If kept too warm, or not used promptly, this batter becomes excessively sour and objectionable. Buckwheat cakes raised by this means are more often sour or heavy than light and sweet. If caten daily they distress the stomach and cause skin crup-

tions and itching.
Instead of the old-fashioned way we have been making buckwheat cakes this winter with Royal Baking Powder, mixing the batter fresh daily, and find the result wonderfully satisfactory. They are uniformly light and sweet, more palatable and wholesome, and can be enteneontinuously without the slightest digestive inconvenience. Besides they are mixed and baked in a moment, requiring no time to rise. Following is the receipt used:

Two cups of pure buckwheat flour (not 'prepared' or mixed), one cup of wheat flour, two tablespoons of Royal Baking Powder and one-half teaspoon ful of salt, all sifted well together. Mix with milk into a thin batter and bake at once on a hot griddle. Once properly tested from this receipt, no other buckwheat will find its way to your table. - Domestic Cookery.

Unwise Economy.

Do not buy snything that is not needed because it is cheap. Nothing is cheap to a purchaser that does not meet an immediate want. Goods Aid away rot, grow old fashioned, yellow, and lose in value monthly. Bargain counters are dangerous foes to true economy, unless a woman has the clearheaded wisdom to decide exactly what she needs to purchase in advance, and the firmness of character to resist the wily assaults of the salesman who makes unnecessary purchases seem attractive at the moment. If you need articles displayed on the bargain counters, look for them there; if not, avoid these fascinating displays as you would a moral pestilence, lest they prove too much for resistance. I know the force of the bargain counter,

posed, my conscience has repreached me for questionable charities,—Jen-ness Miller's Monthly. Midair Duel Between Aeronants,

for I have, alas! mourned the waste of

good dollars when too late, and bit-

terly repented me of articles for which

I could find no rational use except the

missionary box; and even thus dis-

During the Franco-Prussian war a blood-eardling duel occurred in midair between two acronauts, one of whom was conveying dispatches from the Governor of Paris. The balloons, approaching at a considerable altitude encounter was commenced with pistols. For some time neither combatant could secure the advantage, but at length one balloon mounted above the other, and its occupant, seizing his momentary advantage, threw his grappling irons on top of the other balloon. They tore through the silken fabric as though it had been so much paper. There was an escape of gas, a shrick and the next minute both balloon and balloonist lay battered out of recognition upon the ground 2000 feet below. - London Tit-

100 Bus. Wheat From Two Acres.

This remarkable yield was reported by Frank Close, Minnesota, on two acres of Mar-vel Spring Wheat. Speaking of this wheat, this new sort takes the cake. It is the greates: cropping spring wheat in the world. Farmers who tried it the past season believe seventy-five to one hundred bushels can be grown from one agre, and are going to got this yield id wheat pays at 33c a sushel. Salzer is the largest grower of vegetable and farm seed in the world.

IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND IT WITH To postage to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La osse, Wis., you will get free their mammoth entalogue and a package of above spring

STATE OF ORIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes onth that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State adorsonid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONK HUNDRED BOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall'SCATARIM CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

EWORD to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

SEAL. BRAL

Hall's Catarrh Cure istaken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

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

Coughs and Hoanserses. The irritation which induces coughing immediately relieved by use of "Brown's Brouchial Troches." Sold only in boxes. Dr. Roxsle's Certala Crosp Cure

Is the only remedy in the world that cures croup in half an hour. No opium. A. P. Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y., $M^{\dagger}\Gamma_{\ell}$. Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup, most prompt, pleasant and effectual, 25 cents.

Bescham's Pills correct bad affects of over-ting. Beecham's no others. Escents a box. Japanese Tooth Powder, Genuine,



Kidney Troubles

emparary relief from meticines. After the fip a was physically run down. Hood's Surgarilla has done woulders for mr. 1 consider Hood's Safet Cures



CARBOT GRUB.

An English gardener reports that he effectually destroyed the carrot grub, watering them with a liquid made by was well stirred up and allowed to stand over night, then the next mornng the clear water was used freely in he common rose-nozzled water-pot.
-New York World.

