AN EXPERIMENT WITH A PAIR OF GEESE.

I let them run separately, writes William Rankin of Massachusetts, and fed liberally to see the best I could do. The goose laid fifty-one eggs; I only succeeded in getting thirty-seven goslings, and a horse got loose and killed one and another died, leaving me thirty-five for market. I sold them for $81.57. So that goose gave more profit than a cow and two hogs. Yet I did not feel satisfied with my hatch, which was under the average, and one of my neighbors beat me.—American Agriculturist.

GROOMING FOR THE COWS.

Horses have much more often been made pets than cows have been. So far as grooming goes the average cow gets very little of it except what she can do herself by rubbing her shoulders and neck against the sides of the stable in which she is confined. Try a curry comb and brush on the cow as well as on the horse. Unless the cow is very thin the curry comb will be liked even better than the brush. The dirt in a cow's hair is always liable to get into the milk pail, as it is brushed out when the milker rubs against the animal in getting out of the narrow stall.—Boston Cultivator.

PROTECTION FOR SMALL ANIMALS.

If large and small cattle or hogs are fed and housed together the smaller animals will hardly thrive. They will be whipped away from the trough and get less than their share of the food; and they will be driven around or from the shelter, and the large animals will scarcely profit from the misfortunes of their smaller fellows, as driving the others from feed and shelter will "work off a good part of the flesh from the extra feed. Sometimes the smaller animals are seriously injured; and in the larger animals is developed a quarrelsome disposition that is not desirable, to say the least. Yet other considerations make it a bad plan to confine small and large animals in the same enclosure. Much better results will be secured by putting only a few animals in the same enclosure, and those of the same size. —New England Homestead.

CONSUMPTION OF WHEAT.

The use of wheat for stock food complicates the difficulty of determining the consumption of this grain. It is calculated that in the West forty per cent. of the hogs are being supplied this grain and that it is being also fed in large quantities to all other classes of stock. The practice is spreading in the East in many sections, so that it would appear that the farmers have themselves solved the question what to with their surplus wheat.

Wheat certainly is superior to corn for growing animals, as it contains about thirty per cent. more protein, or tissue-building matter, than corn. On the other hand, corn produces fat and is the better food for finishing off animals. The two grains are not really rivals. The one serves as a complement of the other. Farmers will do well to study the feeding question and learn how wheat can be most profitably converted into animal products.—New York World.

FEEDING POTATOES TO SHEEP.

There is no doubt of the value of the potato for feeding to sheep, but as this animal has but a weak digestion, it will be advisable to cook the potatoes for them, and add bran to the food. The starch of the potato is very indigestible when raw, and, as, by cooking, the cells in which the starch is contained are broken, and the starch granules are swollen and burst by the expansion caused by the heat, the food thus prepared is fully and easily digested. There is more to be learned by experience in the management of sheep than from science, for this animal is peculiar and always will be, and thus the results of feeding other animals upon certain foods do not apply to sheep. So that it is wise, when one has got a good feeding ration for a flock, to avoid changing it, unless by the most careful preliminary experiments. But experience has shown that potatoes, boiled until they are mealy, in consequence of the rupture of the starch, cells, and fed with the usual ration of bran—a pound for each full grown sheep—with a quart of potatoes not broken up, have been both digestible and nutritious—New York Times.

THE OXALIS.

Plants continually in blossom and requiring the least care give the most satisfaction, especially when they bloom during the dreary months of winter, says Mrs. C. F. Underwood. The oxalis is the most useful, all round window plant in cultivation, being so hardy it requires but a short rest and its bright green clover-like foliage is seldom injured by sudden changes of temperature. If partially frozen, a dash of cold water will restore its beauty. The mammoth oxalis has showy foliage but not the hardy qualities of the smaller variety and has less profusion of bloom. The beautiful, delicate, star-shaped flowers surprise one daily. They delight in sunshine and turn toward it and for this reason are frequently used as a window hanging plant. Its drooping stems are graceful on a small stand as a sitting room ornament. The pink blossom is more common, the pure white and yellow being rare. For soil, chip dirt fertilized with common liquid manure, or rich garden soil, is adaptable, the tubers being planted an inch below the surface. Give frequent showerings. The common wood sorrel is a similar plant, easily potted and made to thrive, and hard to distinguish from the cultivated variety.

CARE OF HORSES.

Keep your harness soft and clean, particularly the inside of the collar and saddle, as the perspiration, if allowed to dry in, will cause irritation and produce galls.

