An Accomplished Spider.

A writer in the Madagascar News speaking of the spiders of that island refers to a large one that "stretches its web from bank to bank of fair sized streams. It forms the foundation lines of its huge web of a beautiful golden-yellow silk, which is very strong. He has taken some of it and "twisting six or eight strands together found it so strong I could not break it." The same kind of spider may be met with in the open forest glades; its web when perfect being a most won-derful sight. The writer does not attempt to describe the spider, but it is probably a species of Nephila, a genus of large, beautifully marked spiders, which spin a web in forests, composed both of golden color and silver One American species occurs throughout the Southern States. -New York Independent.

The value of Irish exports in 1893 was \$1,622,235, and of imports, \$44, 694,730,

Hard Times.

It is not merely the fact that a million men are said to be out of work with consequent loss of time, place and money, that makes the times seem so tough, but there are other aggravations superadded, growing out of the willful neglect of so minn, that make the times seem hard, indeed. If better times were at hand and good places open to all that are now idle, there are thomsands who would betotally unfit to go to work by reason of the neglect of some infirmity which totally unfits them to seept a profered chance. What better opportunity could there be to get their physical condition in good shape than the enforced idleness gives them? To do so is making profit out of misfortune; not to do so is making beat times so much harder. It is poor logic to make anything had grow worse, and it is no economy at all to save expense by sacrificing health. A man wants brawn, muscle and brain in as nearly a perfect condition as le possible, to gain a vectory in the battle of life. It is mostly from a beginning in little things that the greater ones accumulate and are other aggravations superadded, growing life. It is mostly from a beginning in little things that the greater ones accumulate and finally overwhelm us. There is hardly one man who inbors with his muscles, from the skilled mechanic down to those who work with pick and shovel, but has some bodily allment neglected. What costly trifling it is, looked at from results. For example: the bones, joints, ligaments, tendons and muscles are all under constant strain from the nature and demands of their work. Aches and pains must ensue. These, neglected. nature and demands of their work. Aches and pains must ensue. These, neglected, soon reach the chronic stage of stiffened limbs from contracted muscles. How many old mechanics have bent backs and backaches we know. This is simply a condition of neglected lumbage, which had it been treated in time could have been cared in ten minutes by St. Jacobs Oil. This is also ture of all the minor aches and pains. So certain a cure ought certainly to be in every workingman's house to make hard times lighter.

Only twelve of the States have sufficient canvas to cover their militia.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free, Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

The United States army may be increased by 5000 men under existing laws.

How's This?

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

F. J. Grinker & Co., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Chepey for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to curry out any obligation made by their firm.

Warr & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohlo.

Ohio.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesals
Druggists, Toledo, Chio.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, actlag directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 78c, per bottle, Soldby all Druccists. Postimonials free.

A Reprieve of Ten Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflamma-tion, allays pain, cures wind colle. The, a bottle

PLEASANT, Wholesome. Speedy, for coughs a Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute. into the best of manure. Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complex-ion and cures constitution, 25 etc., 50 etc., 51.

HOOD'S IS

strength to resist had effects from the Grip, etc. Take it now and avoid the danger of serious illness. It may save you many dollars in doctors' bills. Be sure to get Hoop's and only Hoop's. "I can truly

Hood's Sarsaparilla ***** ures Carre

years past. I was all run down, my limbs swelled and my blood was in a very bad con-dition. Now I am free from neuralgia and better in every way." Mas. H. Coalman, Hume, N. Y. Be sure to get Hood's.



REVERSIBLE COLLAR COMPANY.

77 Franklin St., Naw York. 27 Kilby St., Boston. superior instruction, beginning the superior flustness Studies; Shorthand and Type English and Modern Languages; Franco. English and Modern Languages; Franco. Decisions but along the CATIO Parties of Catalyges. NO VACATION Positions obtained for competer study at Admission Classifier College Classifier of College Classifier of College Foughts on Street, COLLEGE Poughts opate, New York.

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OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 16 in 20 days. No pay till cured. Dn.J. STEPHERS, Lebanon, Onio.





A HINT TO PRUIT GROWERS.

