Various elegant preparations have superseded the coarse unquents and salves of former times. It would be impossible in our limited space to give a just idea of the wonderful improvements that have been made in this branch of pharmacy. Perhaps one of the most notable improvements is the preparation of an animal fat, called lanoline, which is now used as the basis of a large number of oint-

Unlike lard, which has generally been employed for this purpose, it never turns rancid; and it has the valuable property of being readily absorbed by the skin, and penetrating with friction to its deeper layers; therefore, it becomes a most efficient for conveying medicines through the skm. When mixed with mercury and rubbed into the pores, it has caused the peculiar metallic taste of the drug to be perceptible in the mouth three minutes after its application. In its impure crude form, this fat was known to the ancient Greeks, and employed by them in medicine, being extracted from the wool of The chemist has now purified it, and made it one of the most useful agents that we possess for applying medicines to the skin.—Chambers's

## Ainminum Watches,

The latest fad of the Parisian swells is the aluminum timepiece. They are very light in weight, but a trifle more than the works. The cases are in a dull black color-very effective. Some are open faced, some are open in a small three-quarter-inch disk in the center, with small gilt hands on the black face of the watch, but they are in all sorts of inlaid decoration in colorings, and the best of it is they are very reasonable in price.

It is the custom at the gay capital for the gentry to carry this timepiece in the right hand trousers pocket along with the keys, coin, matchbox and other paraphernalia of the masculine pocket. It is, moreover, the wont the pocket with great show of unperturbability and bring forth the watch, of which the material is unscratchable, from among the other articles, glance at the time and carelessly replace it with an air of certainty in its infallibility. - Clothier and Furnisher.

A NO-TO-BAC MIRACLE, PHYSICAL PERFECTION PREVENTED BY THE USE OF TOBACCO.

An Old Timer of Twenty-three Years' Tobacco Chewing and Smoking Cured, and Gains Twenty Pounds in Thirty Days.

LARE GENEVA, Wis., July 21-Special .-The ladies of our beautiful little town are making an interesting and exciting time for tobacco-using husbands, since the injurious effects of tobacco and the case with which it can be cured by a preparation called No-To-Bac, have been so plainly demonstrated by the cure of Mr. F C. Waite. In a written statement he says: "I smoked and chewed tobacco for twenty-three years, and I am sure that my case was one of the worst in this part of the country. Even after I went to bed at night, if I woke up I would want to chew or smoke. It was not only killing me but my wife was also alling from the injurious effects. Two boxes of No-To-Bac cured me, and I have no more desire for tobacco than I have to jump out of the window, I have gained twenty pounds in thirty days, my wife is well, and we are indeed both happy to say that No-To-Bac is truly worth its weight in gold' to us."

The cure and improvement in Mr. Waite's case is looked upon as a miracle—in fact, it is the talk of the town and county, and it is users will be using No-To-Bac within a few weeks. The peculiarity about No-To-Bac as a patent medicine is that the makers, the Sterling Remedy Company, No. 45 Randolph street, Chicago, absolutely guarantee the use of three boxes to cure or refund the money, and the cost, \$2.50, is so triffing as compared with the expensive and unnecessary use of tobacco that tobacco-using husbands have no good excuse to offer when their wives insist upon taking No-To-Bac and getting results in the way of pure, sweet breath, wonderful improvement in their mental and physical condition, with a practical revitalization of their nicotized nerves.

Wroming sheep and wool are being exported to England,

Dr. Klimer's Swam-Root cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y. Watermelous lately sold for sixteen cents a hundred in New Orleans .

The Ladies.

The pleasant effect and perfect safety with which ladies may use the California liquid lax ative, Syrup of Figs, under all condition makes it their favorite remedy. To get the true and genuine article, look for the name of the California Fig Syrup Co., printed near the bottom of the package.

The California Mid-Winter Exposition has ust given the John P. Lovell Arms Co., of Soston, the highest award and Gold Medal for

Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Crosp Care Should be in every medicine closet. It cures the worst of coughs and colds, and does not rause nauses. Worts. Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is taken internally. Price 75c.

Hala's Honey of Horehound and Tar re-lieves whosping cough.