The collar should fit closely, with sufficient space at the bottom to admit your hand; a collar too small obstructs the breathing, while one too large will cramp and draw the shoulders into an unnatural position, thus obstructing the circulation.

Never allow your horse to stand on hot, fermenting manure, as this will soften the hoofs and bring on diseases of the feet, nor permit the old litter to lie under the manger, as the gases will taint his food and irritate his lungs as well as his eyes.

Do not keep the hay over the stable, as the gases from the manure and the breath of the animal will make it unwholesome.

Kindness will do more than brutality; therefore do not use harsh language to your horse, or lash or kick him. Bear in mind that he is very intelligent and sensitive, a willing servant, and deserving of your kindest treatment and thought.

Remember that horses are made vicious by cruel treatment; that it is speed which kills; that more horses are lame from bad shoeing than from all other causes; that a careless application of the whip has blinded many horses; that more fall from weariness than from any other cause and that no animal should ever be struck upon the head.—New York World.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

The Poultry Monthly tells of a man who paid $325 for one pair of pigeons recently.

Warm water two or three times a day in the coldest weather helps solve the egg problem.

There is hardly a breed of fowls today that does not have its counterpart in the bantam class.

An old horse dealer says: "If you want to buy a horse, don't believe your own brother."

Don't wait until you build the big barn before sheltering the cows. Build the shelter for them and they will help you build the barn.

Breed well, and when you have a heifer calf as the result of such breeding feed well and train properly, and you will have a good cow.

Don't regard milch cattle solely as machines, but remember that they have some flesh and blood about them that merits appropriate treatment.

There is no better crop for the winter feeding of sheep than oats and peas mixed. It is very nutritious, and is eaten with avidity by the sheep.

Feed milk to the swine warm, and in troughs that are free from ice or filth. Add something to make up the loss of butter fat, such as a little corn or barley meal.

Give carrots, turnips and other juicy root feeds to horses plentifully in winter. They will vary the monotony of equine hard tack and they are excellent for the digestion.

Give the fowls some litter to scratch in. They will amuse themselves if you only give them the necessary playthings, and a busy hen generally means a healthy and laying one.

A pig is a pig till it is a year old. Then it becomes a hog. In classification of fairs, however, when a premium is offered for a sow and pigs, it is understood that the pigs are to be under six months old.

The exact temperature for loosening the hair from the skin of a pig at butchering is 180 degrees. The pig should remain a full minute in the water at this temperature to give time for the hair to be loosened.

The swine will respond in a profitable way just as promptly to good treatment as do the cows to good care. If, at the same time, the pigs have dry, warm, healthful quarters, they will grow as fast as in summer on clover.

Pork represents money, just the same as butter does, and if there is a chance to make it out of the casein of milk, it should surely be done. With this in view, don't let your skimmed milk freeze, nor let it sour or ferment in a filthy tub or barrel.

In the East, at least, the pig pen is a natural concomitant of the dairy. Through the utter neglect given to these animals on many farms, pigs cannot be successfully bred, and every spring they must be purchased of more painstaking breeders.

The bearing of a few berries out of the season does not entitle a fruit to the name of ever-bearing, yet most ever-bearers seldom do more than this. They are a delusion and a disappointment; the ever-bearing raspberry and strawberry for instance.

"Dingbats."

The Boston Journal gives various theories as to the meaning of the word "dingbats." One writer, who spent his boyhood in Maine, thinks it means to spank, because his mother when getting ready to use the slipper threatened to put the "dingbats" on him. From Wilbraham Academy comes the explanation that it means the breakfast biscuit, which the students dispose of by sticking it to the under side of the table, throwing it at the heads of other students or eating it. A Connecticut pupil states that to receive punishment at the hands of the teacher is known as "getting the dingbats." Two Philadelphians agree that it means money, as in the sentence "I've got the dingbats for it." But New Hampshire agrees with Maine that it means spanking, and so the majority appears to side with the maternal slipper. It is from such "little acorns" that the tall tree of our almost cosmopolitan language has grown. We got "blizzard" from the West, "ku-klux" from the South, "boom" from the ambitious cities, "crank" from the eccentric minds in every part of the country, "pantats" from Italy, and "chalitza" from Russia. "Dingbats" is going to be a great convenience.

TEMPERANCE.

LITTLE DROPS.

