"Although a Congressman get about \$13.50 a day in the way of salary," said an old-time House attache,
"there are a great many men in the
lower branch of Congress who are always short of money. Quits a number spend their income recklessly, but a great many have legitimate domestic expenses that run so close to the amount of their salary that they have hard picking at times to get along. A considerable number of members dis-They are charged something like \$1 per cent., and if the total of this account were made public, it would make a remarkable showing. It is by no means the new or younger mem bers who are oftenest short before salary day comes around. Many of the older members, who have sat in the House for years, are in this predica-ment quite frequently. Many of them are men of irreproachable habits, but with large and expensive families to support and with heavy political ob-ligations at home forming a constant drain on their exchequer which they cannot get rid of. I learn that there is quite a little unexpended balance remaining unclaimed of the appropriation to pay mileage for the extra ession. This is due to the fact that there are members so conscientions that they think they have no moral right to touch that money and have never claimed it. A number of these are men who actually need the money, but they are too scrupulously houest to demand it, although its expenditure was authorized by House and Senate." -Washington Post.

Highest Windmill in the World.

A windmill of somewhat remarkable proportions, and placed upon a tower which is said to be the highest ever erected for that purpose, has been put up by A. J. Corcoran upon the property of Prescott Hall Butler, at St. James, Long Island. Several wind-mills of equal power had been previ-ously erected by Mr. Corcoran, but upon towers not exceeding 125 feet high, while the present tower is 190 feet high. This was done because the spring from which it was desired to pump water was upon the beach and at times covered by the tide, the ground rising rapidly from this point, so that it was necessary to raise the wheel to a very considerable height in order that it might be above all obstructions within 1000 feet from it. Twenty barrels of concrete, forty barrels of cement, 20,000 bricks, 42,000 feet of Georgia pine and more than six tons of bolts, washers and iron plates were used in its construction. The mill that surmounts this tower is 224 feet in diameter and pumps water through 6000 feet of pipe to a height of 223 feet. It delivers water to a reservoir of a capacity for 65,000 gal-lons, which it has filled in two days.— American Machinist.

In the Paris hospitals over twenty per cent. of the typhoid cases prove

Dr. Klimer's Swamp-Root cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y. Diamonus so small that 1500 go to the carat have been cut in Holland.

Effectually yet gently, when costive or billious, or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently cure habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity pel headaches, colds or fevers, use Syrup of

How My Thnoar Huers! Why don't you use Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar?
Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

hat cannot be cured with Hall's Catarra Taken internally, F. J. Chunky & Co., Props., Toledo, O. Dr. Hoxsle's Certain Croup Cure Removes inflammation from throat and lungs. No remedy so good for colds. 50 cts. A. P. Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y., MUT.

Shiluh's Care Is sold on a guarantee. It cures Incipient Con-sumption; it is the Best Cough Cure; 25c., 50c., \$1 If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25e per bottle



Verdict for Hood's

'I was in the army a years, was wounded and contracted scintica and rheumatism. Have suffered ever since and lost the use of my left leg and side. I must say that of all the medicines I inve ever tried Hood's Sarsaparille is the best. It has done me the most good. I do not say that it will raise a

Hood's Sarsu-Tomes parilla Cures fellow from the dead :

any medicine I have ever used," T. H. Saundens, Osceola, Ne Hood's Pills cure indigestion, billionsness

Fresh Air and Exercise.

Getallthat's possible of both, if in need of flesh and nerve

force. There's need, too, of plenty of fat-food. Scott's Emulsion

of Cod Liver Oil builds up flesh and strength quicker than any other preparation known to sci-

Scott's Emulsion is constantly effeeting Cure of Consumption, Bronchitis and kindred diseases where other methods FAIL. Prepared by Scott & Howne N. Y. All druggists.



A well-fed hen should lay ten dozen a safe basis for figuring in the poultry business when the person is careful and experienced.—New York Times,

BEGIN WITH CALVES.

A cattle feeder insists that as a preparation to the desired end—the production of cattle large and fat at the least expense—feeding should begin with the calves. They should be taught to eat while they are drinking milk. Keep oats in a trough near by for this purpose. Their future growth depends largely upon the care given the first year. After they are weaned continue to give them oats chopped on ground feed, have them well housed in cold weather, and keep them in good growing condition all winter. Yearling calves are more easily wintered, but they should have the same sort of regimen and care. It takes no more feed, when properly and regularly given, to keep the calves fat all their lives than to half do it. Then they can be fitted for market, if desired in a short time. Chicago Times sired, in a short time. - Chicago Times.