Pike's Toothacke Drops Cure in one minute Kari's Clover Host, the great blood purifier, rives freshness and clearness to the complex-on and cures constitution, 25 cts., 50 cts., \$1. if afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water, Druggists sell at 25c per bottle

In Hot Weather

nething is needed to keep up the appetite, ist digestion and give good, healthful up. For these purposes Hood's Sarsana-a is peculiarly adapted. As a blood pur-

lood's Sarsa-Assessa ures filer it has no equal, nucl it is chiefly by its power to make pure blood that it has won such fame as a cure for scrofula, sait rhoun and other similar diseases. Get Hood's.





A horse that is addicted to rolling and getting cast should wear a halter with a ring fastened to the top between the ears. Snap a rope or strap in this so he cannot lay his head down flat, and thus tied there will be no

STIMULANTS FOR FLOWERS,

One of the best stimulants that can be given to pot plants, especially palms and ferns, is soot water. Tie a quantity of soot in a coarse muslin bag, attaching a heavy stone to it, so that it will sink; let this soak for several days in a tub of water and then let it stand a day or two until quite clear. One quart of soot to seven gallons of water is quite sufficient. It renders the foliage more vivid, as well as stimulating growth. - Detroit Face

EXPERIMENTS IN KERPING EGGS.

The New York experiment station has been experimenting in keeping The eggs were all wiped when fresh, with a rag saturated with some antiseptic and packed tightly in salt, bran, etc. Eggs packed during April and May with salt, and which had been wiped out with cottonseed oil, to which had been added boric scid, kept from four to five months with a loss of nearly one-third, the quality of those saved not being good. Those packed in bran, after the same preliminary handling, were all spoiled after four months. Eggs packed in salt during March and April, after wiping with vaseline, to which salicylie acid had been added, kept four or five months without loss, the quality after four months being much superior to ordinary. Temperature of box varied little from sixty degrees Fahrenheit, and each box was turned over once every two days. Little difference was observed in the keeping of the fertile and unfertile eggs, and no difference was noticeable in the keeping qualities of eggs from different -Orange Judd Farmer.

THE MILK TEST. cock test must be expanded in application so as to cover five things: apparatus, the acid, the sample the of this fungus, no doubt. manipulation, the operator. These five things include everything pertaining to the test as a machine, the test leads her sister States in enacting a law requiring those who buy milk by the test to make sure that the test bot ties are correctly calibrated and gradnated. As the invention is not patented anyone can make the apparatus, and the test bottles have been thrown upon the market with no guarantee that they are correct. Patrons have been condemned for selling inferior milk with no evidence against them but the test bottle and no guarantee that

the test bottle itself was correct. The new law makes it imperative that each creameryman and all persons horse has attained his sixth year, testing milk for others, shall procure the test has the burden of proof. He By hurdling and letting the stock testing; the other was helpless unless hogs without very much extra labor. he could prove fraud. Now the person making the charge must support it with evidence and if the evidence is the milk test he must substantiate the accuracy of his test. -Orange Judd

HOW TO MAKE A SELF-CLEANING CISTERN. Soft water for washing purposes is a necessity. To meet this necessity cisterns of various kinds are built, but the dust lodging on the roof, tosubstances whirled about by the wind, will be carried by the water into the cistern. Unless it cistern. Unless it is frequently cleaned, this fouls the water and gives it a bad odor. The following is a description of a plan for a cistern so aroverflow pipe, instead of simply entering the cistern at the surface of the water in the usual way, been deposited. As the substances digest it usefully. that are washed from the roof into the ground is of firm texture it is not | fed and cared for. necessary to brick up the sides, but intended size of the eistern. Dig this eistern six inches smaller on all sides, thus leaving a shelf on which to place the covering stones three feet below the surface to be out of the way of the rost. Cover it by laying on opposite sides of this shelf two long flat stones, eighteen mehes apart. Then lay two other stones across the ends of these, and a man hole eighteen inches square will be left. It is now ready for plastering. Use portland cement, one part of cement to two of fine, clean sand, giving the sides a any other method of handling it. good layer clear up to the cover, the leader from the roof having been in. ties of plant food, even the most unscrted in or near the top. Now dig a productive, and crops require but lit-drain from some convenient point of the. The reason why some soils are so