WASTE OF GOOD PODDER.

An enormous quantity of eorn fodder grown each year, but not one-third of its feeding value is procured. Hundreds of thousands of acres of stalks are allowed to stand in the fields until December or January until the grain is husked, and then the cattle are turned in the field to get what they can. Usually they find only blades whipped off by the wind and blown away, and the stalks bent and the upper part—the best portion ruined, and even the husks weatherbeaten so as to be of little value Such feed as remains is of poor quality. The greater part of it is rotting on the ground. There is hardly a better or cheaper stock feed than corn fodder. yet most farmers treat it as though it had little or no value. - Farmer's Guide.

NOTES ON WHEAT.

From field experiments carried on at the Agricultural Experiment Station, Purdue University, Indiana, reported in Bulletin 15, extending over ten years, it appears that none of the varieties of wheat tried have any ten-dency to deteriorate or "ran out," pro-vided proper care is exercised. No wheat proved to be "rust-proof," but early wheats were generally less injured by rust than later kinds. Eight pecks of seed per sere gave the best eturns at the station, the average yield for nine years being 30.35 bushels per acre. The best results came from sowings made not later than September 20. The value of crop rotation in maintaining yields of grain has been strongly emphasized, for a comparison of rotating crops with constant grain cropping for seven years showed an average gain of 5.7 bushels per acre in favor of the former. Another important result obtained was that wheat may be harvested at any time from the dough stage to the dead-ripe condition, without appreciably affect-ing the weight or yield of the grain. A comparison of the forms of nitrogen as fertilizers for wheat indicated that sulphate of ammonia is better than nitrate of soda or dried blood,

SOME ADVICE TO DRIVERS, A driver gave his horse six quarts of oats about two hours earlier than he was usually fed. The harness was being put on while the horse was feed-The driver managed to get his breakfast in the meantime. Shortly create a family type will also fix the everything was in readiness and the color with great uniformity. lorse was started on a long drive. The driver urged the animal with the whip. At the end of thirty miles the horse began to ignore that instrument. He went slower and slower; finally he fell dead. Post-mortem examination revealed the fact that the oats had not been digested. The lining of the ach gave evidence of having been in a high state of irritation. It was plain that the horse's previous accumulation of nerve power had been largely exhausted in defending the terrible irritation set up by the sharp points of the undigested oats. Had the horse been permitted to stand, or lie intended silo, as it can be done with down for an hour after feeding he less interference in other work. Have would have prepared not only a re- the silo ready and complete for a crop serve of material to sustain himself, but the amount of nourishing material for itself. accumulated would have helped him to endure his exhaustive journey. Time is required for the digestion of food is required for the digestion of food occasionally. The hogs are very par-before beginning a long muscular tial to whole corn, fed dry, and will strain. It must also seem clear that eat it from the trough, either shelled when the effort at hard labor ends, or on the sob, time should be given for rest before taking food. -Rider and Driver.

REQUISITES FOR A HORSE STABLE.

A horse stable should have thorough drainage first, then a solid, non-abbe roomy, and the feeding troughs should be made so that food cannot be wasted. The best floor is one made of cement concrete, of one part of cement, two of sand, and five of coarse gravel, laid three inches thick, and when well dried and hard, saturated with hot gas This makes the floor water and vermin proof, and very durable, with sufficient elasticity to prevent injury to the feet of the animals. The stalls should be six feet wide, the floor sloping one inch to a shallow gutter in the rear, from which the liquid mass may flow away into a drain. The feeding trough should have a deep grain box, if grain is fed, or if cut feed is used, the whole trough may be the full length of the width of the stall. A few burs fastened across the top of the feed box will be useful to prevent the the military ability of the dog when horse from throwing out the feed, as fighting against the Kabyles in Tunis some will do. If long hay is fed, this and Algeria. Next the Russians folshould be given in a rack above the feed trough, but on account of the then the Austrians, who consider the great waste in feeding long hay and dog of the greatest use in discovering whole grain, the hay should be cut an ambuscade. The Dutch employ the and the grain, finely ground, be mixed animals for the same purpose in Acheen, with it. This avoids the loss by waste, as a dog will give immediate warning which is often one-half of the food, of any foe concealed in the jungle. In It is desirable to have a drain from the stable to a manure pit at a dis- able to prevent a surprise from the natance, where the liquid may be absorbed by the coarse litter. The solitary sentries and even small de width of a horse stable should be not tachments have fallen victims to the less than twelve feet, to afford space to hidden foe. Even in Switzerland move about in easily. The loose large dogs are kept at Fort Fondo del boxes, made nine feet square, are the most desirable for safety and con-

