cold, squeeze in a cloth to thoroughly dry, and with a knife cut off the stalk from below, being careful not to injure the heart. Fill with forcemeat made of the beef, some garlic, lard, salt, pepper, chopped parsley, fresh bread crumbs soaked in bouillon and one or two eggs. Tie them up and cook without adding water.

Hashed Beef a la Paysanne—Chop four large onions very fine and let cook to a golden color in butter. When nearly cooked dust over them a teaspoonful of flour and stir until the whole is of a golden color, moisten with bouillon or with diluted extract of meat and a little red pepper. Cook until the onions are done and the sauce is boiled down. Then put in the hashed beef, cook for a quarter of an hour, add a dash of vinegar and a little mustard and serve.

Beef a la Vinaigrette—Cut the beef in thin slices and put in a salad dish. Cover with sliced anchovy or smoked herring, chevril, parsley, chives, sweet herbs, tarragons and chopped gherkins; season with pepper, salt and oil. Serve without stirring.—New York Recorder.

Most of our perfumes come from flowers or are made in imitation of the scents of flowers; so attar of roses, by a common consent, ranks at the head of the list of perfumes. Other preparations from roses, too, hold a high place and have long been esteemed.

TEMPERANCE.

TOO MANY LIKE HIM.

Harty Hale—"Come in, old man, and we'll drink your good health!"

Wheakly Pheeble (sadly)—"You can't do it, my boy. I drank my good health up years ago."

A SCIENTIFIC OPINION.

An American doctor says: "Drinking men are usually fine looking men physically considered. Nothing is the matter with their stomachs. It would be better for the unfortunates if the disease did attack the digestive organs, but the truth is that alcohol, considered as a poison, has, like other poisons, an elective affinity for a particular part of the body, and it selects the brain and nerves. Taken into the stomach, in three seconds it reaches the brain, and rasps upon the fine substance of the terminal arteries which spread over the convoluted folds of brain matter like a net. This produces congestion of the brain. Liquor's effect is acute or temporary insanity, while chronic drinking brings on paralysis of the brain, and destroys the moral character of man. Drunkenness is always accompanied by loss of moral stamina, by cowardice and falsehood. Even the moderate drinker becomes debased."

THE ENTIRE ISLAND REFORMED.

In the northern part of the Sea of Japan, some forty miles distant from the large island of Ezo, lies a tiny island called Okushiri. Its soil is fertile. Trees of varying proportion cluster thickly over its surface. The agriculturist and the lumberman might find profitable occupations there. But the chief pursuit of the people is fishing. Every spring great shoals of herring approach the coast and the fish are easily captured in such quantities that this one bountiful dispensation of nature suffices to feed and clothe the inhabitants from year's end to year's end.

Living thus in ease and plenty the people might be expected to develop qualities usually incidental to such circumstances, and they appear to have fallen pretty freely into the vice of drunkenness. In 1885 there were some 260 souls in the island. They possessed only four fixed nets. They lived in houses thatched with coarse grass; they had scarcely any roads, and they could boast only a single school. Yet they consumed annually $3,000 worth of sake in addition to shochu and other strong drinks. In short, these common fisher folks spent upon intoxicating beverages more than $1 per month for every unit of their number, including women and children. The same ratio of intemperance applied to the whole of Japan would signify an annual expenditure of $500,000,000 on intoxicating beverages alone. In the face of this reckless outlay for liquor the people often suffered severely from hunger and cold during the winter, the price of rice ranging very high in the midwinter months and the dwelling houses being ill adapted to exclude the inclement atmosphere. The local authorities prevailed upon them to adopt a system of storing provisions against times of scarcity, but their sources, reduced by payments on account of sake, were insufficient to accomplish anything effective in that line.

These circumstances induced some bold men among them to openly denounce the excessive use of alcoholic beverages as the cause of all the people's sufferings, and to preach the necessity of applying to useful purposes the funds thus squandered. The crusade provoked violent opposition, but in 1884 the inhabitants were induced to enter into the following agreement:

"Covenant made by the people of Okushiri Island concerning the sale and purchase of alcoholic beverages and the use of the same in the island of Okushiri.

"This land which we inhabit is a lonely island in the Pacific Ocean. Its inhabitants, numbering ninety families, find almost their only means of amusement in drinking alcohol. Nine out of every ten are addicted to sake, the sums annually spent upon which aggregate a heavy amount.

"Debtors are unable to meet their engagements, and some are even compelled to depend on official aid for supplies of food. We are threatened with misery and some extraordinary measure is necessary to save us. Frugality must be the rule of our conduct, and every kind of excess must be avoided. We, therefore, hereby resolve to abstain from the luxury which we relish above all others, namely, sake, so as to terminate the importation of the liquor into the island. The money hitherto devoted to the purchase of sake shall be applied to lay in stocks of rice and other grain as a provision against future want, on the one hand, and to increase the capital available for fishery purposes on the other.

"[SIGNATURES OF THE PROMOTERS.]

"Dated July, 1884.

"Article 1.—We, the inhabitants of Okushiri Island, jointly and severally, in accordance with the covenant hereby signed, do pledge ourselves to abandon wholly the sale, purchase, and use of alcohic beverages.

(Signed) 117 OKUSHIRI ISLANDERS."

The consequences of this covenant were very marked. It was rigorously observed. Even Government officials, whatever their rank, had to give up sake drinking when they visited the island, and, as a matter of course, every dramster who could not reform was compelled to take his departure. Order thenceforth reigned completely, and prosperity came with rapid strides. The population increased five told in five years and the capital invested in the fishing industry ten fold. Reed thatches were replaced by shingles. Four large granaries were kept full of rice, and in addition, each house had a store of its own. It is stated that there is now stored in the island rice sufficient to support the people for three or four years, even though the herring fishery should fail entirely. Roads have have been constructed in places where nothing of the kind existed before. The principal school has been greatly improved, and several branch schools have been established.