The lesson for fruit growers to learn is that quality, not quantity, is want-ed. The markets, in their season, generally glutted with secondclass fruit, but the supply of a first-class article never equals the demand. Stand in any good commission house and watch the sales. The best goes and watch the sales. The best goes first and speedily—the last to go is the poorest stock, which buyers who cannot do better, or who have a chesp trade, must use. As in everything else, there is room at the top. —American Agriculturist.

BYE FOR GRAZING.

It is the general practice to row rye green it affords a very much greater quantity of food in a better condition, and injury from cattle trampling the soil in wet weather is avoided.

It is best to have the seed in a nar nclined to spread flat upon the surface of the soil in its early stages of growth, and second, when planted in a nar-row drill it is much more easily cut tow drill it is much more easily cut far as the drop in the floor and as by hand, not only on account of its high as the cows. In the middle of can readily be grasped with one hand out in a dry yard for a short time.

The yard is never muddy nor sho it free of trash, sand, etc.

BEDDING FOR FARM ANIMALS,

A great variety of bedding materials are employed in different localities, and each farmer will, of these as are the cheapest and most am gone. In fact, they are never al-available, writes M. S. Perkins in the lowed to get wet from fall to spring American Agriculturist. In lumbering districts, where saw-mills abound, farmers find cheap bedding in the sawdust and shavings that are produced in so large quantities. Saw-dust makes clean, tidy bedding, but the impression is quite strong among farmers that its effect upon the soil is not desirable. Certainly it decays very slowly. The common beach sand near the seashore possesses, when dry, good absorbing power, and affords a comfortable bed for stock. It is, however, very heavy to handle, and its application, in the manure, to land have never lost a cow from disease of already too sandy, as is much of the land bordering upon the seacoast, is not a good practice. Meadow and salt hay, and the straw of our small grains, supply excellent bedding, and by their decay return a large amount of humus to the soil. Their use should be supplemented by the employment of some dry material, such as loam dust, sifted coal ashes, or land plaster, so that all the gases and liquid manure may be saved. It is a simple matter for every farmer to lay by a supply of dry absorbents. By stirring the soil frequently over a small area, the earth rapidly dries out, and becomes dust under the heat of a summer's sun. All that is left to do is to gather the dry material and store it in a dry place. Every autumn our shade and forest trees shed their leaves, a wealth of the best of bedding, that, having absorbed manurial substances, decay

The failure of the English apple crop and the somewhat reduced supply at home have sent prices up and ferverish. caused such an active demand for apalize the possibilities of profit to be freezes up. obtained from his orehard. Indeed, If begins from present appearances it looks as if the apple crop might be made the best on the farm. But before this can

Give the ducks an airy coop even if happen the farmer will have to go through his orehard and cut down or graft many of the trees now found there. In setting out the orchard in many cases very little judgment was exercised in the choice of trees. Many | variety; vegetables, grease, corn. of the varities are almost worthless as inferior seedlings, too many summer will help in cleanliness and healthful-and early fall varieties, and too many kinds unsuited to the various localities. The early apples, which often predominate, are perishable and almost unmarketable. The fruit which is in demand is the kind that possesses keeping qualities.

in the home and foreign markets, and that are suitable to his climate and soil. He should then go in and improve his old orchard, regrafting those trees which have sound, vigorous stock but bear poor fruit, and removing those with decayed trunks. He should also set out an orchard of

young trees, But it will not do to stop here, Most orchards are half starved. A crop of apples is taken off, the trees grow in size, limbs are removed, and yet the soil of the orchard is not fed. If we expect large returns we must supply the necessary food, either by taken and if you go into it with that cultivation or by the application of mistaken idea you will find to your corrow that you should have paid at-

If food is necessary for the producti n of apples, spraying is requisite for their protection against insects and fungous diseases, which have, unfortunately, become very common, and thinning, by reducing the strain to be exposed to rains, winds and caused by the production of seed, will frosts during the winter. aid in the greater development of the fruit. It cannot be too often repeated that there is always a surplus of common fruit, and a scarcity of the best. The profit comes from the first-class article. This is only to be obtained by proper thinning and spraying .-

WINTER CARE OF COWS.