Little drops of porter, little sips of stout,
Make the breathing shorter, and will aid the gout;
And these slight derangements (trifling though they be)
Prompt on other ailments, or some malady.
Little drops of liquor, little sips of ale;
Pulses beating quicker, faces grim and pale;
Mixtures alcoholic, be they what you please,
Will increase a colic, or a heart disease.
Little drops of Burton, little sips of wine,
Are a sure and certain health-destroying sign.
Little drops of Allsopp, little drops of Bass,
Take away the senses, and make a man an ass.

—Medical Pioneer.

INDIANS PROHIBITED.

The Government of Canada has prohibited the sale of intoxicants a mong the Indians of Hudson Bay Territory, and punishes severely any violation of this law. For instance, one vendor had his illicit goods confiscated, and was imprisoned for three years. The Government is determined to prevent the debasement of the Indians in its care.

THE OFFICERS PROTESTED.

The Twenty-third Regiment of Brooklyn recently held a fair, and the beer-brewers of that city "donated" three or four thousand dollars' worth of beer to be sold by the glass and the proceeds to be given to the regiment. It was expected that many young men would get their first taste of beer, and thus it would be a good investment for the brewers. The officers of the regiment protested that the regiment would have nothing to do with it, and declared they would refuse to accept the money that came from the sale.

HOW DRINK DESTROYS THE HOME.

The home is made desolate by it. How sacred the home! It is God's appointed treasury of pure and sweet love. There happiness bubbles forth from overliving springs; virtue germinates and blooms in native soil, watered by propitious dews from the skies. The homes of the land are the social units of which the aggregate is the Nation. The Nation in its wider sphere of action is the reflection of its homes. The poisonous breath of alcohol passes over the home; it is the passage of death. The drunkard's soul exhales hatred and sin; hearts of wife and mother break in anguish; the ceaseless teardrop of sorrow glistens on the eyelid, and the veil of gloom and despair darkens their faces.—Archbishop Ireland.

LEGAL POISON.

A French newspaper, under the heading, "Alcohol a Legal Poison," draws attention to startling facts respecting the abuse of alcohol, shows the mischief that is being done by the bad, cheap brandy now being sold throughout France; and which enters more or less into the composition of nearly every drink of an alcoholic nature. Statistics prove this thirst for alcohol to be alarmingly on the increase here. For every litre of brandy that was sold in 1870, now five times that quantity is sold. The rapid increase of cabarets and wine shops in every part of Paris is a proof of this. A competent writer on this subject says: "Alcohol is becoming for the Frenchman what opium is for the Chinese, and it enjoys on the part of the Government the same protection that the opium trade does in China." A profound study on this important question by M. Lardier de Rambervilliers has just been read before the Academy of Medicine. It describes alcoholism and its consequences as a hereditary virus poisoning the blood of children yet unborn, and begetting in them scrofula, epilepsy, madness, instincts for assassination, and other vicious and deadly tendencies.

TESTIMONY OF A FAMOUS ENGLISH DOCTOR.

At a recent public meeting in England, Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson, M. D., reviewed the position taken by him twenty-five years ago with reference to alcohol, which may be summed up as follows:

"I can no more accept it as food than I can chloroform, or ether, or methyl. That alcohol produces a temporary excitement is true, but as its general action is to reduce animal heat I cannot see how it can supply animal force. I can see clearly how it reduces animal power, and can show a reason for using it in order to stop physical pain, or to stupefy mental pain; but that it gains strength, that it supplies material for construction of tissue, or throws force into tissues supplied by other material—must be an error as solemn as it is widespread. The true character of alcohol is that it is an agreeable temporary shroud. To resort for force to alcohol is, to my mind, equivalent to the act of searching for the sun in subterranean gloom, until all is night.

"These were the words of 1889," said the learned scientist, "and now since a quarter of a century has elapsed since they were written and spoken, I stand on the past, and without prejudice, without indifference, but with observation and research maintained up to the present moment, I do not see a single reason for changing one idea or one word. I have, however, something to add. I spoke, in 1869, on experiment without personal experience. I have been led by what I may call personal experiment to confirm the past on the present, and after twenty-five years have come to the distinct conclusion, unhesitatingly and undoubtingly expressed, that by abstinence I have lost nothing, retained everything, and gained much. Practice has sustained theory, and experience experiment. * * * When I had overcome the physiological difficulties I continued for some time to apply what I had originally learned to the treatment of disease, using alcohol as at least an exceptional remedy. Gradually it dawned upon me that the error here might be as great as the error relating to health and alcohol. When the London Temperance Hospital was opened to me I obtained a field such I had never had before for scientific observation—with the result that 700 acute cases have come under my care, diseases of the most varied kinds and acutest in character, all of which have been treated without any recourse to alcohol or to anything that may be called a substitute for it. Recoveries from severest diseases are as good, if not better, under this method, than under the old one, and convalescence is unquestionably advanced. The truth, in short, holds good all through, that that which is best in health is best also in disease, and if it were in the power of any one to say, 'I remove from your reach alcohol as a medicine,' I should answer, 'There is not a medicine that you can remove from me with greater impunity.'"