crib of plank over the man-hole, through which it may be entered by means of a small ladder; then cover

with earth, rounding it well up. If a pump is used the suction pipe should be furnished with a strainer, further trouble.-American Agricul- and should reach to within a foot of the bottom of cistern. Where a cistern can be built directly under the kitchen it is very convenient to connect it with a pump over the kitchen sink. The capacity of a citern may be approximately ascertained by al-lowing seven gallons to the cubic foot. Or, if it is round, multiply the diameter by the average depth, in feet, and the product by five and one-half. The result will be the capacity in gallons .-- American Agriculturist.

> FARM AND GARDEN NOTES. Slow milking is injurious to the cow.

Milk rapidly.

The Pekin is generally esteemed the most profitable variety of duck. Lead a cow rather than drive her. Gentleness should be the watchword to the dairy stable.

The aim in breeding should be towards a higher standard in order to compensate for the deterioration in

Make up your mind to have better roads this summer between your farm and the station from which you do your shipping.

It is very certain that the butter must come from the food and that the better the food the more butter a cow will give. Experience has shown that corn meal is the best food for rich milk.

The man who makes it a rule to milk his cows in the stable is the one who has the least trouble with them. It takes but a minute to put them in and turn them out, and this time is

Turkeys, as a rule, do best to have their own way in nesting, setting and caring for their young, but the older ones are likely to become so gentle fowls or from those on different rations. | and obedient as to conform cheerfully to the feeder's plan.

The cracking of the fruit of pears, In practice it is found that the Bab- Beauty and the White Doyenne, is caused by a fungus. Spraying, as now generally practiced, will make an end

For a small lawn the best invigorator is a gill of nitrate of sods once a week in a pail of water, applied with as an operation, and the tester. Iowa a watering pot, over an area of 100 square feet. The grass will quickly respond to such treatment.

When the sheep go to pasture, a place should be provided for the lambs in which they can enter and get a little grain food. This helps them very much and will add fully a fourth to their growth during the summer.

Don't overload young horses. If there is a heavy load to be hauled use the older animals, remembering that the bone and muscle are not properly developed and set until after the

The head of the gander is somewhat of the Dairy Commissioner a certified coarser than that of the goose and his test bottle and the Dairy Commissioner | cry is harsher. There is no difference is required to furnish one bottle cer- in the form or plumage of the two tified to be correct, at cost price. In sexes, and, as a rule, the gauder is case of controversy, the one who makes distinguished only by his pugnacity.

must prove his test to be correct, and eat down a portion of the field at a cannot secure conviction otherwise. time, pasture can be made to go further This is right. Before this it was a than by the common method. This one-sided affair. One party did all the plan can be followed with sheep and

When a mare refuses to dry or ceress her offspring a little flour or meal sprinkled upon it will sometimes attract her kindly to it, but should this fail the foal must be dried by rubbing with soft flannel and induced to

In raising turkeys this year remember that the big ones are no longer in demand, and can only be sold at a reduction. Birds ranging from ten to fifteen pounds, at five months, are the

If you have not a sufficient number of sows, or cows or mares to pay for keeping a thoroughbred male yourself, get some of your neighbors to join you ranged as to avoid this difficulty. The in the purchase of one. A joint ownership of this sort is better than to be all the time paying out large service fees.

The meal of whole ears of corn is continues down the inner surface and quite as digestible as that of the opens near the bottom. Then, when ground grain if it is finely ground and ever the cistern fills with water and fed with cut hay. About six quarts a overflows, the surplus enters the dis- day of this meal is sufficient for an orcharge pipe at the bottom, thus carry- dinary cow, but that may be increased whatever sediment may have as the cow may be found to eat and

There is no farm so small but that the cistern always settle gradually to live stock of some sort could add to the bottom, each hard rain that fills it the profit derived from it. If you to overflowing forces them into the can do nothing more, try a single discharge pipe and carries them off to dairy cow as an experiment. Very the drain. Such foul sediment forms often one cow well kept pays much a good nest for disease germs. Where better than a half dozen indifferently

The stockman who feeds a ton of the cement may be inid directly on the earth. Begin by laying out a cirmanure, solid and liquid, is saved. ele about a foot larger across than the have \$12.45 worth of fertility in the manure, solid and liquid, is saved, manure. If the same is fed to growsize down three feet, then dig the ing stock he will have about ninety per cent. of the fertility, and to a dairy cow more than seventy-five per cent.