PLANTING STRAWBERRIES.

In the majority of cases, the spring of the year is the best season for planting strawberries. When the plants are received from the nursery, they should be unpacked at once and spread out in a cellar, to prevent heating, and in planting the roots should not be exposed to the sun or air. The ground should be free from weeds, and well fertilized. The rowsmay be thirty inches spart, plants one foot apart in the row. They need to be frequently cultivated to keep down all weeds, which are the strawberry grower's greatest enemy. In the autumn, after the ground has become firmly frozen, the plants should be covered with leaves, clean straw, or corn fodder. Stable manure should not be used on these beds, because full of seeds. Strawberry beds should be renewed every two or three years if the best fruit is desired.—American Agricul-

BEANS AND PEAR.

plants, such as clover, peas, beans, start clover it must be enriched either | tite of the buyer. by manuring or by green manuring with lupines and vetches, which will thrive on poorer land than clover.

Peas and beans are grown largely by our market farmers for selling green, and any surplus is often dried supply of dried beans and peas used diet. where the calture of these crops is better understood than here. The climate of our Northern States is well

It is said on good authority that outs adapted to growing these crops, and there is no good reason why our farmers cannot grow at a profit a large part of the million and a half of dollars' worth of these crops now imported. One drawback to the successful growing of beans of late years is the blight or rust which attacks the leaves and par sitic fungus and can be successfully warded off by spraying with Bordeaux mixture.

There is danger that "Boston baked beans' may have to be called by some to suit themselves. other name if we have to import our such humiliation!

The use of peas as a field crop sown with oats and harvested either in the green state for fodder or made into hay, later, is increasing in New England and deserves to increase still more. There are few crops that will give better satisfaction in the long run, we believe, than these on the

There are also many farms at a disrotation. -- Massachusetts Ploughman.

HOW TO MAKE GILT EDGED BUTTER.

milk or butter is sold from the farm of changing shepherds as little as pos-in a year, one is seldom satisfied with sible. the price that is paid for it, writes L. S. Hardin in the American Agricultuto twenty-five cents a pound, while the creameries are getting from twenty-two to forty cents for the same article, only better made and furnished in large lots of a uniform quality. Here is a heavy loss to the f rm. While it is true that good tools alone will not make fine butter or rich milk, yet they are indispensable to encourage the average maker to produce a better article. Tools are so cheap, too. that there ought to be a higher stan-

dard in the dairy output of the farm. In the first place, old dairy implements that have been used for years, especially if they have any wood less bitter than if used when green, about them, become so thoroughly Nothing will be gained by planti soaked with old butter grease that it is seed in the ground unless there is sufimpossible to make a fine article with them. The instant cream or fresh but- the seed and give the young plants a ter comes in contact with them, they good start, while the chances are that take all the life and fine flavor out of in cold soil the seed will fail to gerathe fresh article, For instance, a innte.

has been used in the dairy for many eggs in a year. Some will do better seasons to cover the pans of milk, than this. One dollar a year will sup- will deaden the cream as fast as it rises ply the hen with ample food, and less on the surface of the milk, so that good butter cannot be made of it. An them. At ten cents a dozen, the hen old churn that smells strong from age pays for her feed and she will rear a will rob the butter of half its value. erood of ten or twelve chicks. This is Milk as it comes from the cow is rich in high flavors, but of an exceeding perishable nature. To hold those flavors, everything with which it comes in contact must be as cool and cleau and fresh as possible up to the time the bargain is struck with the mer-