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES.

A moderate drinker is sure to go on lessening the water and increasing the brandy.

The number of hard drinkers living to-day in the United States is estimated to be 2,500,000.

The latest census returns show that England spends every year for drink about $720,000,000 and only $30,000,000 for books.

The Absurdity of Intoxication—If a man could only look at himself with a sober eye when he is drunk, he would never drink again.

Joseph Hartley, a Winnipeg laborer, three months ago came into possession of a fortune of $50,000. He died in the hospital a few days ago from excessive drinking.

We all need the pledge—some for one reason, others for another. The total abstainer is above all danger. He has a great advantage over the man who drinks.

It is said that Benjamin Franklin, while working as a printer among London beer drinkers, was known as the "American aquatic," because he drank only water.

American breweries now make thirty-four million barrels of lager beer every year and give employment to an immense army of workmen, saloon-keepers, and specialists in kidney disease.

According to the statistical abstract of the United States the total cost of liquors consumed in this country annually is over $16 per capita, twice as much as the total amount of the Federal revenue.

According to a recent report of the Belgian ministry of finance, the consumption of alcohol per inhabitant in the various countries of the world is as follows: Germany, 11 quarts per inhabitant; Great Britain, 2.45; Austro-Hungary, 6.39; Belgium, 8.36; United States, 5; France, 8.07; Italy, 1.97; Holland, 9; Russia, 6.8; Switzerland, 6.

When Miss Frances Willard began work in the temperance crusade, her mother said: "Be quiet, my dear; we are not born to reign, but to wrestle." But to them who wrestle the reigning is assured, and while the wrestling is but for a season the reigning shall be without end.

A SURGEON'S KNIFE

gives you a feeling of horror and dread. There is no longer necessity for its use in many diseases formerly regarded as incurable without cutting. The

Triumph of Conservative Surgery

is well illustrated by the fact that

RUPTURE or Hernia is now *radically* cured without the knife and without pain. Clumsy, chafing trusses can be thrown away. They never cure but often induce inflammation, strangulation and death.

TUMORS Ovarian, Fibroid (Uterine) and many others, are now removed without the perils of cutting operations.

PILE TUMORS, however large, **Fistula** and other diseases of the lower bowel, are permanently cured without pain or resort to the knife.

STONE in the Bladder, no matter how large, is crushed, pulverized, washed out and perfectly removed without cutting.

STRICTURE of Urinary Passage is also removed without cutting in hundreds of cases. For pamphlet, references and all particulars, send 10 cents (in stamps) to World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

MOTHERS

and those soon to become mothers, should know that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription robs childbirth of its tortures, terrors and dangers to both mother and child, by aiding nature in preparing the system for parturition. Thereby "labor" and the period of confinement are greatly shortened. It also promotes the secretion of an abundance of nourishment for the child.

MRS. DORA A. GUTHRIE, of *Oakley, Overton Co., Tenn.*, writes: "When I began taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, I was not able to stand on my feet without suffering almost death. Now I do all my housework, washing, cooking, sewing and everything for my family of eight. I am stouter now than I have been in six years. Your 'Favorite Prescription' is the best to take before confinement, or at least it proved so with me. I never suffered so little with any of my children as I did with my last."

Food Adulteration.

A recent Washington dispatch says the Consul at Annaberg has reported to the Department of State the result of the investigations conducted by the Society for the Prevention of the Adulteration of Food in Saxony, showing that of 715 analyses made by the chemist of the association, 128, or 17.9 per cent., showed objectionable adulterations. Of nine samples of American dried fruits examined, eight were found objectionable. The fruit had a nice white color, but, as they were dried on zinc plates, they contained the injurious substances of that metal. While in former years they were freely admitted to the market, their sale has been prohibited during the past year.