If you are growing clover for seed, you can predispose the plant toward seed production by pasturing sheep upon the field. They will keep it cropped close to the ground, and if this is done through the earlier part of the season, the seed crop will be heavier from the later growth than by

All soils contain enormous quantidischarge, and lay the overlow pipe by | barren is that the essential elements, begining at the bottom of the cistorn, often abundant in them, are not in passing it out near the top. It may such form as to be available. By be made of common round two-inch thorough working of the soil to a good drain tile, having that part which is depth the farmer can do much to im in the cistern well covered with ce- prove the condition of things.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

WASHING AND CLEANING GLOVES, The so-called washing gloves are an excellen, choice for utility purposes all summer, as they can be cleaned once and again by washing them in water that is more than warm, but not scalding hot, using a bit of pure white

soap in the process. It is best to wash them upon the hands, as the chamois is less likely to shrink in drying. Wash and then rinse in clear water, and dry by rubbing with a Turkish or other soft, rough towel. For kid gloves of light color, that are but slightly soiled, but not stained, there is no better mode of freshening than to wind a bit of oiled silk around the finger, rubbing vigorously to remove all traces of the mar. Any woman who tests this easy way of cleaning kid gloves will be sure to keep thereafter a strip of silk in her possession. A quarter or even an eighth of a yard is enough to purchase at once, as in fancy dry goods houses, where it is sold, it is kept moist in a large roll and is thus very pliable. Moisten the silk, however, when using. -New York Bening Post.

APRONS.

Much may be said of the indispensable article known as apron, viewing it from the ornamental as well as useful point. The scope of the latter is great, including the housekeeper, nurse, waitress, dressmaker and the clerk, the various styles of each being

unique and pretty.

The housekeeper's apron is generally of lawn, named or dimity, of twothirds length and trimmed with a hem four inches deep, surmounted by tucks. Feather stitching may be added either in flax or cotton, or the ready-made may be bought by the piece of twelve yards. The belt may be feather stitched. A square pocket laid in a double box-plait on the right side is indispensable, and may finished by a dainty little bow of the same material.

For the nurse and waitress, the aprons are usually of lawn or cambric, and the plainer the better. Both me sufficiently full to almost meet at the back, and in length reach nearly to the bottom of the skirt. Sometimes embroidery is put between the tucks that surmount the hem.

Striped and checked ginghams are relegated to the kitchen. These are made up in two breadths, simply hemmed and with a belt and string of the goods. Those trimmed with a bias band of the goods are a little more ornamental. Aprons of this sort are excellent for wear when sewing. The sewing apron proper has a gored front and side pieces in onepiece style, the latter meeting at the back after forming a curve below the waist line, and fastening with one button. The waist or bib is fitted with two darts and the gored side seam, with two long tabs passing to the back of the neck, where they button. The large pocket is placed at a convenient distance for the hands in the outer front, and stitched down the middle to form two divisions .- Home

RECIPES.

Lobster Cutlets-Mince a pound of obster small (the canned may be used), season with salt, white pepper, two ounces of melted butter, two beaten eggs and enough fine, sifted breadcrumbs to make it cling together. Shape in the form of cutlets; dip in crumbs, then in egg and again in crumbs, and fry in hot drippings. These are very palatable with green peas or tomato sauce.

