

A Curious Dream.

My husband was a minister at a large church in a New England village where he had served several years.

One night I had a most curious dream. I seemed to be in front of a long mirror, and reflected in it was the face of a woman I had never seen before. She had light golden hair, while mine was dark, and her whole appearance was different from mine in every way. I remember I thought it peculiar that I should have changed so suddenly. Then I woke up.

The next night I dreamed the same thing again, but while I was standing before the glass the woman came into the room. I turned and pointing to the mirror, asked her what it meant. "Oh!" she said, "that is the way you will look!" The following day I told the family about my dream, and they all thought it very strange.

A few months after this, as I was walking out of church one Sunday, I passed a pew with a strange lady in it; she turned as I passed, and what was my surprise to see the very face of the lady I had seen in my dream.

Six months later my husband died. One afternoon the maid announced a lady and gentleman to see me. I went down to the parlor and came face to face with the lady of my dream—the same one I had seen in church. She introduced her husband, who she said was a minister and who had been chosen rector of that parish.

I soon left the parsonage and my dream partly came true; for this lady did take my place and became mistress of the rectory.—*Illustrated American.*

Strassburg's Strange Club.

An original idea in the way of clubs has been conceived in Strassburg. A number of people in that city are said to have formed themselves into a society whose principal rule requires that each member shall make the ascent of the cathedral spire at least once a day. The club is thus comprehensively entitled Strassburgermunt erturuplatformmalletagesinodermehr mahleersteigerungsverein. The word is certainly an admirable one if, as may be presumed, it has been designed for pronunciation by members during the ascent.—*Westminster Gazette.*

Wild Fires.

The devastation and suffering caused by the flames of the wild prairie and forest fires in the West, last summer, has a horrible detail in the loss of life and destruction of property. Men, women and children, by scores, choked by smoke and roasted alive; their homes destroyed and hundreds maimed and crippled. It is painful to contemplate, but still important and charitable to make it known that St. Jacobs Oil, used according to directions, is one of the best cures for burns and scalds, and should be kept on hand. There is no household that should be without the great remedy for pain, for there are none without the need of it. Little things like slight cuts and wounds it heals and cures like magic and helps the horse work on.

Pasamaquoddy signifies "good bay for catching haddock."

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

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Nothing Like This

Nothing like this.



THE DRAUGHT HORSE WANTED.

Horse buyers go from Europe and the United States and Canada to find a good Clyde or Shire weighing not under 1500 pounds from three to seven years old, good head, well-shaped neck set upon full shoulders, large girth or full heart, barrel round, and straight, heavy quarters, heavy bone—flat, wide and cordy; short in pasterns, hoofs good size, well shaped and kind, and a good walker.

For animals of this kind the demand is considerable. The prices paid range from \$150 to \$200 in the local markets, and the first cost of animal must be added the expense of the trip and the cost of transportation. It would seem that our farmers might make money by raising such stock.—*New York World.*

INSECTS ON TREES IN WINTER.

A few winter days may be very profitably employed in thoroughly cleansing fruit and shade trees. The fruit and shade may thus be saved, and the appearance of the trees during the next summer will be improved.

The aim should be in all cases to have clean, healthy, well-fed trees, as these are the least susceptible to insect attacks. Feeble or infested twigs or branches should always be cut out promptly as soon as noticed, and in all cases these should be burned to kill any larvae which they may contain.

It will pay to scrub the bark of all kinds of trees each winter with a stiff brush and the suds of whale oil or other soap, to remove harboring mosses, fungus growths, or other parasitic plant life and to kill the insects wintering in the crevices.—*American Agriculturist.*

A FUTURE FOR MUTTON.

There is no doubt that the mutton sheep has a great future before it. If, despite free trade and high rents, the English farmer can find money in the industry, the American, with his unrivaled natural and political advantages, ought to be able to do it. It is not true that the English sheep-raiser has any idea of going out of business.

The number of sheep in that country has declined, owing to last year's great drought, but at this year's autumn sales at the sheep fairs high prices have prevailed. A Lincoln ram was sold for \$760, and nineteen others of the same breed averaged \$150 each. Another lot of twenty averaged \$140 each.

At a Scotch ram sale one Border Leicester ram brought nearly \$800, and the two others \$500 each. The same breeder sold thirty-two rams at an average of over \$200.

To be able to pay these prices farmers must not only have made money heretofore, but they must be satisfied that there is still money to be made, and that it is to be obtained only by the use of the finest rams procurable. The importance of breeding only the best has been too much overlooked in America. We are only slowly realizing that it is quality rather than quantity that counts. While we may find that one good animal may cost more than scrubs, it will also bring considerably more when marketed, and meantime the greater expense of maintaining two animals must be set off against the original cost.—*Columbia's Rural World.*

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Go into winter quarters with as many young bees as possible.

Most garden vegetables are gross feeders, for whom the soil can hardly be made too rich.