PARM PRINCES.

The growing scarcity of timber in ome parts of the country, and its en- Britons had "living money" and "dead tire absence in others, make the fence money," the former being slaves and question a more serious one year by cattle, the latter metal.

Only in the newly settled heavy-timbered land do we now see Wire in some rails split for fences. after it had become so abundant as to form is almost universally used for cause the tops of carrots to wilt, by this purpose. The woven wire fencing which is made in various widths outting a bushel of lime and a bushel answers every purpose of a fence, but of soot into 100 gallons of water. This it is too expensive for general use.

was well stirred up and allowed to well, but it is liable to be broken by unruly animals, and once a rent is started it is soon of little use to turn stock. Barbed wire, which composed the original wire fences of the West, is cruel, and many a horse has been ruined by being caught on the sharp, knife-like points.

There is a way of making a wire fence, however, that is free from the objections that have been brought against the others. Plain, smooth galvanized wire, No. 10 or No. 12, may be stretched tightly, and fastened to wooden posts, with a single six-inch board at the top. Instead of the board a common "two by four" spiked to the posts may be used. From five to seven wires are needed, according to what it is desired to fence against. The lat-ter number put four inches apart near ground, and farther apart toward the top of the post will keep hogs, cattle, sheep or horses within the in closure. The railing or board at the top is often used on barbed wire fences, as the animals can see it more plainly than they can the wire alone, and there is less danger of their running against it. Wire fences of any kind should be thoroughly braced and very tightly stretched, or they will soon sag and get out of shape. - New York Tribune.

PARM AND GARDEN NOTES. Strain the milk before the cream be-

Medium sized hogs now bring the largest prices.

The milk is largely affected by the physical condition of the cow. It requires about twenty-five pounds

of milk to make a pound of butter. There is a scarcity of beet sugar seed in Europe owing to the drought.

The number of sheep killed by dogs every year is said to exceed 700,000. To make dairying a success, a dairyman must be a worker and a business

Experienced butter makers say that too much washing spoils the flavor of butter.

The great food crops of the world are wheat, corn, oats, rye, rice and potatoes

There is a good market for trotters now, but only at prices consistent with the facts in the case Colts in training, if well cared for,

grow better and keep in better health than when running at large. It is established that a horse whose individuality is strong enough to

First-class fancy animals, suitable for driving and carriage horses, sound and well broken, are reported as

searce and bring good prices. Prices running well into the thousands are no longer given for road horses unless the speed and other qualities are of an exceptional character

Many trotting horses, owing either to natural defects of temperament, to bad training or to imperfect preparation, are exceedidgly difficult to con-

The winter is the time to build the

of corn next season. A silo soon pays Sloppy food is not advisable as a

continued diet for pigs. Give a change

Current and gooseberry cuttings should be about five or six inches long, and planted two-thirds their length in open ground. They will root more quickly if cut a week or two before using and packed in damp moss. sorbent floor; next, the stalls should is well to keep them partially shaded.

The Sharpless strawberry has been tested over a large part of the country and does well in almost every locality, but in spite of its excellent record it sometimes fails. The Jessie is a fine berry when it succeeds, but it should be tested well before planting extensively.

Turnips are easily kept by pitting, if not put in too thick. Make the pite long and about three and a half feet high. Cover with straw and about six inches of earth. Ventilators should be placed about every ten feet. The pit is best made in a sheltered place, where the snow will not be blown off.