Oil of citron contained only an insignificant per cent. of the real oil, the balance being other ingredients and alcohol. Butter, particularly that from Austrian dealers, contained cocoanut oil, sesame oil, tallow, etc.

Textile fabrics were dyed with poisonous colors and wool stuffs showed cotton admixtures up to eighty-five per cent. Spices with which meats had been prepared contained tannin, and sausages contained living parasites. Fruit juices were colored with chemicals. A sample of coffee was found to be impregnated with animal refuse. Rye flour was adulterated with rice flour, and buckwheat with starch. Bran was a composition of wheat and rye, bran, sand dust and mite eggs. Olive oil was found to be nothing but grape seed oil perfumed with rosemary oil, the adulteration being so carefully done that experienced merchants could not detect it.

Cotton Wool in the Nostrils.

Says Dr. E. P. Mann in the Pacific Medical Journal: "Abundant experiment long ago demonstrated that cotton wool was capable of arresting germinal matter with which the air is filled. By placing within the nostrils, out of sight, a thin pledget of cotton, not sufficiently dense to interfere with free inspiration, the air may be greatly purified. The cotton immediately becomes moistened during expiration, which adds materially to its efficiency as a filter. That, thus placed, it will arrest dust, particles of soot, etc., may be easily shown by introducing the pledgets, and then, after an hour's walk through the streets, removing them, when they will be found blackened and soiled. Microscopical examination discloses quite a museum of germinal matter. Prominent among the displays are found various forms of catarrhal and bronchial secretion that have been desiccated and pulverized by passing feet, thus liberating the germs which, planted upon a congenial soil, will produce catarrh to order."

The hoopskirt was in full feather in 1596. It was then made of iron and sometimes weighed thirty pounds.

Accept None of the Pretended Substitutes for

Royal Baking Powder

BECAUSE inferior and cheaper made baking preparations are bought at wholesale at a price so much lower than ROYAL, some grocers are urging consumers to use them in place of the ROYAL *at the same retail price.*

If you desire to try any of the pretended substitutes for ROYAL BAKING POWDER bear in mind that they are all made from cheaper and inferior ingredients, and are not so great in leavening strength nor of equal money value. Pay the price of the ROYAL BAKING POWDER for the ROYAL only.

It is still more important, however, that ROYAL BAKING POWDER is purer and more wholesome, and makes better, finer, and more healthful food than any other baking powder or preparation.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Massage for Black Eyes.

Those who make a business of obliterating evidence of fistic encounters in the shape of black eyes by painting the damaged optics no longer enjoy a monopoly of such business. This I was told by a pugilistic acquaintance whose experience entitles him to be regarded as an authority on the subject.

"Massage treatment of the region affected," he said "will beat paint and raw beefsteak all hollow. But it should be applied immediately after the injury is received in order to prove thoroughly efficacious. It does not require an expert to do it. All that is necessary is to move the fingers rapidly and firmly over the bruised surface, and to keep it up until the last vestige of discoloration has disappeared. The explanation is easy. Where the blow has been received the blood becomes congested. It is the clots of blood showing through the transparent skin that produces the black effect. The pressure of the fingers gradually loosens the clotted blood, which passes off into the general current of circulation, and fresh and properly colored blood takes its place."

However, as a rule, the professional "pug" does not bother himself about accelerating the disappearance of a black eye. It is a sign which proclaims the fact that its proprietor has recently filled an engagement, and as such he is an object of envy to his less fortunate brethren. It is the man about town, whose overindulgence occasionally causes him to forget that discretion is the better part of valor, who is apt to profit most by the knowledge that massage, promptly applied, will remove the signs of mourning from an eye that has been in violent contact with some other fellow's fist, and thus obviate the necessity of inventing a story to account for it, which, however ingenious, will be sneered at by sceptical and incredulous acquaintances, some of whom may have "been there themselves."—New York Herald.

Discovery of a Noted Watering Place.

The Worcester (Mass.) Gazette recalls the fact that Professor Agassiz, Dr. Howe, James Russell Lowell and other companion spirits used to spend their vacations together in some out-of-the-way unknown spot. Dr. Howe had at one time a camp, a log house of some size, on Little Ampersand Pond, in the Adirondacks, not many miles from Martin's, on the Lower Saranac, but there was a four hours' carry through the woods. It was a small pond off the regular line of boat travel. It was the Agassiz-Howe party who discovered the little fishing village of Bar Harbor, on Mount Desert Island, with the ragged shore below and Green Mountain looming up in the near distance, rising as it does almost out of the sea. This must have been about the year 1858 or 1859. Robert's little old red tavern was the only imitation of an inn, and the natives who owned the land were fishermen and farmers, or a little of both. An investment of a few dollars in land in those days would have been better than Calumet and Hecla stock. The Cambridge men told their friends about Mount Desert, and Bar Harbor became in time the most popular watering place on the coast.

