virtue consists. It is not that there is any peculiar health-giving qualities about the vital tissues of the codfish any more than in those of any other fish or of land animals.

The virtue of cod liver oil, it is declared, depends wholly on the food which the codfish has esten, and if the cod has not fed on the right food, his liver will not yield oil of any more conefit to the victim of consumption or anemia than any other fish oil. The best cod liver oil is obtained

from cod that have fed on kelp, a sea weed that is not found on soft or muddy bottoms. It is a rock weed and does not grow near the shore on the American coast. Every one knows how much better milk is given by cows that have fed on rich pasturage than by those whose feed has been stale hay; and the cod that has lived in deep water and feasted on the rich, juley and aromatic kelp is altogether a different fish from the one that has lived near shore and eaten clams and mussels, a diet that no self-respecting fish will touch at all when it can have

anything else. Thus the oil from cod caught near the shore is practically worthless, while that made from deep sea cod is one of the most nourishing and healthgiving of foods. The best cod liver oil comes from Norway, where all the cod are rockbottom fish and live exclusively on kelp and similar sea weed.

New York Mail and Express.

Dusseldorf and Maintz, in Germany, have in turn refused a statue of

Well Pat. "It makes me mouraful to think," said au old veteran of the G. A., "that this good, right arm of mine which carried a musket in a hundred fights, should now be all doubled a nundred lights, should now be all doubled up and out of shape with rheumatism."
"Well look fore, where have you been living all this time, that you don't know St. Jacobs Off will cure you." And straightway he went for a bottle, and lo: he was cured also. The straight way is the sure way for the accomplishment of any good in this life, and the seeking of the great remedy for the cure of pain is sarely the best way. Ask those who have been benefited and they will put you straight.

A bed, supper and breakfast in Paris in 1452 cost about fifty cents.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y. Henry VIII. paid the equivalent of \$17

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

F. J. CHERNY & C.C., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the list Is years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by they firm. tion made by their firm. West & Thuax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale
Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.
Hall's Calarth Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c, per bottle, Sold
by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Why Put on taking medicine until you are sick? You can keep a box of Ripans Tabules in the house and at the first signs of a headache or billous at-tack a single tabule will relieve you.

FORTIFY Feeble Lungs Against Winter with lale Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Teothache Drops Cure in one minute, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflamma-tion, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complex-ion and cures constitution, 25 cts., 50 cts., \$1.

Good Words for Hood's

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for three years with good results. I can truly recommend it for rheumatism, indi-

gestion, catarrh an 1 My catarrh trouble has decreased in my head and throat. and my other troubles have been Cured.

My busband has has helped him

brought about papers of what Hood's Barsa-If this cap to done for others and decided to before

Hood's Cures I shall always have a gool worl for Hool's

Sazzaparilla." Mas. Haraison Philabous, Plymouth, N. H. Get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, billousness, ion, sick headache. Mc.



"What's there? Things Cook, sir";

Methinks it is

Heckers Buckwheat

For the morrow's breakfast.



REVERSIBLE COLLAR COMPANT, ranklin St., New York. 27 Kilby St., Boston.





APPLES FOR STOCK.

as somewhat higher than those contained in an equal weight of turnips, and those of the apple pomace as one bee at a time could get to the about one-third higher in feeding value than the whole apple.—New Besides leaving in all of the honey-York World.

DEHORNING YOUNG CALVES,

Prevention of horns is preferable to dehorning. If a stick of caustic potash is applied to the spots on the skull of a young calf where the horns are about to break through, it will destroy the horn and cause only a slight sore, that will give the animal no serious inconvenience. Sometimes, however, this application does not reach the root of the horn, and a new growth will spring up. Watch should be kept for this, and the caustic or knife be applied as soon as the growing horn Is seen. - Boston Cultivator.