Military Value of the Dog.

The French were the first to realize lowed suit in the last Eastern war and of any foe concealed in the jungle. In Tonkin the French find dogs invalutives, for without such warning many tachments have fallen victims to the Bosco at the St. Gothard pass above Ariolo, for the purpose of accompanyvenience, and these may open into a jug sentries to outlying posts. The passage five feet wide. A feeding passage should be made in front of the cation in mountainous regions, as the Pyrenean sungglers have long since found out. - Detroit Free Press.

Down to the Norman conquest the

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

CLEANING GLOVES,

Gloves that are but slightly soiled may be easily cleaned by the exercise of a little patience and care. The best way to do this is to place the glove upon the hand, wet a piece of clean flannel with benzine, and wipe the stained part very lightly and care-As soon as the flaunci shows any discoloration, take a new portion. Do not rub the glove at all, or the color may be rained, but wipe it gently from the tips of the fingers toward the wrist. The smell of the cleaning agent will be gone as soon as the glove is dry.—New York Observer.

HOW TO MEND CROCKERY.

A valued correspondent says: Be-fore being allowed to get dirty or greasy tie all the broken pieces in their places nicely with any kind of string that suits, then put in an iron or tin dish that can be put on the fire, pour in as much milk as will cover the fractures well, put on the fire and boil for say ten minutes, and the whole operation is complete. Don't undo the wrapping until the dish is completely cold, and if yours hold as ours do, you will call it a success. - Scientific Amer-

LINOLEUM IN THE RITCHEN,

An authority on such matters recom mends a thin quality of linoleum to be used as a dado for the walls in a kitchen. It should be glued close to the wall, and may be finished at the top with a plain molding. It may then be oiled or varnished, or left in its natural condition, as one chooses. It is in every way to be preferred to a dado of wood, which is liable to crack and leave intersties in which insects may lodge. The dado of linoleum is as easily washed as a dado of tiling and is even more durable, while it is a good deal cheaper.

In the natural wood color in which this material comes it would make a very pretty dado for a wall painted pale blue. As linoleum is nothing more than the blown pulp of wood, combined with oxidized linseed oil, it can be readily seen that it can be treated in any way that wood can be treated, while it is exactly suited to this purpose and the purpose of covering kitchen floors. A dado is almost a necessity in a kitchen, because a plastered wall gets chipped with con-tinual wear. Linoleum offers just the right material necessary for such protection. - New York Commercial Ad-

GARNISHES AND SAUCES. Apple sauce is for roast goose and

roast pork. Barberries, fresh or preserved, go

Current jelly is used for game, also for custard or bread pudding. Drawn butter is served on onions

that have been boiled. Egg dressing is used on cold meats and salads. French dressing is used often on

lettuce and other vegetables. Horseradish is used for roast beef

Iced sauces of all kinds are best served with plain cake. Jelly served on sliced cold turkey is very palatable.

Lemon dressing is often served on Mint is for roast lamb, hot or cold. New cucumbers are used as a

chopped dressing for cold beef or veal. Onion dressing is served with chicken, beef or turkey. Parsley is the most common garnish for all kinds of cold meats, poultry,

fish, etc. Quail served on toast is liked gen-

Raisin sauce is generally served with apple or rice pudding.

Sauces containing mustard are served on cold meats mostly.

Tomato sauce is used on any cold Use mayonnaise dressing on lettuce and tomatoes.

Vienna coffee serve with cream sauce of some kind. Waffles serve with maple syrup. Yams are a Central American sauce

Zealous beating of eggs is a good rule to follow in making all kinds of sauces. -Farm, Field and Fireside.

RECIPES.

Lyonnaise Potatoes-Boil, peel and slice six potatoes. Brown an onion and put in potatoes; season, and when golden brown sprinkle over them a tablespoonful of chopped parsley. A combination of onion and parsley always means lyonnaise.