To give an idea of what I believe to be not only a sensible but also a boast of 800,000 sheep, 250,000 horses humane method of caring for cows in and 300,000 goats. Their wool averthe winter, says H. S. Matteson, I will give my way, which is this: My stable is seven feet six inches in the clear; the stalls are six feet wide, each having two cows fastened with a chain around the neck; the manger is eighten inches wide on the bottom and can benediction, offered up the appropriate inches wide on the bottom and can benediction, offered up the appropriate cleansed easily from an alley in prayer, "Father, forgive them, for front of the cowe by stepping in be- they know not what they do."

and on that side of the stable are windows so that there is an abundance of light-enough so that any moonlight night in winter one can see without a

The first thing in the morning they have a feed of hay and then are milked, after which they are watered, then the grain or carrot ration is fed and some more hay given. This feeding is all they have until the evening chore-time comes, when they are watered and fed again as in the morning. The stables are cleaned both morning and evening and the manure broadcast for grazing, but experiments at the Arkansas Station show that and a sprinkling of plaster thrown on when planted in drills and cut and fed it and around the stalls, if any are

soiled or wet. The stalls are filled with stone counded up and covered with clay oam, with a plank for the hind feet of It is best to have the seed in a nar-the cows to stand on. Behind the row drill for two reasons—first, rye is stalls is a space seven feet wide filled from the ground with stone and cement, with an eight-inch drop. The partitions between stalls reach back as more upright growth, but because it each pleasant day the stock are all let

The yard is never muddy nor should it be for either stock or men to trample around in. If the yard gets soft scrape it up in heaps and draw it out on the fields for a top dressing. I never put the stock out in the yard and go away and leave them to take a course, select for his own use such of chance of a storm coming on while I and are never let out in astorm if they

have to be kept in for days at a time. Each cow always has the same place in the stable as long as she remains on the farm, and always knows enough to take her place, which does away with any trouble at time of putting in the stable in the way of hooking and

yelling of the one who puts them in. Now as to whether my methods are sensible and reasonable I will give my experience for a long term of years. So far I have never had to call a vetany kind. Abortion is a thing unknown in my dairy. True, I have cows with caked udder and other slight ailments, but have never yet had anything that I have not successfully treated myself. Every animal I have was born on the farm, and buy cows or horses I will not, for if I cannot breed and raise one better than I can buy I will leave the farm and take agency or something of the kind .- Hoard's Dairyman.

PARM AND GARDEN NOTES. Breed the kind of fowls you like

Except in the severest weather let the fowls out for exercise. Where you find a superior breed of

horses you find good pasture. Wheat, cracked corn, peas, rice and catmeal make good feed for pigeons. A goose can not be at its best unless in clean quarters. What fowl or ani-

Look to the mares as you wean the colts that they do not become

Better late than never. Get up some ples that the farmer has begun to re- earth for dust-bath purposes before it

If beginning in the poultry business

Give the ducks an airy coop even if it is low, and give them an occasional fresh bed of clean straw.

Tempt the appetite of the fowls you have shut for fattening. Give them a

Plaster or slaked lime sprinkled on market apples. There are too many the poultry-house floor when cleaned

A little chopped fresh meat or a lit-le oil meal mixed in the morning feed will help through the moulting Heavy wire is the best material for

supporting Lima beans and other run-It will pay every farmer to find out ming vines. A four-inch wire mess, the varieties that are most desirable such as may be used for hen yards, answers well for supports. Where rats are plenty a rat-proof

hen-house is a necessity. To make one sink twelve-inch boards their full depth around it, and see that no trash accumulates near or is piled against it. If you are crowding poultry at fat-

tening time clean out the troughs

each time after they have eaten. Food

three times a day if you wish but do not keep food before them all the while. If you have an idea that the poultry

sorrow that you should have paid attention to it. Well-cured corn fodder is more fully

Care should be used not to feed the colt so liberally at weaning time or afterwards as to cloy the appetite. It is better of the two to keep them a little short than to overfeed. should be fed often and should have all they will est up clean.