BEST TEMPERATURE OF WATER FOR STOCK. There is nothing better for all farm animals than pure well water. The temperature of it is the best possible. Warm water is nauscous to an animal, as to a person; the refreshing effect of a cool draught of water we all know. Just the same we know how ice-cold water makes the teeth ache and the whole body shiver, as it takes the heat from the blood to become warm itself. A temperature of fifty-five to sixty degrees is the very best for the animals in the winter, and water from any good well will be somewhere near enough to this. The water should be pumped into the troughs for use, and the troughs drained and immediately covered as soon as the stock have drunk, so that snow or ice will not gather in them .-American Agriculturist.

BLIND STAGGERS, The hog when plethoric and well fed is liable to congestion of the brain, which may pass into actual effusion or apoplexy. In congestion only, which is properly termed "staggers," the animal is dull and stupid, the eyes are red, the bowels are constipated, and the pulse hard and quick. These symptoms may pass off or may increase, leading to a period of excitement from increased pressure on the brain. The animal runs to and fro, often in a circle, hitting against objects as if blind; the breathing is laborious, and he may fall down in an unconscious condition. In other cases the effusion on the brain or the apopletic stroke takes place with these premonitory symptoms: The hog suddenly drops as if struck on the head with a hammer, the limbs stiffen, the breathing is hard and snoring, and a froth exudes from the

In either case the treatment is by promptly dashing cold water over the animal and especially pouring it from a hight of eight or ten feet on the head. The bowels should be stimulated by an active purgative injection as follows: Sulphate of magnesia, four ounces; oil of turpentine, two drams; soap-suds, one-half piut; mix for an injection. - American Farmer.

CULTIVATION OF ORCHARDS. On no other part of the farm is so little attention bestowed as on the or- the horse depends largely upon the

chard. This is the more singular as first winter of the colt. so much is required of it. The farmer knows he must fertilize and cultivate his fields if he wants a crop to harvest, but with the orchard he expects to gather where he has not fed other leaves. or tilled. If he would only stop to like men, can die of starvation, and if only imperfectly nourished only in-ferior fruit can be produced. Help the po

call attention to their requirements their daily ration. the Cornell Station, Ithaca, N. Y., has issued a bulletin on the cultivation of on are the necessity for good drainage, natural or artificial, the value of good tillage in increasing the available food supply and conserving moisture and the general superiority of level cul-

Sod is sometimes allowable in apple and standard pear orchards, but never in other fruit plantations, says the Even then it should be pastured closely with sheep or hogs. If the stock is fed at the same time the land will fare better. Watch a sod orchard. It will begin to fail before to four inches thick if the upperstory, apple failures is to cut down many of half-story, or super is left on, and the orchards. For the remainder, the thinner if the cover only is used, treatment is cultivation, fertilizing, should be placed over the frames to spraying—the trinity of orthodox ap- absorb the moisture from the cluster.

Potash is the chief fertilizer to be applied to fruit trees, particularly af- choose from, you better, if you have ter they come into bearing. An annual application of from 500 to 700 pounds of muriate of potash may be used to the acre in mature orchards. Cultivation should begin early and be continued often. It may be stopped ate in the season and a crop can then be sown upon the land to serve both as protection to the soil and as a green manure. Crimson clover would seem to be the best for this purpose.

CARE OF BEES.

In order to have any reasonable prospect of a good honey season, bees must be carefully attended to during the winter and so secured that they will not only have plenty of warmth but an abundance of food to carry them through in good condition.

There are many theories on the wintering of bees, each bee-keeper prob-ably fancying his own better than any other; but there are certain general rules that must be obeyed if one expects the best results. An expert beekeeper, before preparing the hives for winter, cuts a hole through each frame ticable to use wire netting as a pro-to be left in the hive. The discoverer tection against the ravages of mice of this idea was a woman, and to it the trees may be saved by raising a she claims to owe the fact that she has small mound of earth around each never yet lost a colony through expressive cold. Ordinarily the bees have ground, so that a small mound proto pass around the outside of the tects from them,

frames to get to the outlying honey European authorities consider the supply. Sometimes they eat holes money value of fodder constituents in through the combs, and this led to the ordinary varieties of apples and pears practice of making free passagoway as somewhat higher than those conand a small aperture through which

frames, there should be outside cash ions or board walls for warmth. It is a remarkable fact that bees keep their hives as warm as the temperature of aliving apartment. If any one chooses to ascertain this fact, let him place the hand over the chaff cushion or board that is usually laid over the