The first necessity is that the stables

are clean, with no smell of rotting manure about them. Then use nicely

scoured tin buckets to milk in. Hurry

the milk out of the stable, or away from the cows, and set it immediately for creaming in caus or pans that are perfectly clean, and covered not with wood, but with sheets of scoured tin. The can that holds the cream must be scalded in hot water every time it is emptied, so that no particle of the old batch can get into the new. No churn should be used more than two seasons, unless made of metal or kept immacu-lately clean. In this respect the churn is the most dangerous of all the dairy utensils, and must be aired as much as possible up to the point of cracking it with too much drying out. Let the sun shine into it often. While no one should ever put the bare hands to but-ter, it must be manipulated. To do this, the best implements are two flat paddles, made of hard wood. The table on which the butter is worked is easily kept clean, and should also be made of hard wood. But the point of fatal error with many farmers' wives is that they will not pack and market the butter in the best shape to get good prices for it. The trouble usually comes from meking the butter at odd times, and having no regular time for taking it to town, intead of first determining on what days of the mouth shipments can be made, and then regulate everything to that end. Butter should always be delivered within two weeks of the time the milk came from the cow; oftener if possible. Cream can be held from four to six days, depending on how cold it is kept and ow sweet it was when taken from the Never let it get too old, or all your hopes for good quality and high

price will be crushed. The farm output of butter will hard ly be large enough to warrant using There is need in our farming rota- the ordinary butter tubs, and that is tion to use more fully the leguminous | not the best shape to sell farm butter. By all means put it into one pound or lupines, etc. These plants not only two pound cakes, and press ridges furnish with hay and corn a more across the top of each pat with the complete ration for feeding stock than hay and corn alone, but they also get some of the paraffin paper to wrap hay and corn alone, but they also get some of the paraffin paper to wrap furnish a means of improving the land the prints in, or use cheesecloth. Do in a manner that can not be done not use old cloths, even though thorwithout them except by buying ex- oughly clean. What you buy for this pensive fertilizers. There is nothing purpose will not cost a quarter of a that furnishes a better preparation cent to the pound of butter, while it for a good crop of corn or potatoes or almost any other crop than a good clover sod; where land is too poor to ness in this regard sharpens the appearance.

> PARM AND GARDEN NOTES. Disbudding is generally better than rubbing off small fruits later.

One of the best ways of increasing and threshed; but a large part of the the appetite of a horse is to change his

in our city markets comes from Cana-da and various European countries self sell a bad individual for a good

It is said on good authority that oats cut and cured when the seed is in the milk stage are excellent feed for milch Good individuality in a horse will

always sell, and where it is combined with speed and breeding it will sell for Many farmers do not know that trees

pods and seriously damages the crop in many cases. It is now well under-can be starved as well as stock. It is stood that this disease is caused by a not enough to plant an orchard, you must care for it.

Horse-breeding is profitable to those who cater to the wants of their local markets instead of trying to raise stock

Not many home growers know how supply of them. Rally, then, all ye much satisfaction can be found in even patriotic farmers, and save us from a small frame of lettuce and radishes. These vegetables are easily forced.

For oats, rye and grass nitrate of soda applied just as the growth begins in spring is very beneficial; 300 to 400 pounds per acre should be applied.

Quinine, judiciously administered, is a great remedy for a horse seized with a sudden cold or faver. It is equally efficacious for man, horse or

tance from market where the growing of peas and beans to be threshed and layers. Attempts at decreasing the sold dry would prove an important size of the comb have hitherto resulted addition to the marketable products in a deterioration in the laying powers and a valuable addition to the farm of the birds.

Sheep should be led and not driven. A shepherd in the old country never Whether a large or small amount of and follow bim, hence the importance

The Hollanders have simply two S. Hardin in the American Agricultu-rist. The limit usually runs from ten to twenty-five cents a pound, while to difference in soils, the large being raised on rich, strong lands, and the small on the poorer.

The secret of pruning is never to permit a useless limb to grow. The orchardist who follows this method will find the present a busy season. When the trees are examined for bores, pinch out all excessive growth.

On the Continent dandelions are largely grown for salad. The kind most esteemed is that known as the French Large Leaved. When well blanched it resembles lettuce, being

Nothing will be gained by planting ficient warmth in the soil to germinate

TEMPERANCE.

That was a good point which was made by Charles H. Litchman, when he asked the workingmen, to whom he spoke, whether they really loved the saloon keeper's wives and daughters better than they did their own; and if they did not, he wanted to know how it happened that they spent their money to buy scalakin cloaks for the wives and daughters of the saloon keepers while their own went in reas.