Mustard Relish-One tenspoonful flour; one teaspoonful mustard; a little salt; two teaspoonfuls sugar; dissolve all with a little vinegar, then put into a half pint of vinegar and bring to a boil; stir constantly. Splendid for cold mests.

Graham Tea Cake-One cupful of sugar, one-half cupful of sour cream (fill the cup with milk), one egg, one-half of a teaspoonful of soda; Graham flour enough to thicken so that it will drop from the spoon. May be baked in a loaf or cup cake tins.

Vanities-One unbeaten egg mixed quite hard (about the consistency of astry) with flour and a little salt Roll quite thin, cut into small shapes as desired, and fry in deep lard for a minute. While hot sprinkle with powdered sugar.

Filling for Lemon Pie-Take the thick white rind off and the seeds out of a lemon and chop fine. Grate the rind. One apple chopped fine, one egg and one cup of sugar, butter the size of a walnut, one-half cup of water and one teaspoonful of cornstarch. This is a particularly good recipe.

Sandwich men on the streets of London are required by law to walk near the curbetone, but not on the sidewalk, and not less than thirty yards must separate each sandwich man from his nearest placarded comrade. The fine for violating the regulations is \$2.50 for each offence.

Miss Ida Welt, who graduated at Vassar in 1891, has since atood for the degree of Doctor of Science at the Geneva University, Switzerland, and has passed a brilliant examination there. She has three sisters who are distinguished by their scientific careers.

TEMPERANCE.

"Gather up all the money that the working classes have spent for rum during the last thirty years, and I will build for every man a house, and lay out for him a garden, and secure him a policy of life insurance so that the present home may be well maintained after he is dead. The most persistent, the most overpowering enemy of the working classes is intoxicating liquor."—New York Observer.

BUN CAUSES BOTTENNESS.

New York hospital surgeons have found a disease that has become alarmingly prevalent among bartenders. It is the rotting away of their flagers, caused by their coming in contact with the beer they draw for customers during the day. If there is any sore on the bartender's hand he has to be especially careful in bandling heer, for the sore will rapidly spread. It is the acid and rosin which is used in making the beer that causes this disease. It rots leather as well, and a pair of shoes worn behind the bar will soon be entirely destroyed. It ought to be a question for beer drinkers how this drink must affect their stomachs. Many bartenders who sell hundreds of glasses of beer a day will not drink the stuff themselves. This may holp to fortify some one's good resolutions for the new year 1894.—Boston Cultivator.

THE MODERATE DRINKER.

THE MODERATE DRINKER.

How many men who once flattered themselves that they could let it alone when they had a mind have filled a drunkard's grave, what an absonce a drunkard intentionally? What man becomes a drunkard intentionally? No man takes the glass in his hand, saying. "I have a good character, a loving wife and fond children, but if I take this glass it is the first step to break my wife's heart, my obilitren will walk the streats half clad and begging for bread, my health and reputation will be lost."

Drunkenness and its host of evils come

will be lost."

Drunkenness and its host of evils come slowly but surely. Warn a man who drinks a little of the danger, and he will say, "Do you think I will ever so far forget myself as to lose all self-respect?"

The lowest drunkard sunk to its deepest depravity, reasoned similarly with himself. The low and red-faced, drunken, brutal sof, who breaks his wife's heart and starves his children, once repeated the same words. Then be guarded against this besetting evil of our times; touch not the first glass; enter not the drinking saloon, "that strips manbood of its glory and old age of its crown,"—C. T. U. Herald.

FROM FATHER TO SON.

"I have drank whisky every day for thirty-five years," remarked a gentleman of sixty, rather proudly, "and I don't see but I have five years," remarked a gentleman of sixty, rather proudly, "and I don't see but I have as good a constitution as the average man of my age. I never was drunk in my life." He was telling the truth, but to learn the whole truth you have to study his children. The oldest, a young lady, had perfect health; the second, a young man, was of a remarkably norvous and excitable temperament, as different from his phiegmatic father as possible; the third, a young lady of seventeen, was epileptic, and always had very poor health. Did the father's whisky-drinking have anything to do with these facts? Tho instance may be duplicated in almost every community. Think over the families of your acquaintance in which the father has long been a moderate drinker, and observe the facts as to the health of the children. The superintendent of a hospital for children at Berne, Switzerland, has found by careful observation that only forty-five per cent, of those whose parents used intoxicating liquors habitually had good constitutions, while eighty-two per cent, of the children of insbriates only six per cent, were healthy. Can any man "drink and take the consequences?—Journal of Insbriety.