One of the most important items in preparing bees for winter is that they have a large surplus of honey and that it is disturbed as little as possible Bee-keepers are fond of putting their colonies on short commons and feeding in the spring. Sometimes this may work well, but as a rule the bees know quite as well what they want as the bee-keeper possibly can. It is by some thought wise to disturb the colonies very little after they have finished the gathering of the honey in the autumn. It the hive is large, two frames may be taken out, one on each side, and the cushions be put in. If the hive is small it is much better to have an outside box with a padding of chaff and cover the hive entirely with this, except the space for the door-

There are double hives and patent hives of various sorts, but if an abundance of honey is left and a little protection is afforded, the colony is quite likely to come out in very good shape in spring, whatever the style of the hive may be. It is often asked whether bee-keep-

ing in this climate is profitable. answer to this it may be said that there are too many uncertainties about the weather to make it at all worth while to go into honey-making as a business. As a supplemental occupa-tion it is a very good thing, but it is scarcely wise to invest money in it to the neglect of other things. As one among many, it is quite remunerative and a very pleasing and interesting pursuit in addition.—New York Led-

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES. Be sure your hens have a tight roof over them.

Injudicious feeding is the ruin of many horses. There is a saving of ten per cent. in

favor of cut rations. Blankets are as necessary for the horses as overcoats for the men.

It is neither economical nor neces-sary to feed the horse all the hay he cen get. As a general rule it is the most prof-

in breeding. Tests made at the Michigan Experimental Station were against flat-bottom foundation.

itable to use mature sires and dame

If from any cause surplus honey be comes unfit for table use it should be fed back to the bees. Bees should be prepared for winter

as soon as the honey flow car whether late or early. The future value and usefulness of

A bee-keeper, of Colorado Springs, thinks alfalfa leaves are a better pack-

Horses that are used for driving on consider he would realize that trees, the road do best when fed chiefly on oats, with sufficient hay to make s

ing for winter than either chaff or

Help the poor ragged hens to get To be profitable orchards must re- on their winter suits by the addition ceive as good care as other crops. To of a little oil meal or fresh meat to

Keep the sleep out of the rain. issued a bulletin on the cultivation of cool dry place is not objectionable, orchards. Some of the points insisted but a wet fleece is a breeder of discomfort and disease.

A Viennese spiculturist has dicoyered a hive in which there are two queen bees, who live most affectionately together and rule their subjects jointly.

If covers, frames, etc., are moved after it is too late for the bees to obtain propolis outside or to work it in-

A chaff quilt, or cushion, from three

If about to start in the poultry business there are so many breeds to no choice in the matter, get a breed suitable to your place, surroundings and facilities for keeping and selling.

In planting trees, whether it be pring or fall, mulch them. In winter it keeps frost out of the ground, and in summer the roots are cool and moist underneath it, and both of these things are great aids to the trees in recovering from a transplanting.

Top-dressing pays the best on land well set with healthy, desirable grass plants. An old, wornout mowing, in which wild or inferior grasses prodominate, offers little inducement to the top-dressing method of enriching the soil; such land should be plowed.

The closest study and the most careful thought cannot always insure ccess. But they will bring the farmer a great deal nearer to this result than any method, or want of method, which neglects to make careful and timely plans for the work that is to be

Where from any cause it is not prac-

HOUSEROLD AFFAIRS.