Chopped Omelet and Egg-Have your round steak chopped very fine and freed from skin and sinews; season with salt, cayenne and minced parsley and onion (a teaspoonful of each of the two latter to a pound of steak), add the beaten yolk of an egg, and make into small flat cakes. Fre in drippings until cooked through and browned on both sides; pour over the gravy, and crown each with a poached

Potato Omelet-Take a pint of cold mashed potatoes and heat over the fire with two tablespoonsful of sweet cream, beating with a fork until smooth and light. Add four besten eggs, pepper, salt and a little nutmeg, and press through a sieve; beat one tablespoonful of butter in a saucepan and cook half of this mixture like an omelet. It is delightful with bacon or ham cut in thin rashers and fried

Spanish Ragout-Fry in butter a minced Spanish onion or an equal amount of white onions; add a green pepper minced fine without the seeds, and sprinkle these over six large tomatoes that have been sliced and fried. Put a posched egg for each person on top and pour around a cream sauce, made by adding cream or milk thickened with flour to the butter, in the pan in which the tomatoes were fried. There is no more delightful hot-weather appetizer than this.

Shrimp Salad—Shrimp salad is a useful and pretty dish. Shell a sufficient quantity of freshly broiled prawus, taking care to preserve the coral, which put aside for garnishing presently. Pile up the prawns in the centre of a dish, pour over them a thick mayonnaise sauce in which a sheet of gelatine has been dissolved. This causes it to adhere better. Round the base of the pyramid, arrange a ring of capers, next these a ring of yolk of egg which has been rubbed through a sieve, then a ring of chopped white of egg. Garnish with sprays of chervil and sprinkle the top the pyramid with the coral Shrimp, lobster or remains of cold salmon can be utilized in this way.

A Very Curious Discovery,

A colored boy made a very curious discovery a few days ago on the banks of a creek near Bay Bity, Tenn. He observed a large frog carrying a piece of paper in its mouth disappear in a The boy dug after him, and was surprised to find a circular nest filled with paper balls. Singularly enough, each of these pieces of paper was a newspaper clipping and contained poetry. Those who understand the habbits of the frog say this is sim-ply a coincidence.—New York Mail and Express.

The Princess of Wales has started again the sensible fashion of wearing the two-button glove for summer.

TEMPERANCE.

LIQUOR AND LABOR. "In one of the towns of Illinois a banker put his private mark on the money he paid out on Saturday night to the wage-workers of the town who patronized his bank; and on Monday night, of the '700 paid out, and marked privately, over \$300 had come back to him from the salcous of that town! There is nothing that cramps, belitties and dwark the possibilities of the labor movement in America like the salcous,"—Frances E. Williard.

WORK BRUELATION.

The citizens and free men of Canton Urf., in Switzerland, have lately intro the ed a special clause into their code to this effect. Any hotel-keeper or inn-keeper who gives his customers sufficient intoxicating liquor to render them unconscious, or unable to walk straight or steadily home, shall be obliged to afford them a bod for the night, and adequate board and lodging till such time as they are completely recovered. No fee, cost or charge shall be made by the said hotel-keeper for the said board and lodging.—The Constitution.

Constitution.

In the lale of Man the burning question of the hour is that of fluor licensing. For several years illicit sale of fluor in boarding-houses has been winked at by the authorities, until it has been assumed by many as a right. The Governor now proposes to grant boarding-house keepers leave to supply visitors with bear at dinner and supper only. The bill, however, contains regulations and conditions of such a nature that interested parties demur to necepting it. In the House of Keys the bill was passed, considerably amended, it being provided that permits should only be granted houses of over forty pounds annual value. Permits are only to take effect from May 1st to September 13th each year. The act is to continue in force for two years, and its operation is confined to Douglas. Nearly 300 houses are affected by the bill. The temperance party in the House offered a streamons but unavailing opposition.—The Christian.