"Is this the way to the poorhouse?" asked one man of another, as he pointed in a certain direction. "No, but this is," answersel the other, as he pointed to a whisky flask sticking out of the inquires poaket. The answer was surely very correct. The whisky bottle is what drives many people to the poorhouse. It makes them neglect their business; it steals their carning; it gives them bad habits; it clothes them and their children in rags, and robathem of their daily irread. Yes, and at last it robs them of their very souls.

No sations referen seep appears. It is reported that Postmaster General Bissell has determined that no man shall be appointed a postmaster who is in any way connected with the retail liquor basiness, whether as proprietor or barkesper. He says that he has reached the conclusion that a saloon is not a good place for educating a person to handle postal business, though be has no trouslad rule barring the appointment of those who have been connected with the liquor business. He said "We have appointed men as postmaster who permitted bars in their hotels, though not interested themselves, but we prefer not. It is not a temperance question nor a moral question, it's a business question purely, and the post-office department is a business institution. From my observation and experience I am convinced that any man directly or indirectly interested in the liquor business is in a measure unfitted by his occupation, and that his interest in that business necessarily interferes with a luli and capable discharge of his official duties in any branch of the postal service."—Picayune.

MOODY ON WRISEY.

Mr. Moody, in one of his recent great meetings in Washington, preaching from the text, "Be not deceived; God is not mooked. For whatsoever a man shall sow that also shall he reap," referred to whisky by way of litustration. He said:

"You cannot sow whisky without reaping drunkards. A man cannot sell whisky without reaping drunkenness. It I sold a drink of whisky to a man, that man would sell a drink of the same to my son or one of my kinsmen, and I would surely reap what I had sown. No man who sells whisky is pure and happy. He has a skoleton in the closet somewhere. He has some relative who is a drunkard. I do not say this to denouse the saloon keeper, I simply want to remonstrate with them and plead with them to quit the business. Don't sell out. Don't sell the stuff. Knock out the bung and let it waste. Don't let any man talk to me about his Christianity while he has connection with the traffic. No man has ever been in the business but why has been cursed for it in various ways. No man should rent his property, at no matter how high a figure, for a saloon. The man who doe's this will reap just as surely as the man who sells the whisky. I am talking facts, not postry. I once knew a man who rented property to a runseller, because the temptation of the rent was too much for him to withstand, and all the sons of the renter, four of them, died drunkards. Let us see what kind of seed we are sowing."

A Belgian paper publishes a carious table respecting the accidents of workingmen for which indemnity claims were made in 1893. Classified according to the days of the week on which they occurred, these accidents were distributed as follows: Mondays, 840 cases; Tuesdays, 750 cases; Wednesdays, 742 cases; Thursdays, 691 cases; Fridays, 712 cases; Saturdays, 811 cases; Sundays, 316 cases.

The striking thing is the great number of Monday victims, a consequence, that paper says, not of the resting, but of their Sunday drinking. By Thursday the effect of Sunday drinking, Bas been reduced to a minimum, and even unlucky Friday has a far better immunity than blue Monday. Saturday accidents are numerous, but this fact is said by the Belgian Labor Bureau to be due to the unusual number of falls from stairways and windows and ladders incident to the Saturday eleaning-up. Taking the country through the Belgian journal estimates that upward of 600 accidents happened to workingmen on Mondays and Tuesdays, don solely to the influence of Sunday drink. This is an important consideration hearing upon the question of employers liability for such accidents. Must they indomnify the lintemperate as well as the abstemious? If they are bound to pay for accidents, should they not have the right of supervising the habits of their workingmen so as to guard their safety and their own pockets? The striking thing is the great number of

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. The Twenty-ninth Anniversary of the National Temperance Society, Major-General O. O. Howard, President, was recently held in the Broadway Tabernacle, New York City. The annual report was presented by J. N. Stearns, the Corresponding Secretary, Mr. Stearns and

Stearns said:

"We passed our twenty-ninth mile post to-day in our march towards final victory. We are somewhat foot-shore, a little leg-weary, have been obliged to slow up a little for 'breakers ahead,' but, though somewhat eat down, are not discouraged or dismayed. It has been a year of difficulty and triumph. The Lord of Hosts has been with us, and we reloge in His strength. Stearns said :

rejoice in His strength.

