### We Get the Best Lemons.

Considerable information about lemons, which are now coming into the market in large quantities, is contained in a letter from Louis H. Bruhl, United States Consul to Catania, Sicily, and published in the United States consular reports for April. Lemons, Mr. Bruhl says, begin to ripen in September, and are picked from November to April. The November crop is the hardiest and best. It will keep until early summer, and is stored until late in the spring, and then shipped. The lemons are picked green, but turn yellow in the boxes. Before the fruit is shipped abroad it is taken out of the boxes and repacked. That which is bruised or specked and which would probably rot in transit is either peeled and the juice pressed out or cut up with the peel in halves or quarters and packed in barrels with brine (sea water, generally, with some salt added) and shipped to London or Liverpool for confectioners' use. The best of the crop comes to this country. The next best goes to England.

The small, greenish tinged lemons that are sold here early in the fall are secured as follows: The trees are allowed to suffer for water during the summer months. About September 1 plenty of water is given them, and the soil around them is thoroughly cultivated. The trees put forth small dwarfish flowers, which during the following summer will bring forth the small lemons that sell in this city frequently "twenty-five for a quarter." This crop is harvested in June and July, and stands exportation even better than the choice November fruit.

There is no such practice as curing lemons. They are gathered and packed in boxes. After fifteen days they are repacked and held until shipped. Boxes of winter fruit hold about 300 lemons, while from 360 to 400 of the smaller summer fruit is often packed in one crate.—New York Press.

Poison plays an important part in social relations in the Indian Punjab, judging from a recent official report which, for the year 1883, gives a total of 498 cases of homicide by poison and 238 cases of the poisoning of cattle. Opium is the favorite means of suicide. When it is a question of killing some one else, arsenic and datura are the preferred agents. For cattle arsenic and the poisonous seeds of a native plant are employed.


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


The average weight of the egg of the ostrich is three pounds.


**You Don't Have to Swear Off,**

Says the St. Louis *Journal of Agriculture* in an editorial about No-To-Bac, the famous tobacco habit cure. "We know of many cases cured by No-To-Bac, one, a prominent St. Louis architect, smoked and chewed for twenty years; two boxes cured him so that even the smell of tobacco makes him sick." No-To-Bac sold and guaranteed by Druggists everywhere. No cure no pay. Book free. Sterling Remedy Co., New York or Chicago.

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

A. M. Priest, Druggist, Shelbyville, Ind., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure gives the best of satisfaction. Can get plenty of testimonials, as it cures every one who takes it." Druggists sell it, 75c.

**It Is Merely Good Health.**

That beautiful complexion is *health*, preserved by Ripans Tabules.

Ripans Tabules purify the blood, clear the skin of blemishes and make life more worth living.

How MY THROAT HURTS! Why don't you use Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar? Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

I can recommend Piso's Cure for Consumption to sufferers from Asthma.—E. D. TOWNSEND, Fort Howard, Wis., May 4, 1884.

## Dyspepsia

And distress after eating are cured by the tonic, appetizing, blood purifying effects of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Read this letter:

"I am happy to write a few words about the good Hood's Sarsaparilla has done me. I was troubled with dyspepsia. My food distressed me and I had dizzy spells and a dull, heavy feeling in my head. Since using several bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla my food no longer distresses me at all and my head has been relieved from all dizzy spells. I gladly recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla for any troubled as I was." HOMER J. CLEVELAND, Roxbury, Vermont.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

**Is the Only**

**True Blood Purifier**

Prominently in the public eye.

**Hood's Pills** cure habitual constipation. Price 25c. per box.

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For all purposes requiring power. Automatic, Corliss & Compound Engines. Horizontal & Vertical Boilers. Complete Steam Plants.

**B. W. PAYNE & SONS,**
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**VITAL ISSUES**
is perfection of machines for farmers' use
Point One
Simplicity of Construction
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Thoroughness of Workmanship
These will be found united in the new
**DAVIS CREAM SEPARATORS**
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If so here is a chance to get genuine

**Key West Cigars**

in the box at modest prices. Address E. J. MUELLER, P. O. Box 76, Key West, Fla. Correspondence Solicited.