In a suggestive editorial, entitled "Pemperance in Schools," the Good Templar Record, of Duncelin, urging the Importance of temperance instruction for the children, says:

"If we in New Zealand are to hold our position already gained in relation to the drink traffic, we shall have to bestir ourselves in this matter of school teaching. There is a danger of feeling ourselves too sure of our victory, but we should learn to realize that we will never be safe without a watchful goard being kept at every point. One of the most important positions of defense lies in the minds of the children. If we succeed in having them imbued with the impregnable facts of the nature and effects of alcohol on the human body, and the body politic, that would be a source of strength we could not hope to establish by any other ve could not hope to establish by any other

What is thus urged as a fundamental need in New Zesland, is quite as important also for our country,—National Temperance Ad-

A misleading statement concerning a Report of the British Medical Association on the subject of temperance and health has been going the rounds of the press, to the effect that the relative longevity of abstainers is less than the free drinkers and the decidedly intemperate; also that Dr. Richardson had changed his views on the subject. Dr. Richardson was recently written to in relation to this absurdly improbable statement, and the rumor concerning himself, by Dr. W. V. R. Blighton, of Tonawanda, N. Y., and his reply is as follows:

"I have received your letter, and assure you that I have not changed my views in the least, and that my Cantor Lectures, I believe, stand on as firm a basis as ever. The table which you give in your letter relating to mortality under alcohol has been answered here most intily many times, and has, in fact, been discounced almost as many times, in regard to the false interpretation put upon it by Dr. Isambard Owen (the Secretary of the committee) himself. In plain words, that table conveyed an entire misrepresentation, its foundations were insufficient, and it was altogether inadequate. I have asked Dr. Ridge, the editor of the Medical Pioneer, to read the letter you have seat me, an I, if he sees well, to make it the subject of an elli-Ridge, the editor of the Medical Pioneer, to read the letter you have sent me, an i, if he sees well, to make it the subject of an eli-torial in his journal, walch shall be posted to you. I may add that in our Temperanea Hospital, where we use no algohol whatever, in a thousand cases annually of a severe kind, our results are most satisfactory. I shall deal with this matter in my next Asclepiad, where you will find, I hope, pleaty of facts in support of your views and prac-

THE DANKEL WAS NEVER EMPTY.

I was personally acquainted with a liquor dealer who on one occasion exhibited a barreri, and while doing so said: "I bought that barrel five years ago. It was full of the best of whisky when I bought it. I have been selling from it every day since. It is not empty yet, and I have not purchased a drop of that brand since the barrel came into my possession; and yet I have not put a drop of whisky in it in all these years." I was curious to know how he managed to work a miracle and inquired as to his method of procedure. He did not give me the recipe, but he stated that he had a prescription for making whisky, and for less than \$10 he had kept that barrelful of "the best" for five years. He bought the barrel when it was full of whisky and thus gained a right to have in on exhibition, so that whisky drinkers would see it and believe that he sold that brand. I came near forgetting to state that about a pint of his "prescription" would change a barreful of peaceable, well-lisposed water into the most successful ingredient for tangling the legs of poor humanity that was ever invented. tangling the legs of poor humanity that was

ever invented.

I have heard old topers assert that they could not be tooled on whisky, that they could tell the name of the brand by licking the cork of the bottle in which the walsky was contained; but here was an experience which gave the lie to all the drinkers I have conversed with, for after the barrel I speak of was emptted of its original contents it never again had a drop of the same quality of liquor inside of it, and yet the man who dropped in to that place for the aske of taking a glass of Noas Heddener's Bost never noticed the change when the original contents had given way for the "prescription." noticed the change when the original con-tents had given way for the "prescription."
They kept right on drinking at the same old stand, out of the same old barrel, and ben-zine, aquafortis, tannic acid, scapsuds, vitriol, and rain water—liquised as Noss Boddener's Best—went down the throats of the drinkers to assault the limings of their stomachs with malice aforethought and do untold damage to the inner man.—T Y. Powderly.

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES, Ninety-two per cent, of our crime is the result of intoxicating liquors. -- Carroll D,

Lord Hoseberry has assured a deputation of English temperance women that the Gov-erament will use its best sudeavors to pass the Veto bill this assion. Sir Andrew Clark, the general physician in the largest nospital in London, says that seven out of every ten person freated there owe there ill-health to drink.

The drinking habit is disappearing in Iceland, and with it crime. In 1890 only eight persons were imprisoned on the whole isl-and, the population of which is a little over 40,000.

Japan has been poculiarly blessed in temperance missionary work, says Sho Nemoto, Calls come from all the provinces for meet-ings and lectures, and young people especi-ally are earnest and interested.