THE TRUTH ABOUT TOTAL ABSTINENCE. We do not assert that the total abstainers are holier than others, but we do assert as an abstract principle, that total abstinence practiced through a supernatural motive is a high act of virtue most agreeable to God, and most deserving of a reward at His hands. The motive may be charity for one's self. We dread the sin of intemperance, and that we may more certainly escape it, we resolve to shun even the remote approaches. With this motive total abstinence becomes the per-fection, the heroic form of temperance, as the syangelical counsels are the heroic forms of chastity, obedience to God's will, and de-tachment from earthly goods. The motive may be mortification or self-denial—a virtue so salutary, so necessary for Christian life, so carnestly recommended to us by the Saylour in word and example. It may, too, be charity for the neighbor. Some there are who practically cannot use intoxicat who practically cannot use intoxicating liquors without carrying it to excess. Our example of total abstinence may lead them to total abstinence, and we will have saved their souls. Total abstinence, a necessary measure for our brethren, will be for us an act of heroic charity. The practice of total abstinence through the motives I have named is, undoubtedly, in Catholic theology, a more meritorious act than the using of intoxicating ilquors simply because their use is not prohibited. Intemperance we condemn. Temperance we allow; total abstinence we commend. In regard to the latter, "I have no commandment of the Lord, but I give ecunsel."—Archbishop Ireland.

A WORRINGMAN'S LIQUOR BULL

It is good to come down from generalities occasionally and see exactly how the liquor traffic operates in our homes. The editor of the National American of St. Louis, recently advised the laboring men to make a public statement of their accounts at the salcons for the information of the people. One of them accordingly sent in the following statement for the week ending January 5, 1841. nday morning, one whisky 8 18 Morday noon, two glasses beer Monday evening, three glasses beer Monday evening, two treats for three. Tuesday (holiday), for self and friends, 15 glasses beer.

Tuesday, six glasses whisky
Wednesday, same as Monday, for self,
Thursday, two whiskies, three beers.
Friday, four beers
Saturday evening, a drunk
Paid a standing bill for coal

Received for five days' work Owe the saloon keeper.....Owe for geoceries.

This statement was made out on Sunday in the presence of his wife and four chidren, while trying to keep warm before an empty grate with the thermometer fifteen degrees below zero. There was no coal in the house, nothing to eat, no money and no credit out-wide,—Providence Outlook.

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES. The happy bride who makes her husband rich is Temperance, It is not poverty, but beer, that robs our children of knowledge.—M. D. Chellis.

In races it has been found that men who do not use stimulants do by far the best

Beer is a far more dangerous enemy to Germany than all the armies of France. You Moltke,

The prevalent use of beer is deplorable. Beer drinking makes men stupid, lasy and incapable. Bismarck. If drinking men could only see the effect that whisky has on the stomach, they would never drink another drop.

Poverty never drives a man to drink unless he wants to go; but drink drives a man to poverty whether he wants to go or not. Most drunkards commence on beer and wine and finally drink the stronger bever-ages. A beer drunk is the worst kind of a drunk.—L. D. Mason, M. D.

When the skull of a man who has died with delirium tremens is sawed into, the gas which escapes can be lighted, and will burn with a bruisb, alcoholic flame. We can prove with mathematical certainty that as much flour as can be on the point of a table knife is more nutritious than eight quarts of the best Bavarian bear.—Baron Lisbig. Ferns 100 Feet High.

Ferns ever have and ever will come in for a full share of homage from the worshipers at nature's shrine. Their delicate and graceful outlines, together in their prime, whether sought in May or December, if not buried in the snow, assures for them a prominent place near the head of the list of desirable floral decorations.