The Populist.

Why shouldn't there be a third party? It is true they disturb the smooth running of the regular organizations and sometimes overturn elections, but what is popular is founded on merit: As for instance, among all the remedies used for sprains and bruises, St. Jacobs Oil is the most popular because it is known to be the best; hence it is the Populist in medicine. The more because it cures so promptly and surely. There is no crippling from sprain where this old remedy is used. It imparts new life and strength and the pain vanishes. Truly it is a Populist.

Wedding outfits can be hired in New York for so much an hour.

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

Bolivia was thus called in honor of Simon Bolivar.

For Whooping Cough, Piso Cure is a successful remedy.—M. F. DISTER, 67 Throop Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., November 14, 1894.

Antidote for Cyanide Poisoning.

Cobalt nitrate is found by Dr. Johann Antal, a chemist of Hungary, to be an antidote to prussic acid and cyanide poisoning. First he tried the cobalt on animals, and then, presumably at different times, on forty living persons who had been accidentally poisoned by prussic acid, and in all cases the results are reported to have been satisfactory.—Scientific American.

March April May

Are the Best Months in Which to

Purify Your Blood

And the Best Blood Purifier is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Which Purifies, Vitalizes and Enriches the Blood

At this season everyone should take a good spring medicine. Your blood must be purified or you will be neglecting your health. There is a cry from Nature for help, and unless there is prompt and satisfactory response you will be liable to serious illness.

This demand can only be met by the purifying, enriching and

Blood-Vitalizing

elements to be found in Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"My mother-in-law, Mrs. Elizabeth Wolfe, at the age of 72 years, was attacked with a violent form of salt rheum; it spread all over her body, and her hands and limbs were dreadful to look at. At the same time, my little daughter Clara, who was just one year old, was attacked by a similar disease, like scrofula. It appeared in

Large Sores

under each side of her neck; had the attendance of the family physician and other doctors for a long time, but seemed to grow worse. I read of many people cured of scrofula by Hood's Sarsaparilla. As soon as we gave Hood's Sarsaparilla to Clara, she began to get better, and before the first bottle was gone, the sores entirely healed up and there has never been any sign of the disease since. She is a

Healthy Robust Child.

Her grandmother took Hood's Sarsaparilla at the same time, and the salt rheum decreased in its violence and a perfect cure was soon effected. It took about three months for her cure, and she ascribes her good health and strength at her advanced age to Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has certainly been a Godsend to my family." MRS. SOPHIA WOLFE, Zaleski, Ohio

Hood's and only Hood's

The chief rabbi of New Zealand says that of the 208 cancer cases treated in the Wellington Hospital during the last eight years not one was a Hebrew. He attributes the immunity of Hebrews to the regulations regarding the slaughter of cattle.

The Sheriff of Cook County, Chicago, Illinois, gets twenty-five cents a day for feeding each prisoner under his charge, and he is said to make $50,000 a year out of it.

How's This?

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

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh 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.

School Children

will eat sweetmeats and you can't prevent it. The first you know of it there is a headache; the child is bilious and something must be done. Use Ripans Tabules, a remedy which is standard for such troubles.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25 cts., 50 cts., 1$.

THE Public Awards the Palm to Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar for coughs.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

PATENTED.

RUPTURE Cured
POSITIVELY
HOLDS RUPTURE
Worn night and day, has an Adjustable Pad which can be made larger or smaller to suit changing condition of RUPTURE. Illus. Cat. sent securely sealed by G.V. House Mfg. Co. 746 Broadway, N.Y. City

WALL ST. NEWS LETTER of value sent FREE to readers of this paper. Charles A. Baldwin & Co., 40 Wall St., N. Y.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D.C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war. 15 adjudicating claims, atty since

LITTLE PAINS MAKE SERIOUS ILLNESS

If not attended to in time. When HEADACHE, DIZZINESS and other symptoms tell of functional disturbance in the system, the prompt use of

R·I·P·A·N·S TABULES

Will prevent much suffering. This grand remedy cures DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION BILIOUSNESS, AND KINDRED AILMENTS.

ONE GIVES RELIEF.

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