The Pueblo Indians are on the point of establishing an independent terriages 800,000 pounds annually.

Recently, when a very young couple were being married in Hungary, the

HOUSEHOLD AFFATRS.

THE REST DAMP DUSTER.

A large soft sponge makes the best damp duster. It should be moderately fine and perfectly free from grit. Soak it in a pan of water and then wring it as dry as possible; never try
to use it with much water in it.
When you are dusting free the sponge
of the dust by rinsing thoroughly in
clean water. When you have finished
using, wash it free of all dust and grit and hang it in the sun to dry. If a sponge is not cared for it soon gets soft and squashy and full of particles of grit, and then it will not be fit for anything. Some housekeepers always wash windows with a sponge. It is an excellent cleaner—if [it is kept clean itself—but it will streak the win low glass unless you wash it out every few minutes.—New York Advertiser.

CLEANING WOODWORK. It often happens that the woodwork on doors, particularly near the handles, will become quite dirty and badly stained by the frequent running back and forth of careless children. In these cases it is sometimes found impossible to remove the marks with cold water or without the use of soap, however undesirable. If this occurs throw two tablespoonsful of pulverized borax into a pail of hot water and wash the paint with it. Do not use a brush, but if found impossible to remove the marks in this way, then soap must be resorted to. Rub the on the cloth, and then sprinkle over the soap dry borax and rub the spots faithfully, rinsing with plenty of water. By washing woodwork in this way the paint will not be injured, and the borax will keep the hands soft and white. Borax is not half as freely used in domestic labor as it would be if all its usefulness were better known. Its help in increasing the cleansing properties of soap, and at the same time correcting its corrosive tendency, is one of its most valuable properties.

QUESTIONS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS. Did you ever clean vinegar bottles with crushed eggshells in a little

Did you ever use an oyster for baiting a rat trap? You will catch him,

Did you ever try to discover the easiest methods of accomplishing the usehold tasks? Did you ever notice the difference

between old and new flour when used for pastry? The old is always pre-Did you ever brush pie crust over with the white of an egg before put-ting the fruit in? It will keep it from

becoming "soggy."
Did you ever realize the importance
of salting the steak after it is broiled, not before? Every housewife should

know the reason why. Did you ever have occasion to clean paint brushes in which the paint had partially hardened? First soak them in turpentine, then clean with soap

Did you ever have baking dishes or cups spoiled by remaining too long in the hot oven? The brown discolora-tions may be rubbed off with a flannel dipped in whiting.

Did you ever want to tint the cake frosting? Lemon juice will whiten it, the grated rind of an orange strained through a cloth will give it a yellow tint, and strawberry or cranberry juice will produce a pretty shade of pink.

Did you ever make excellent ironholders and at the same time utilize the tops of a pair of worn out boots or shoes? Cut the leather into squares and cover it with some suitable mateleather as desired, and whipping it closely in place. These will prove very serviceable.

RECIPES.

Beef's Heart-Cut in squares. Stew ten minutes in salted water, skimming often. Take out heart, strain liquor, add meat, one sliced onion (if liked), one tablespoonful of sauce, paraley, chopped head of celery, cayenne and one tablespoonful of butter. Stew tender, add one tablespoonful of wet, browned flour.

Orange Float-Add the juice of three lemons to a quart of water; put in a saucepan with a cup of sugar; set on the fire until it boils; stir in three tablespoonfuls of cornstarch, and set aside to cool. Peel six large oranges, slice, and lay in a deep glass dish; pour the mixture over. Spread the with meringue, and serve very cold with sponge cake.

Cocoanut Tarts-Dissolve half a pound of sugar in half a pint of water; add a pound of grated cocoanut and stir over the fire for five minutes. Let cool. Add the beaten yolk and the white of one egg. Line little tart pans with puff paste; fill with the mixture and bake. A lemon or almond mixture may be used to fill the tarts in place of cocoanut if desired.