New lands have been brought into cultivation, and hemp to the value of $2003 is grown annually for the manufacture of fishing nets, which, before the signing of the covenant, had to be imported entirely from the mainland. Statistics also show a marked decrease of crime, and so famous did the success of the experiment become that a large community of settlers in the neighboring island of Ezo pledged themselves to a covenant similar to that of Okushiri, and with similarly happy results. Finally, we may add that when the five years originally contemplated by the covenant expired it was renewed for another term of five years, despite the opposition of an influential local official.—Japan Mail.

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES.

A moderate drinker is worth more to the devil than a drunkard.

Taking the first drink may mean that your child will have a drunken father.

A thirst has often been started with a teaspoon that barrels could not quench.

The Germans drank more than a billion gallons of beer last year, and the inhabitants of Great Britain 355,000,000.

Wine is like anger, for it makes us strong, blind and impatient, and it leads us wrong; the strength is quickly lost; we feel the error long.

It is announced that General Booth, of the Salvation Army, is "maturing a scheme for carrying on a war against the liquor traffic all over the world."

The Young Abstainers' Union of China now numbers in its several branches at Shanghai, Foo Chow and other cities, upwards of nine thousand members.

There were 785,285 men employed on the railroads of the United States last year. Many are required to be, and all ought to be, abstainers from intoxicants.

A significant fact is shown by the latest census—that the States where crime is not increasing faster in proportion than the population are prohibition States.

According to Dr. Kerr, one-fourth of the 260,000 children who die in this country before they are five years old, die because of the intemperance of one or both parents.

Recent medical statistics in Switzerland show that fifty per cent. of the young men who would otherwise be eligible for military service are rendered unfit by excessive drinking.

Khama, chief of the Bamangwatos of South Africa, when he became king, about twenty years ago, having seen the sad effects of ardent spirits on some of his relatives, said: "If I ever become ruler here, I will not allow a drop of rum, gin or brandy to be sold in the country;" and he has kept his word.

Mr. Dawes, for many years representing Massachusetts in the United States Senate, says that drunkenness among members of Congress is no longer common or unnoticed. There is a decided change in the direction of temperance there as almost everywhere else. Those persons and those Nations that stick to old-fashioned drinking habits are not only foolish and wicked but behind the times.

Cream of Tartar and Soda

Have uses in cooking well known to every housekeeper; but the method of refining them to make them chemically pure, and of mixing them together so as to produce their greatest leavening power and best results when combined, is a matter of great exactness, requiring the most expert knowledge and skill.

Royal Baking Powder

Is the product of this knowledge and experience and the expenditure of many thousands of dollars in patents and appliances for its preparation. It is a compound of strictly pure grape cream of tartar and absolutely pure soda, combined with exactness and care by famous chemists, and it will produce more wholesome and delicate bread, biscuit, cake, rolls, etc., than can be had where this modern agent of cooking is not used.

Beware of the cheap compounds called baking powders to catch the unwary. They are made with alum and are poisonous.

Significance of "Van" and "Von."

It is a common mistake of Americans to think that the predicate "van" before a Dutch name signifies nobility. In the low countries—that is in the kingdoms of the Netherlands and of Belgium—"van" has no particular meaning. Names with "van" are to be read on shops, as well as on the doors of the most aristocratic mansions. The humblest persons have it, as well as the most refined. On the other hand, a great number of the very oldest families are without it. In Germany "von" means noble, and all persons belonging to the nobility have "von" before their family names, without any exception. Persons who do not belong to the nobility cannot put "von" before their names, as they have no right to do so, and would be found out directly if they assumed it, and make themselves ridiculous. But in case of a man being knighted for some reason or other he has the right to put "von" before his family name. For instance, when Alexander Humboldt was knighted he became Alexander von Humboldt, and all his descendants, male and female, take the prefix.—Harrison's Magazine.

He Did Sleep.

Miss Georgia A. Knight, of this city, tells a peculiar story. At a concert in Bangor recently Miss Knight was singing her favorite solo, "Sleep, My Baby, Sleep," when the stillness of the opera house was broken by a "dull thud" in one of the galleries, followed by a roar of laughter that quickly spread all around the house. It appears that a college student had grown aweary with long application to his studies, and, lured on by Miss Knight's sympathetic tones and kind invitation to repose, he fell asleep and disgraced himself by rolling off the seat.—Portland (Me.) Eastern Argus.

Rubber Boots vs. Rheumatism.

Since the general wearing of Rubber Boots among farmers and other outdoor workers, rheumatism has very sensibly decreased. Keep your feet dry and you can expose the rest of your body with less danger. Among the various kinds of Rubber Boots, the "Colchester Spading Boot" has become the most popular of all. The great improvement of the Spading sole gives ease and comfort in walking, protects the sole from injury and adds to the general durability of the Boot. Be sure and see the "Colchester Spading Boot" before you purchase any other kind.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

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

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure

For the baby and for the adult. It cures croup and whooping cough, also asthma. 50 cts. A. P. Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y., M'f'r.

Farm wanted or village place; state lowest price, full description. C., Box 36, Ft. Lee, N. J.

Are your lungs sore? Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup will cure them. 25c. at druggist's

Beecham's Pills instead of sloshy mineral waters. Beecham's—no others. 25 cts. a box.

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 pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches 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 weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

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