To know what to do and to do it in time, after the hive is selected, is to succeed in beekeeping.

Florida truckers whose crops were destroyed by the storms are turning their attention to planting strawberries.

Opening a furrow so as to drain off water into the nearest ditch will save plants being thrown out by the

the greenhouse

wood growth.

when fly

happiness, is

a book of

change

and such

TEMPERANCE.

DOWNWARD STEPS.

Glass number one, only in fun.
Glass number two, as other boys do.
Glass number three, it won't hurt me.
Glass number four, only one more.
Glass number five, before a drive.
Glass number six, beat in a mix.
Glass number seven, stars up in heaven.
Glass number eight, stars in his pate.
Glass number nine, whisky—and wins.
Glass number ten, drinking again!
Glass number twenty, not yet a plenty.
Drinking with men just now and then.
Wasting his life, killing his wife.
Losing respect, manhood all wrecked.
Losing his friends—fun at all ends.

IN THE UGRAL GROOVE.

Civilization in Africa is running in the ugral groove. At Funchal, Madeira, in 1883, there were declared in transit to several of the new States 500,000 ounces of gin, 24,000 bottles of rum, 30,000 cases of brandy, 800,000 demijohns of rum, 28,000 cases of Irish whisky, 86,000 barrels of rum, 30,000 cases of "Old Tom," 15,000 cases of alestatis and 40,000 cases of vermuth.

A GREAT SINNER'S VIEW.

Madame Patti believes any one who aspires to success as a vocalist should be a total abstainer. She says: "Alcoholic stimulants of any kind tend to irritate the throat, and should be entirely abstained from. Even light wines are no exception to this rule. Most people are familiar with the hoarse voice of the hard drinker, and it is often said of such an individual that he has bitten his throat with drink. Even a moderate use of alcohol makes the throat tender and the voice husky, therefore, tend to make the

A MOTHER AT A SALOON DOOR.

In 1874, I saw my mother kneeling in the snow to pray at a saloon door, and I crept out by a side way, stepping softly in the snow, ashamed of her. That day's work cost her her life, but the saloon did not even pause, and her only child sped downward to the hell of darkness; but that snow-storm prayer persevered at God's throne through thirteen awful years, and for opportunity he could but always hear, and when I "would." He spoke to me, and speaks—and will speak on—and on—until on some sweet Christmas eve I find my mother's arm again, and leaning on her great heart, celebrate the end of the crusade.—*J. G. Woolley.*

ALL OPPOSE DRINKING.

A writer who is discussing 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 at all. Mercantile agencies find that business conducted by moderate drinkers is more precarious 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 incomes and stability of the road are diminished, compared with the same service by total abstinence. Capital investors, wherever discomfited by figures which have no other meaning than that under the care and control of moderate or excessive drinkers the losses, profits and risks of business are increased.

TEMPERANCE AND OBSTACLES.

The temperance principles of the regiment of United Infantry Volunteers, known as the "One Hundred and One," were well illustrated in an incident related by the regimental chaplain. In the battle of Champion Hills Orderly Sergeant Abraham Newland, Company D, was shot in the face, and left to die upon the field, but was picked up later and carried to the hospital.

Sergeant Newland's jaws and mouth seemed to be all shot to pieces, and he was in a sinking condition. Seeing this the surgeon ordered him to have a little brandy, which the drying man, as they thought him to be, refused. The surgeon told him he must take some stimulant or die.

Newland motioned for paper and pencil and wrote, "If I die, I will die sober."

This obstinacy angered the surgeon for a moment and he muttered, "Die then." But his kind heart conquered and he gave the sergeant the best of attention, and saw him recover with scarcely a trace of the wound. "Sergeant Newland was too obstinate about the brandy, but no doubt his temperance principles saved his life, since drinking man never could have rallied from such a wound."

THE WIDOW GOT DAWGERS.

In 1890, Mrs. Mary E. Sawyer, of Saline County, Nebraska, by her attorneys, A. G. Wollensburger and W. Henry Smith, of Lincoln, brought suit for damages against several saloon-keepers for constantly supplying liquor to her inebriate husband, causing his death, and thus depriving her and her minor children of useful support. The evidence produced at the trial showed that Andrew J. Sawyer, the husband, was an honest, hard-working farmer when he began patronizing the saloons of the defendants in Crete; that he continued drinking until he became incapable of performing the necessary work on his farm; that he would go on periodic spurts of many days' duration; that one period of drunkenness would be speedily followed by another, until at last, in 1888 and 1889, by his reckless squandering of his property through drink, he and his family were reduced to abject poverty, and friends and neighbors associated with the mother and children. The liquor men carried the case to the Supreme Court, where it has been pending since 1892. Judge Morris appeared for the saloon-keepers and A. G. Wollensburger for the mother and her children. Judge Morris saw the case was decided against the woman and her children, her

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A Peculiar Disease.