WATERPROOF CRILIARY

A cellar can be so constructed as to e waterproof, if the bottom of the floor is first covered with cement, the walls built thereon laid in cement and the exterior of the walls covered with

This makes practically a water-tight basin. The cement used must be the best Portland coment, one part; clean sharp sand, one part. After a cellar is built it is not so easy to make it waterproof. Still it can be done. Cover the exterior of the wall with the above cement, ditto the bottom, and work the cement in under the bottom of the wall, says the National Builder.

If these directions are followed you will succeed. But if chesp materials are used and the work badly done you will be sure to fail. A drain put around the outside of the wall, or even inside, below the cellar floor, may be efficient in carrying off the water if you can give it a good deliv-

THE OVEY.

For sponge cake and pound cake have heat that will in five minutes turn a piece of white paper yellow.

For all other kinds of cut cake use an oven that will in five minutes turn a piece of white paper dark yel-

For bread and pastry have an oven that will in five minutes turn a piece of white paper dark brown.

When the oven is too hot at first a crust forms on the bread or cake, which prevents it rising. It is better when baking bread and cake to have the oven a little slow at first and increase the heat gradually.

When baking puff paste the heat should be greatest first and decrease later. This is to keep the paste in

When the oven is too hot the temperature may be reduced by putting in it a pan of cold water. When baking in an oven that is too

hot at the top, fill with cold water a dripping pan which is about an inch deep and place it on the top grate of the oven. Should the oven be too hot on the bottom, put a grate on the bot-tom, put a grate under the article that is to be baked.

HOME OUT OF A HOUSEHOLD.

The living room is the one room in the house which, above all others, should be bright and cheerful. If any room must be neglected let it not be the living room. Have here refined pictures, plenty of books and current literature. This is the place for the piano, the most comfortable chairs and cosey corners. Within the precincts of such a room one may shut out the world and forget that there are any troubles to bear. The character of a room depends

upon its wall decorations, its carpets, its pictures and its curtains. uld be careful to have these of the right kind, for all others are mere ac-cessories. "We could not afford ex-pensive things," said a newly married couple, "so we chose the comfortable ones;" and this idea, "comfort," is the secret of all room furnishing.

It is not elegant surroundings that make people happy and contented. "What can a queen have more than we?" asks an exchange. "If she is cold she can absorb no more heat than we. If she has millions to satisfy her appetite she can eat no more than we. If she has millions of beautiful drosses she can wear but one at a time. the same as ourselves. Her jewels are so costly that they are locked up in a vanlt for safe keeping; when she wears them upon State occasions she is constantly shadowed by a guard, We admire ours through the window of the silver smith's and are not burdened with the responsibility of their being stolen, nor annoyed by a detec-Air, water, and sunlight, the essentials of life, are as free to us as to the queen; and even her throne is not so comfortable as the old rocker in your sitting room. We should, therefore, not despair if we cannot afford costly things in our homes. We can make our living rooms bright and comfortable, and that goes a long way toward happiness. - Boston Budget.

German Rice Pudding-Mix boiled rice with a well-beaten egg and a little milk. Pour the mixture into a pan until it is about one inch thick, and bake till a delicate brown. Powder with sugar and serve with cream or vanilla sauce.

Cheese Potatoes-Boil potatoes in salt water, rub them till soft, add three tablespoonfuls of grated cheese, a little milk and a little butter. Put them into a pudding dish, scatter bread crambs over the top, and bake

half an hour or more. Scalloped Fish—Fiake the cold fish. Put a pint of milk in a double boiler. add a tablespoonful of cornstarch mixed smooth in a very little cold milk, and a tablespoonful of mincel onion. Let it boil five minutes, then ald a heaping tablespoonful of butter, a little minced parsley, salt, pepper, Worcester sauce and the flaked fish. Let this boil a few minutes, then stir in the yolk of an egg. Pour this into a dish, cover with bread crumbs and bits of butter, and bake twenty min-

Lamb Chops Saute-Put a piece of butter into a frying pan, and when hot lay in the chops, rather highly seasoned with pepper and salt. Fry them until thoroughly done, but not too brown. Should gravy be required, pour off the greater part of the fat, and then stir in half a tablespoonful of flour; stir until the flour browns, then add a gill of broth or water, an onnes of fresh butter and the juice of half a lemon. Stir until the sauce be-comes rather thick, pour over the chops and serve.