They are found in all climes and vary almost as much as do their surroundings. They revel in a warm, moist and equable climate, and are now found in the highest state of luxuriance in the tropical islands of the Pacific and on the low banks of the Amazon, where they rival palms in shape and often attain to the height of 100 feet. More than 3000 species are now known, of which the Philippine Islands alone furnish 300, Java and

southeastern Africa 400. Collectors on the United States steamer Albatross brought thirteen species from the sterile shores of southeastern Patagonia. These have been named by Professor D. C. Eaton, of Yale College, and include represen tatives of seven genera, one of which, aspidium aculeatum, is a native of the North Atlantic States. Four of the eight suborders of living species, represented by twenty-two genera and npward of sixty species and varieties, are indigenous to our Northern States. -Geographical Magazine.

Runaway Colt in Strange Company.

Three years ago, as related by an exchange, a colt strayed from the place of John Hanter, on the Upper St. John, below the Seven Salmon, New Brunswick. Several days were spent in a fruitless search for the colt, and he was given up as a probable prey to the bears. Last summer two moose hunters, while at Round Lake, on the Allegash, Maine, came upon the strayed animal, accompanied by two bull moose. They captured it, built a raft and rafted it to its owner. It had become wild, and no doubt fraternized with the moose from the first. living with them in their yards in the severe Aroostook winter. When found it was sleck, well developed and in good condition, and had grown a coat of hair of unusual thickness. - Lewiston Journal.

A Means Out of the Difficulty, Any strain or bending of the back for any ength of time leaves it in a weakened condition. A means out of the difficulty is always handy and cheap. Do as was done by Mr. Herman Schwaygel, Aberdeen, S. D. who says that for several years he suffered with a chronic stitch in the back, and was given up by doctors. Two bottles of St. Jacobs Oil completely cured him. Also Mr. John Lucas, Elnora, Ind., says that for several years he suffered with pains in the back, and one bottle of St. Jacobs Oil cured him. There are manifold instances of how to do the right thing in the right way and not break your back,



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live bet-ter 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

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.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs,

package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

German Army Dogs.

The German army has trained was dogs. On the march each dog is led by his master and is required to carry a heavy pack on his back. Dogs of a with the almost certainty that some dark color are preferred, because they members of the family may be found are less visible to the enemy. The training is pursued on the general principle that the dog would be treated very cruelly by an enemy, so that the creature is taught to creep round the for unnoticed and to give a distinct warning of a hostile approach without bringing itself into notice. For instance, in the German training process, some of the soldiers put on French and Russian uniforms to represent the enemy. This arrangement, by, suggests the idea that the Germans have quite made up their mind whom they are going to fight when the great war does come. - Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Mr. Stanley states that between 1777 and 1807.3,000,000 African slaves were sold in the West Indies alone.

WELCOME WORDS TO WOMEN.



"MOTHER'S FRIEND"

is a scientifically prepared Liniment and harmless; every ingredient is of recognized value and in constant use by the medical profession. It shortens Labor, Lessens Pain, Diminishes Danger to life of Mother and Child. Book 'To Mothers' mailed free, conaining valuable information and voluntary testimonials.

Sent by express, charges preraid, on receipt Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt price, \$1.50 per bottle.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

N Y N U-7

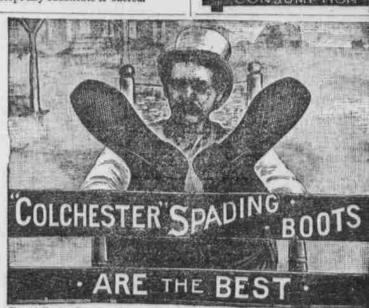


W. L. BOUGLAS 83 SHOP GENUINE world. Name of substi-ed on the hottom. Substi-warranted. Take no substi-warranted. Take no substi-warranted. Take no substi-warranted for the complete takes and ge WELT, tampes warrar tute. So describe Waterprope W-L DOUGLAS, BRACO



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