Corn Stew-Cut one chicken as for a fricassee, put it into the stewing pan, cover with boiling water, stew gently for about one hour, then add four peeled tomatoes cut into quarters and the corn cut from six cobs, one green pepper and one onion chopped Stew twenty minutes, add a tablespoonful of butter and one of flour rubbed together. Season and

Rice Dumplings-Boil one cupful of rice until done, about thirty min-utes, then drain. Take a square of cheese cloth, put the rice, the size of a saucer, in the center of the cloth, put the apple in the center of this, then fold up the corners of the cloth, so as to fold the rice over the whole evenly. Tie tightly and throw into a kettle of boiling water, boil rapidly for twenty minutes, untie, and they are ready to serve.

Shrimp Pudding-Wash two cans of shrimps in cold water; drain, and with a silver spoon mash them, add one cupful soft bread crumbs, one tablespoonful chopped parsley, one teaspoonful salt, a dash of cayenne, mix and add four well beaten eggs; turn into a pretty, suitable mould, stand in a pan of boiling water, cover with paper, and cook in the oven twenty minutes. Turn out and garnish with parsley and slices of lemon. Serve sauce in a boat.

Seventy thousand pedestrians and eight thousand teams cross London Bridge exery twelve hours,

TEMPERANCE.

NATURE'S LAMENT.

Low bowed the mains its tasselled head, And sighed, "Ah, would that I were dead! Sunshine and shower have been in vain, For whisky claims my golden grain."

"Oh, my l oh, my l" cried out the rye,
"To serve the drunkard shall I die?
I hoped to bless the world with bread,
But polson I must yield instead."

The graceful hop-vines quaked with fear, Lest they must help make ale and beer, And all their heart was filled with pain That they should swell the brower's gain.

The grape-vine and the apple-tree Grieved over what their fate might be; Must rosy fruit and clusters fine Fill elder casts and vats of wine? —Youth's Temperance Banner.

At a gathering of Protestant ciercymen and laymen, usually called the ministers' meeting, held at daratoga, N. Y., a short time ago, Mr. James F. Dadley, of the Philadelphia Public Ledger, said that he had for six months been investigating the condition of the poor in that city, and that he had found the chief factor in their degradation to be the saloon.

The St. Louis Republic says that "experiments have been made by Dr. Buchner in submitting working bees to a regimen of alcholised honey. The effect is astonishing, and much the same as in mankind. Not only do they less the inborn hereditary instinct for work, but they will steal. The hierarchy instinct is quickly lost also. They revolt ascaluat their queen and commanders, and give themselves over to idleness, brigandage and pillare until they are east out by their fellows. Alcohol makes veritable anarchists of them."

"CANNED PEACHES."

A highly respectable and widely respected clergyman living in a country parish not far from Boston received a communication from a New York house dealing in wines and liquors not long age, saying that they would be very glad to furnish him with anything he needed in their line, and as an inducement for his patronage added that they were aware that the arrival in a country place of wines and liquors for the use of the clergymen was apt to create comment, if not scandal. And they offered, in case he purchased goods from them, to have them securely packed in a wooden box, where they would be free from examination, and to have the box marked "Canned peaches."—Boston Herald.

BISHOP WATTERSON'S TWO PICTURES. "If there is a sacred thing on earth, my dear friends, it is the Obristian family, where father and mother and children dwell to-gether, sanctified by faith, up-borne by hely hope and united with God and one another by the blessed bonds of Christian charity; and if there is one thing that wrecks and

by the blessed bonds of Christian charity; and if there is one thing that wreeks and ruins the Christian home, it is excessive and habitual indulgence in intoxicating drink by any member of the household, and particularly by the father or mother of the family.

"Where such a state of things exists, the house is a Christian home no longer; the grace of God is lost, and His blessing forfeited; the benefits secured by united human effort are undone; prayer, sacraments, deeds of charity and benevolence to the poor are overlooked; spiritual reading, attendance at instruction and divine worship on Sundays and all the duties of religion are neglected. Love and joy and peace and happiness are gone; and in their place are ill temper and misery; and this not only in the humble dwellings of the poor, but often too in the rich residences of the wealthy; not only among our laboring classes, but often in the families of our business and professional men, who once gave promise of rising to honorable positions, whence they might have wrought and might still be working a wholesome influence on society around them. Where once was edification, there now is scandal, and the abode of God becomes the home of satan. The once Christian home is turned into a very hell on earth, with drunkenness and strife and profanity and obsecuity, the demons of disorder. Who has seen or felt the baneful influence of drunkenness and will not bear witness to the truth of what I have but feebly outlined?"