This afternoon at our twenty-ninth anand christian philanthropist, Major-General
O. O. Howard, as our President for the com-

O. O. Howard, as our President for the coming year, and received reports of all departments of our work.

"Thirty new publications have been issued, making 2082 on our list. 28,459,861
pages have been printed during the year.

The receipts have been \$43,166,15, of which
\$31,443,82 are for publications, and \$11,
322,30 for donations, legacies and interest or
invested funds.

"Our missionary work assumes larger proportions every year, covering the nation and

"Our missionary work assumes larger proportions every year, covering the nation and extending it into foreign lands. The publication and circulation of the literature is very largely a missionary work. The great majority of temperance publications never pay the cost of manufacture in dollars and cents. Our great missionary work is among the colored people of the Southern States We have several colored missionaries constantly at work among their own people preaching, lecturing, visiting homes, distributing literature, and in every way possible teaching the principles of total abstinence.

tributing itterature, and in every way possible teaching the principles of total abstinence.

"It was my privilege, last March, to visit many large colored institutions in Virginia, North Carolina, Seuth Carolina, Georgia and Florida, and to address large audiences of colored people in clurches and schools, and I was greatly gratified to see the wonder ful progress made and the knowledge and conviction they have in regard to the evil nature of the drink. In all these great schools and colleges they are studying the nature and affects of alcohol upon the human system, and even children understand that alcohol is a poison, and not fit for the healthy human system.

"I had the pleasure during my visit to Charlesion and Columbia, S. C., to see the workings of the Dispensary Law of that State and measure the pulse of public opinion in regard to it. I visited the dispensaries where liquor is sold in bottles to overybody who came, had an interview with Governor Tillman, conversed with leading men of all parties and denominations, and was with the constables in a raid upon four of five "blind tigers" in Charleston, where liquor was illegally sold. Of course we could not find any of the liquor, for, as in Malne, Iowa and other prohibitory Status, they had secret hiding places underground, emberrances passages and out of way places where they could put the stuff when called upon by the constables.

"There were some good points about the law as with all other laws in overy other State where a number of prohibitory clauses are stateched, but it gave the sauction, protection and seatontation of the State to the unsincess. There are no visible reliable ovidences that the volume of drink or

tection and statemation of the State to the business. There are no visible reliable ovidences that the volume of drink or dronkardness was in any way diminished throughout the State. Liquor was stored in private bouses in great abundance. The supreme Court, however, declared the law unconstitutional, and for the present the ghost of State courtoil of the liquor traffic is laid away to rest with bardly a chance of resurrection.

Favorite Song of the West Point Cadets,

The "cadet band" during the summer of 1864 was an unusually good one. There were a number of fine vocalists in the first, or senior class, and excellent "soloists" on the vio-lin, guitar and banjo. The banjoist especially was a born minstrel, and ould doubtless have done well in professional burnt cork.

But cadet songs were few in number. "Benny Havens O" was the only one heard in those days. We only one heard in those days. We sang the army songs, "When This Cruel War is Over," "Red, White and Blue," "Rally Round the Flag," "Kingdom Coming," and later "Tramp, Tramp" and Millard's stirring "Flag of the Free," as the war drew to its close. What seemed to be needed was a new cadet song.

Plebes had to contribute to the general amusement then as they do

general amusement then as they do now, and one evening in camp a young fellow from the Mississippi Valley gave us a song, with a catching air and chorus, he called "Ora Lee." I afterward knew a Mississppi steamer to have the same name, but never met any one else who sang or knew the song. The chorus ran:

Ora Lee, Ora Lee, maid of golden hair; Sunshine came along with thee and swal-lows in the air.

The whole corps took it up before many days, but no one fancied it more than our banjoist, "Pomp," who one evening soon afterward favored the camp with new words to the air of "Ora Lee," beginning:

We've not much longer here to stay, Only a month or two; When we'll throw our old gray clothes

away, And don the army blue, Chorns.

Army blue, army blue, we'll don the army blue, We'll bid farewell to eadet gray and don the army blue.

Then the band learned it as a marchng tune, and at the "last parade" of the class of '65 in the following June, played it as the graduating quickstep for the first time, in place of the old, "I See Them on Their Winding Way" and "The Dashing White Sergeant,

"Ora Lee," as a song, seems to have been lost entirely. "Army Blue" is known all over the United States.— Captaiu King, in Youth's Companion.