A prominent physician of San Francisco ays: "No cigarette that I ever heard of is free from opinio. Beyond question the boy who smokes eighrettes stuate his growth, wrocks his nerves and weakens his heart and kidneys long before he reaches manhood." Ohio Wesleyan University at its recent commencement conferred upon Miss F. E. Willard the title Lf. D., in recognition of her statesmantice acting and her faestimable services for the purification of the laws of this country and their righteous enforcement.

forcement.

Miss Willard says: "I once asked Thomas A. Edison if he were a total abstainar, and when he told me that he was I said, 'May I inquire whether it was no no influence that made you so?' and he replied, 'No. I think made you so?' and he replied, 'No. I think made you so?" and no replied, 'No. I tutal it was because I feit that I had better use for my head.""

The Best Things to Eat

Are made with ROYAL BAKING POWDERbread, biscuit, cake, rolls, muffins, crusts, and the various pastries requiring a leavening or raising agent.

Risen with ROYAL BAKING POWDER, all these things are superlatively light, sweet, tender, delicious and wholesome.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER is the greatest of time and labor savers to the pastry cook. Besides, it economizes flour, butter and eggs, and, best of all, makes the food more digestible and healthful.

HOYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 108 WALL ST., NEW-YORK. Theory of American Storms.

Professor Colbert explains the origin of great storms that move across our country from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic seaboord on this theory:

The moist air from the Pacific, driven up the west slope of the Rockies by the rotation of the earth, is suddenly deprived of its moisture in cooler altitude. This drying of the air causes a change in specific gravity, and the disturbance produced at once results in a slight rotary current. The revolving mass of air moves on ward toward the east, its motion and size constantly increased by the sucking in of warm south winds on its forward edge. These currents from the south drop their moisture from contact with the colder revolving storm, and the sudden lightening of the air by the dropping of its moisture works like a stream on a mill wheel.

Thus the real cause of our great storms lie in the conditions met by these traveling whirlwinds in their regular journey across the country. If they are cold enough and meet with enough moist, hot air in their course they are set spinning with a velocity that makes a cyclonic storm. - Chicago Journal.

Men and Women With Horns,

Horny excrescences arising from the human head have not only occurred in this country, but have been fre-quently reported by English surgeons as well as those from several parts of continental Europe. In the Imperial Museum at Vienna, the British Mu-seum at London and the Vatican collection at Rome there are fine single specimens or whole collections of these curiosities. In an English local history (History of Cheshire) a woman is mentioned who had been afflicted with a tumor on her head for thirty-two years. Finally it became greatly enlarged and two horns grew out of it after she was past seventy years old. These wonderful horns, which are each within a fraction of eleven inches long and nearly two inches across at the base, are now in the famous Lonsdale collection in the British Museum. In the annals of the French Academy there is an account of one "Pietro le Diblo," who had three fully developed horns on his head; two as large as those of a good-sized ram, behind each ear, and one straight one, nine and a half inches long, growing from his forehead. -- St. Louis RepubSources of the Diamond Supply,

Until the early part of the eight-eenth century, the famous Golconda and other mines of India furnished the world's diamonds, but after that time for a long period the mines of Brazil became the great producers. Both localities are now nearly exhausted. Since the discovery of diamonds in South Africa in 1867, that region has produced more diamonds than the whole world during the two centuries preceding, the total yield of these mines being estimated at some 40,000,000 carsts or about eight tons, the aggregate value of the unout stones being more than \$250,000,000. In single years the African yield has exceeded 3,000,000 carats. Not more than eight per cent. of this product it is stated can be considered of the first water; about twelve per cent. is of the second water and twenty-five per cent, is of the third water, while the remainder is boart which is crushed to powder and used for cutting hard substances. This boart is distinct from the uncrystalline carbonado which is a cutting agent several times more valuable as obtained from the Brazilian mines. Diamonds have been found also in the Urals and in Australia while a few small crystals have been picked up in different parts of the United States. A locality in New South Wales is reported to have yielded 12,000 diamonds of which the largest have been cut into gems, weighing 34 and three carats respectively .- Atlanta Constitution.

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