"I cannot say whether I shall make any detailed and professional use of my observations," said a neurologist, "but I do not mind telling you in a general way that New Yorkers are fast becoming a race of unconscious monologists—that is, of talkers to themselves without knowing it. Go down into the business quarter of the city and just watch the people there. I have not got my percentages together yet, but it is safe to say roundly that you will see nearly half the people exhibiting some of the forms of the disease—for of course it is a disease. They are either moving their lips, wagging their heads, puckering their eyebrows, making gestures with their hands, or doing something, while in a great number of cases they are busy carrying on imaginary conversations between themselves and somebody else, laying down the laws with much emphasis, reading the riot act to some one, or else meeting imaginary issues with circumstantial replies."

"You will see men doing the same thing in hotel lobbies, in the street cars and on the uptown thoroughfares. Women are falling into the habit also, but not so much as men. The other day, while I was waiting for my coupe, I sat at the office window, and I declare that out of the seventy-five people who passed, eight were showing some signs of monologism."

"Of course the primal cause of the disease is that we never allow our minds any period of repose. We are so eternally full of plans and schemes that anything like a quiescent mood is unknown, and that condition of morbid mental activity supervenes, which in turn is followed by a distinct weakening of the sensory cells, of which condition self-communication is always one of the symptoms."

"At the same time it must not be overlooked that undoubtedly much of the habit is due to the fact that this city is so full of noise that one cannot hear one's self think, and so people have to think aloud."—*New York Sun.*

Pulseometer.

A pulseometer has been invented which, it is claimed, it is possible to tell to a fraction the exact condition of the heart beat. An electric pen traces on prepared paper the oscillations of the blood, showing with the fidelity of science the strength or weakness of the telltale pulse. This should, it is considered, be of special advantage to life insurance doctors, as well as to the profession at large.

PHYSICAL STRENGTH.
cheerful spirits and the ability to fully enjoy life, come only with a healthy body and mind. The young man who suffers from nervous debility, impaired memory, low spirits, irritable temper, and the thousand and one derangements of mind and body that result from, unnatural, pernicious habits usually contracted in youth, through ignorance, is thereby incapacitated to thoroughly enjoy life. He feels tired, spiritless, and drowsy; his sleep is disturbed and does not refresh him as it should. His will power is weakened, he is prone to melancholia, or melancholia, or melancholia, or melancholia.

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The Story of the Thumbs.

"If you will allow me the Hibernicism," said a young lady of observation, "I would like you to note for me that the true index finger is the thumb. I do not mean that from the length of its phalanges you can find out whether there is a blonde divinity or a brunette fate awaiting you, or that from its spatulated or oval nail I can tell whether you like pictures or horse races—all that sort of digital conjuring, but it is safe to say roundly that you will see nearly half the people exhibiting some of the forms of the disease—for of course it is a disease. They are either moving their lips, wagging their heads, puckering their eyebrows, making gestures with their hands, or doing something, while in a great number of cases they are busy carrying on imaginary conversations between themselves and somebody else, laying down the laws with much emphasis, reading the riot act to some one, or else meeting imaginary issues with circumstantial replies."

"Just notice the thumbs of your friends now, and you will see the same relations between their posture and the man's constitution of mind and body. The conditions are simplicity itself; the weak man's thumb is weak and pendant, the strong man's thumb is strong and erect. The parallelism is so marked that you can tell from a glance at a man's thumb whether he is an aimless thinker or a man who carries his ideas, or somebody else's, into action."

"It may be treachery to my sex, but I don't mind telling you that it will be a good thing for you fellows to mark well the thumbs of the ladies of your choice. If the girl's thumb, be it ever so prettily rosy, has a tendency to stand at right angles to the hand—well, the gray mare will need a bit, that's all, while if it lies flat, or droops a little, you can count on marital submission to the master mind, and that's the sort of domestic paradise all you sons of Adam are looking for, isn't it?"

"With the waning of the powers of frame and brain pot comes the depression. I had almost said the recession, of thumb, and whether in senility or idiocy the thumb is always turned in. And then, when you turn your face to the wall and know no more summer's heat nor winter's cold, those that stand about you and say: 'Well, poor old chap, he's gone at last,' will find that you have tucked your thumbs away in the shelter of your hands, just as you had them when you were a little baby."—*New York Sun.*

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The Food of the Future.

Chemistry, while yet in its infancy, has already shown what the possibilities of chemical compounds are. We can already produce tea and coffee artificially, as well as many other food substances. A new process claims to produce sugar from gases at the cost of one cent per pound. There is already a supply when a demand becomes imperative, and when concentrated food tablets are insisted upon, there will not be wanting inventive genius to study out the ways and wherefore of chemical theories and furnish the articles required.—*New York Ledger.*



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 adopting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs. Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative: effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance. Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

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