A Girl's Heroism.

A correspondent of the London News gives the following story : "The Hamdie Kurds fell on Herfey, an Arme nian village, and asked that the beau-tiful daughter of the priest be deliv-ered to them. The girl, hearing that the villagers really intended to deliver her to them in order to get rid of their barbarities, hid herself, and at night succeeded in making her way, with her brother, toward Russian territory. When the Kurds heard of this escape they followed them, and overtook them in the mountains. The brother and sister defended themselves from be-hind a rock until they had fired all their cartridges but two. The sister then threw herself into the arms of her brother, and begged him to shoot her with one of the cartridges, so that she might not fall into the hands of the Kurds, nor see the death of her brother, and that with the second he should deliver himself also from the hands of the Kurds. This was done. The sister was killed, but the brother was taken half dead and delivered to the Turkisb authorities, and is now in prison."

Croup Said to Be Contagious.

Bacteriologist Herman M. Riggs made a report to the Health Board of New York City of the result of the bacteriological examination into 263 cases of so-called membranous croup. He said: "The observations which have been made, I believe, justified this department in considering socailed membranous croup as laryngea diphtheria." He recommended, therefore, that membranous croup be included in the list of contagious diseases concerning which reports are required from physicians. The recom-mendation will be adopted.—Chicago

STAMPED OUT blood-poisons of every name and nature, by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It rouses every organ into healthy action, purifies and enriches the blood, and through it cleanses and renews the whole system. All Blood, Skin, and Bcalp Discoses, from a common blotch or eruption to the worst Scrofula are cured by it. For Tetter, Saltrheum, Eczema, Erysipelas, Bolls, and Carbuncles, the "Discovery" is a direct remedy.



Mrs. Caroline Week.

Lev. of Carney, Balderin Co., Ald., writes:

"I suffered for one
quarter of a century
with "fever-sore" (ulcer)
on my leg and ecuematous cruptions and gave
up all hope of ever being
well again. But I am
happy to say that your
Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery made s
complete cure of my allments, although I had
iried different doctors and almost all known
remedies without effect.

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RADWAY'S READY RELIEF Will Afford Instant Ease.

INTERNALLY—A half to a teaspoonrul in half a tumbler of water will in a few
minutes cure Cramps, Spasons, Sour Stomach,
Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousiass,
Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Darrhoea, Colle,
Fiatulency and all internal pains.
There is not a remedial arout in the world
that will cure Fover and Agus and all other
Mararious, Hillions and other fevere, aldel by
RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RAOWAY'S READY RELIEF.

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Plimsoll's Mark.

cle; to the left are the private Lloyd

acasurements and marks. In Eng-

A Use for Halt Burned Carbons,

The next time you get near one of There is already a demand for the the big ocean greyhounds, or, in fact, unused and half burnt carbons from any of the ocean going craft, look along her side just above the water cred that carbon is a cure for conline and about the center you will see sumption, and it is a well known fact peculiar mark which looks as though | that men who work in carbon factoit might have been made by an inebri-ated cobra. This is known as "Plim-soll's mark." Load a ship so that this up and the particles inhaled does not soll's mark." Load a ship so that this is below water, and if she sinks you can collect no insurance. It is the danger mark. It is an outcome of marrine insurance, and the regulation has undoubtedly saved many million dollars' worth of property and many lives. Weighted below it a vessel is loggy and unbuoyant; in a storm she could not ride the waves easily, and would be likely to founder. The Plimsoll mark is simply a bisected circle; to the left are the private Lloyd

It is stated by authorities in naval land these are regarded very closely; architecture that a steel vessel can in America we are more lax.—New earry twenty per cent. more than an York Mail and Express.

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indigestion bad taste in the mouth foul breath loss of appetite

sallow skin pimples torpid liver. depression of spirits

when these conditions are caused by constipation; and constipation is the most frequent cause of all of them.

One of the most important things for everybody to learn is that constipation causes more than half the sickness in the world; and it can all be prevented. Go by

Write to B. F. Allen Company, 365 Canal street, New York, for the little book on Constitution (its causes consequences and correction); sent free. If you are not within reach of a druggist, the pills will be sent by mail, 25 cents.

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h. Former price, \$35.00. First cyms, first served.

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