A TEAR'S DRINE BILL.

Americans are accounted a fairly sober people in the hurly-burly of nations, but the figures of the Internal Rovenne Commis-sioner for the past year are enough to make a temperance man stagger without a drop of

whisky or beer. We distilled last year 87,846,834 gallons of suitable mate-thicknesses of d whipping it alcoholic spirits. Expect bartenders esti-eso will prove

fore there were 5,604,062,891 drinks produced in this country.

A conservative estimate of how much was imbled across counters is about 37,000,000 gallons of whisky, brandy and other distilled spirits, or in other words, we drank 6,090,000,000 glasses of whisky, for which we paid over the bar \$609,000,000, or \$50,000,000 more than all the annual appropriations of Congress combines.

ongress combined.

more than all the annual appropriations of Congress combined.

This represents a consumption of 100 glasses of whisky each year for every man, woman and child between the rock-bound Pacific and the storm-tossed Atlantic, or, counting only the male adults, 500 glasses per week each.

Of beer the figures are equally astounding. The consumption was 31,982,948 barrels, that is, 18,785,169,200 glasses, representing an expenditure for this mode of the Teutonic hilarity of \$817,258,460, or about ten cents for each inhabitant. In the neighborhood of 220 glasses are charged up in this salculation against each of us as our annual allowance; therefore, if we do not average our daily glass we may be sure that our neighbors are getting the benefit of our abuttinence.

By estimating this year's internal revenue receipts from spirits on the basis of last year's product, with the increased tax of \$1.10 per gallon, the internal revenue receipts will be \$97,674,905.—San Francisco Examiner.

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES. Mr. Edison gives as one reason why he does not drink liquor, that he has a better use for his brain. It is an uncommonly good head and he had better take care of it.

Good Templars of Indiana at their recent annual session passed resolutions of co-oporation with the W. C. T. U. in its efforts to so-oure a scientific temperance instruction law.

The W. C. T. U. of India publishes a paper called the White Ribbon. Mrs. Philips, President, says that the organization in that country "is springing late brighter life."

Bey, J. M. Cleary, President of the Catho-lic Total Abstinence Union, has given his en-dorsement to the great petition to Govern-ments of the world for the overthrow of the optum and liquor traffic. To drunkenness as a fruitful source may be traced much, if not the most of the orime that disgraces our beloved country, and much, if not the most, of the poverty and misery that we see around us.—Bishop Wat-

Citizens of Canton Url, in Switzerland, bave made a law requiring any liquor seller who gives his customers enough drink to make them unconscious to provide them tree lodging and board until completely re-

The number of "hard drinkers" in our sountry to-day is estimated to be 2,500,000. and an average of four other persons are affected by each one's decanonery and shame. Total number affected, twelve and one-half affile.

A Kentucky Midget Dead.

A Kentucky Midget Dead.

Abner Astrop, the midget, is dead in his mountain home in Johnson County, Kenincky. He was fifty-two years old. Astrop never weighed more than forty-five pounds, and at his death his weight was but thirty pounds. He was two feet ten inches tall. Astrop was born in Johnson County. He was of ordinary size in babyhood, but he grew vary little after his fifth year. His strength for a dwarf was remarkable.

His parents established him in a small cross roads store when he was twenty years old, and he spent his life in ft. Museour managers made fluttering offers to him, but he relused them. He died worth \$10,00, He never married and was never outside his native county.

The latest investigations by the United States and Canadian Governments show the Royal Baking Powder supe-

Statements by other manufacturers to the contrary have been declared by the official authorities falsifications of the official reports.

rior to all others in purity and

leavening strength.

ROYAL BARING POWDER CO., 108 WALL ST., REW-YORK?