Somewhat Eccentric.

Nasturtium Solpie, an eccentric citizen of North New York, who goes bout with a horse and open buggy, nt never gets inside the vehicle, ather riding on the horse or leading it, has secured from a dealer in curio a huge Chinese vase of light blue porcelain. This now occupies the front seat of the buggy, and out of it comes a pole, on top of which is chained a large pink and white cockatoo. Mr.

Solpie, under the circumstances, now

attracts more notice than ever on his daily shopping tours. - Detroit Free TEMPERANCE

Diogenes was once presented with a gob-let of wine at a feast. He throw the wine on the ground to the dismay of all. "Why did you waste as much precious wine?" they all said, angrity. And this was his assessment.

"Had I drunk if there would have been double waste. I as well as the wine would have been lost."

Mr. George W. Brin. the temperance orn-torsays: "You often hear the remark that There's no harm in a glass of wine per so." Per se means by itself. Certainly there is no harm in a glass of wine by itself. Piace aglass of wine by itself and it remains there and it is per se and it harms no one. But if you take it from the shell and turn it inside a man, then it is no longer per se."

ROW A DOO RECAME A TOTAL ABSTAIRER.

A lady at Westgate-on-Sea had a dog which some ovil-intentioned people taught to take broad which had been soaked in beer. The dog, like many a man, began to like the beer. One day, when a large party was returning from a picnic, Neptune, the dog, was put on the box-seat beside the driver of the carriage, as he seemed too lired to run. He fell, and, although no bones were broken, be was severely shaken and frightened. Never afterwards would be touch any bread that had been soaked in beer. That fall made him a tectolaller.

TREATING IS ILL-TREATING.

One of the greatest causes of drunkenness is the habit of treating. Four or rive friends go to a saloon to have a drink, and they are not satisfied until everyone has treated, although if only two had met, two drinks would have been all they would have taken. But they take four or five, and maybe eight or ten, and then they are all in various stages of intoxicution-fighting drunk, talkative drunk, affectionate drunk or suiten drunk, as the case may be. If everyone had bought his own poison, only one or two drinks would have been called for. So, stop treating, stop being treated; jointhe A. T. A.—that is, the Anti-Treature Association.

IN HOT COUNTRIES.

In answer to the question whether it is necessary to use alcohol in tropical elim-tes, as is often claimed, Mrs. Mary Clement

necessary to use alcohol in tropleal climates, as is often claimed, Mrs. Mary Clement Leavilt writes:

"At fifty-five years of age, having past most of my life in New England up to that date, and having been a total abstainer all my life, I first entered tropleal lands. Thence to the present time, seven years, I have been the greater part of the time in tropleal climates. India, Burmah, Madagascar, West coast of Africa, from the Congo to Sierra Leone, Branil, are among the countries I have visited, and in which I have remained some months seed. It has always been safe not to touch anything a cohelle. I have never taken a drop even as medicine. Alcoholic drinks are specially deadly in hot climates. Everywhere I have found total abstancers less liable to levers, howel complaints, rheumatism and other diseases, than those who use alcohol even in moderation, in one town in India, I remember, an English couple were the only white persons exempt from maintail levers during a three years' residence, and they were the only abstalners in the place. Alcohol is a poison and acts quieter within the troptes than elsewhere."

A TERRIBLE PICTURE.

I desire to enlist your Christian charity and sympathy towards every poor human being who has contracted the herrible disease of alcoholism. I have always pitted the poor, confirmed inebriate more than any other human being, for I have seen him in the asytums and in the hospitals and prisons and reformat ories. I have seen the victim of strong drink strapped to the bed which he imagined full of scorpions and reptiles.