Some years ago-several hundred thousand, perhaps—a brackish or fresh water lake existed which ex-tended for 800 miles along the eastern flank of the Rocky Mountains, and many strange monsters wandered up

and down its shores.

Professor Marsh named one the Triceratops, which means that it wore three horns on its face. Its skull was enormous, measuring in an old individual seven or eight feet in length was somewhat wedge-shaped, and the back and sides of its neck were protected by a huge fanlike ruff or projection of bone, extending from the

skull and forming part of it. The brain was smaller in propor-tion to the size of the skull than in any known animal. The mouth was a kind of beak, like that of the turtle, and similarly sheathed in horn. Its food was of the luxurious tropical vegetation which flourished along the borders of the great lake.

The animal was about twenty-five feet in length and eight or ten feet in height, being considerably larger than the largest existing elephant.— Cincinnati Enquirer.

Alaskan Indian Canoes.

In the Sitka district the cances are each cut from a single log of wood. The log is first dressed and hollowed out, and then steamed and spread open. Many of the canoes are models of form. Great care is expended on them, and if the maker were paid good wages their prices would be fabulous. A good new cance able to carry three men and 100 pounds of baggage is worth \$150. An older cause of the Some size may be procured for \$70. Some cost \$200 and up to \$700. The Indians have abandoned to a great extent the old method of paddling the cance, and they are furnished with cars and sail. This is made possible by having a rigid body, unlike the bark or skin canoes of other places. -Inter-Ocean.

Mr. Fukuzawa, a private Japanese gentleman and author, has contributed 10,000 yen to the expenses of the war. He saved the money by domestic economies.



GIVE AWAY

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets

To any one sending name and address to us on a postal card. ONCE USED THEY ARE ALWAYS IN FAVOR.

Hence, our object in sending them out broadcast ON TRIAL They absolutely cure Sick Headache, Biliousness, Constipation, Coated Tongue, Poor Appetite, Dyspepsia and kindred derangements of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

Don't accept some substitute said to be " just as good." The substitute costs the dealer less, It costs you ABOUT the same. HIS profit is in the "just as good."

WHERE IS YOURS? Address for Pann Sample. World's Dispensary Medical Association,

Prine money is still awarded the British navy for the capture of slaves. Last year the total was \$6540. The price for the capture of a single live slave is \$50.

The new regulations for the British army state that a knowledge of short-hand is of great advantage to staff offi-



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid hyative principles embraced in the

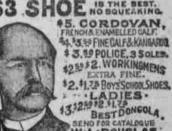
the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidprofession, because it acts on the Kid-neys, 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, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

W. L. DOUCLAS \$3 SHOE NO BQUEAKING \$5. CORDOVAN.



BROCKTON, MASS. You can save money by wearing the
W. L. Douglas \$3.00 Shoe.

Because, we are the largest manufacturers of
this grade of shoes in the world, and quarantee their
value by stamping the name and price on the
bottom, which protect you against high prices and
the middleman's profits. Our shoes equal custom
work in style, easy Giling and wearing qualities.



FACE TO FACE.

The pleasure of a confidential chat is combled by the sweet breath that goes with a well-ordered system. And that is always insured by

Sweet breath, bright eye,

Pipans · Tabules.

Ripans . Tabules. No. 663 Main St., BUPPALO, N. Y. What to do with Milk Pails! Clean them with Pearline. You can't get them so thoroughly sweet and pure in any other way. Besides, it's easier for youquicker, more economical. "The box and barrel churn are not hard to keep clean. A little hot water and a little Pearline will clean any churn or do away with any bad odor."- The Dairy World, Chicago.

Perhaps you think that some of the imita-

tions of Pearline, that you'd be afraid to use in washing clothes, would do just as well in work like this. They wouldn't hurt tinware, certainly. But they wouldn't clean it, either, half as well as Pearline-besides, "don't

play with the fire." If your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—send it back. 400 JAMES PYLE, New York "Say Aye 'No' and Ye'li Ne'er be Married." Don't Refuse All Our Advice to Use

SAPOLIO