I have seen him erouching, trembling, shricking, weeping, yelling, meaning and also demonically grinning and supplicating or holding piteous pleading, agonising converse with the horrible, funtastic demons and monsters of his own diseased, inflamed brain. Oh, the horrors of delirium tremens, which rack and torture and rend the miserable body of the victim! The sufferings in the last stages are so intense that with a su preme convalsion the soul flees, appalled, trembling, and stands cowering and stained with gulit before the Aimighty Judge.—Abbott.

A MURINESS VIEW OF MODERATE DRINKING.

A writer who is discursing the question of drinking and total abstinence from a practical business point of view, and, ignoring the moral and sentimental side, says: "Life insurance companies find the moderate drinker a more dangerous risk and his mortality greater, hence refuse to insure him at ordinary rates or not at all. Mercantile agencies find that business conducted by moderate drinkers is more procarious and followed by a greater number of failures, hence rate such firms low as to responsibility. Railroad companies find that accidents and losses increase under the care of moderate drinkers; that the income and stability of the road are diminished, compared with the same service by total abstainers. Capital everywhere discovers by figures and statistics, which have no other meaning, that under the care and control of moderate or excessive drinkers the losses, perils and risks of business are increased."—Popular Health Magazine, Bultimore. A BUSINESS VIEW OF MODERATE DRINKING

Before the war, and back in New York State, Charles Gardiner and George M. Pullman were fellow apprentices at the cabinet maker's bench. When Pullman came to Chicago and cagaged in the house raising business Gardiner came with him, and when Pullman started to build his first sleeping oar Gardiner was his assistant and confident. Subsequently Gardiner was the foreman of Pullman's first shop, and many of the early patents and improvements, it is said, were the result of his suggestion and creation. Drink was Gardiner's only enemy. Through it be lost his place with his old companion and fellow apprentice. Time and again he would be taken back to the shops only to be discharged for drunkenness. There has ever been a kindly feeling for Gardiner in the Pullman works. He has lived at Kensington and Pullman ever since the towns were built, and daily went into the shops and looked at the men working, begged a few dimes and went to the nearest saloon, where he spent the remainder of the day. He taiked but little and preferred to sip his glass by himself. Yesterday morning, when arraigned for drunkenness, he stood before Justice Robbins, his hands trembled so from the effect of drink he could not support himself and an officer had to hold him up. He pleaded guilty to habitual inebriety and was sent to the Washingtonian Home,—Inter-Ocean. PULLMAN'S OLD MATE A DRUNKARD.

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES. Not to train up the boys properly is to It does not take the last drink to make a drunkard-but the first.

The man who drinks when he wants to will some day have to drink when he don't Mrs. M. E. Gleason, National W. C. T. U., lecturer on narcoties, estimates that there are 1,500,000 optum victims in this country. The New York Evening Post asserts that the persistent drinking of champagne soon produces disease of the kidneys in its dead-liest form.

Some one commending Philitp of Macedon for drinking freely, "That," said Demosthenes, "is a good quality in a sponge, but not in a king." The marder of an employe of the National Soldiers' Home at Milwaukes has started a crussed against the selections and gambling dens which surround the home.

Superintendent of Police Byrnes, of New York, says that 63,460 violations of the law are known to have been committed by sulcon keepers of that city in three months recenily.

The stock of wines, spirits, stc., laid in for a trip to England and back on one of the largest Atlantic liners is 2500 hottles of wines and spirits, 2000 hottles of ale and porter, and 6000 hottles of mineral waters. Out of every hundred patients that I have charge of at the London Hospital, sevenly of them owe their ill-health to abcond—I co not say these seventy per cent, were drunkards—to the excessive use.—Sir Andrew Clark, M. D.

Charg. 32. D.

According to the official report of criminal statistics of Canada for the year 1893, the total number of convictions for all causes during the year was 55,653, which was an increase of 653 over the previous year. Of these, no less than 11,651 were for drunkenness alone, or more than one-third of the entire number.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.- Latest U. S. Gov't Report

The Algerian Desert.

it was Arizona all over again. People

grow silent and sensitive when they live on the great plains, and no wonder. To the desert-dweller every star gains in significance, every object that lifts its head above the horizon. The cloud that sends; the

horizon. The cloud that sends; the bird; the track of an animal; the

shape of a tent; the load of a camel;

the track of a man; a bunch of grass;

a sign of water-whatever arrests his

eye on a day's march speaks to him of nature ministering to a variety of his needs. He must have water and grass; he must have shelter from

storms; he must avoid dangerous gullies; must watch for signs of wild

peasts; must anticipate the ambush

beasts; must anticipate the ambush of an enemy—and with it all use heaven as his guide, with its sun by day and stars by night. The travelor of the desort plains is never without occupation; his eyes are sweeping the horizon without interruption, and he picks his way by the help of a judgment constantly exercised—for the Arab knows no roads which are not unmade by one puff of sand.

unmade by one puff of sand.

It was little that we saw in the

shape of humanity—a camel train now and then bearing dates and wool from the interior, the camels swinging

along with irritating regularity, feed-

ing as they moved, and treading gently, as though on rotten ground. The drivers eyed us malevolently, and I telt comfort in reflecting that France

supported 50,000 soldiers in Algeria

for the express purpose of making our journey safe. The caravans were

our journey safe. The caravans were escorted by Arab horsemen in white burnooses, perched high upon tough and springy mustangs. Each horseman had his gun balancing across his

saddle-bow, and looked at us as though repeating imprecations from the Koran.—Harper's Magazine.

When Clydesdales are used a depth

is reached in plowing that is not possible to lighter stock; and no doubt

much of the great excellence of Scotch

and English plowing is due to the

strength and steadiness as well as in-

KNOWLEDGE

telligence of the horses.

ABSOLUTELY PURE

"A Second Ningara."

We were jogging along gently through the sand of the Sahara, bound for the black tents of El Hadi Ahmed Abd el Kader ben el Hadi Mohammed. This is a long name; but then we were a long time getting there, and my memory needed exercise. Far away behind us stretched the ragged ridge of the Atlas; ahead of me nothing but a gray blanket of plus of power for mills and necessary. of us nothing but a gray blanket of plus of power for mills and inctories, sand waving away into an infinity of The lake formed by the dam is twenty-shiny mist. I had seen the same sort five miles long and covers an area of of thing in Colorado. Remington said | 2000 acres. - New York World.

Light narrow gauge railroads are again being tried in England and France.

PROGRESS. Feople who get the greatest degree of comfort and real en loyment out of life, are those who make the most out of their opportunities (prick perception an good judgment, lead such promptly to adopt an make use of those refino and improved products of

ONCE USED THEY ARE ALWAYS IN PAVOR.

The Pellets cure billousness, sick and billous headache, dissiness, costiveness, or constipation, sour stomach, loss of appetite, coated tongue, indigestion, or dyspepsia, windy belchings. "heart-burn," pain and distress after eating, and kindred detrangements of the liver, stomach and howeis. Put up in glass vials, therefore always fresh and reliable. One liftle "Pellet" is a laxative, two are mildly cathartic. As a "dinner pill," to promote digestion, take one each day after dinner. To relieve distress from over-eating, they sre unequaled. They are tisy, sugar-coated granules; any child will readily take them.

Accept no substitute that may be recommended to be "just as good." It may be better for the dealer, because of paying him a better profit, but he is not the one who meds help. Address for free sample.

WORLD'S DISSENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main Street Buffalo, N. Y. ONCE USED THEY ARE ALWAYS IN PAVOR.

THE SALES LADY.



One . Ripans . Tabule ...

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

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Syrup of Figs is for sale by all drug-gists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is man-ufactured 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. It's a cold day for the housekeeper when Pearline gets left. Take Pearline from washing and cleaning and nothing remains but hard work. It shows in the things that are washed; it tells on the woman who washes. Pearling saves work, and works safely. It leaves nothing undone that you

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