SITUATIONS When QUALIFIED—Young Men to learn Telegraphy. Station and Express Agents' Duties. F. WHITEMAN, Chatham, 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.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION


# FARM AND GARDEN

### HOW TO JUDGE WOOL.

In judging of wool as to fineness, commence at the shoulders, as there the finest wool is always found. This may be taken as the standard, and compared with that from the ribs, thigh and rump, and the nearer the wool from these various portions of the animal approaches this standard the better the fleece is.—New York World.

### CIRCUMVENTING THE BEES.

The way to keep the bees away from the trough where your horses drink is to provide the bees with water elsewhere, for they need this liquid just as much as horses and cattle. Make one or more shallow wooden troughs for the bees, and place them near the hives, and then see that they are kept full of clean water. Do this now, for the bees select their drinking places early in the spring, and if the water does not fail them they will not seek it elsewhere. If you will make two troughs for the bees and in one put a little salt in the water, so much the better, for bees are somewhat partial to slightly salted or brackish water.—New York Sun.

### CALF-PAIL HOLDER.

Here is a simple device for holding a pail when feeding the calves: First, make a frame out of plank a foot wide and long enough to accommodate the number of calves to be fed, leaving the bottom open. Take a board one foot wide; with a keyhole saw cut holes large enough to take a pail in half way up the sides, in number equal to the number of calves. Nail this on the top of the plank frame. Fasten the whole to the side of the barn, or, if to be used out of doors, to the fence, so that it cannot be moved away. When the time comes to feed set the pails along in the holes and pour the milk in. By this means you give each calf its own mess, and the pails cannot be tipped over.—Connecticut Farmer.

### KEEP AHEAD OF THE WEEDS.

There is only one economical way to fight weeds—that is to keep ahead of them. When they are just breaking through the ground they can be slaughtered with less labor than at any other time. That is the time to take them in hand. A little later and the work will be doubled. Too many overlook this fact. In many towns five per cent. off is allowed on all taxes paid before a certain date, and men hustle to pay their tax and save that five per cent. A much larger per cent. off is secured by the man who takes the weeds in season. One can go over a garden with an iron rake when the weeds are just breaking ground, and in an hour's time accomplish wonders. A week later he will have to take his hoe and laboriously cut, cut, cut. And even then he doesn't destroy half as many of the roots of weeds as he would have done a week before with the rake. Neglecting the weeds is something one simply cannot afford.—American Agriculturist.

### WHIPPING BALKY HORSES.

Notwithstanding the fact that the press continually admonishes whom it may concern that it does no good to whip or pound a balky horse, almost every owner or driver of one does it to-day. It is probable the greatest piece of horse folly in existence. It is not a remnant of barbarism, but it is continued barbarity, and brings out what original and acquired sin there is in a man.

The brain of a horse can retain but one idea at a time. If the idea is to balk, whipping only intensifies it. A change of that idea, then, is the only successful method of management. This may be accomplished in scores of ways, a few of which will be named. Tie a handkerchief about his eyes; tie his tail tightly to the bellyband or backband; fasten a stick in his mouth; tie a cord tightly about his leg; uncheck and pet him awhile; clasp his nostrils and shut his wind off until he wants to go; unhitch him from the vehicle and then hitch him up again, or almost any way to get his mind on something else.

Whipping or scolding always does harm. The treatment should ever be gentle. There are more balky drivers than horses.—National Stockman.

### CURRANTS AND GOOSEBERRIES.

Since the advent of the currant worm these fine fruits have been much neglected, writes W. L. Anderson, of Indiana. No others are so highly relished. They come early when there is no substitute for them. For canning they have no superior. They can be raised easily and cheaply, are a sure crop, will come into bearing the second year and always bring a good price on the market.

I came past a number of gardens today. In all of these were currant and gooseberry bushes, but not a single hill that would produce even fair berries. The grass and weeds were abundant and some of the bushes had, I think, 200 canes in the hill. I never saw a currant or gooseberry bush thinned enough unless grown by a specialist. My finest fruit is gathered from those hills that have a single stalk, and if planted three feet apart will outyield any other method of thinning.

I raise from cuttings, rooting them in beds and planting nothing but well rooted plants. I plant four feet apart and plow them two years. No suckers are allowed to grow. When the bush is formed the new growth is well clipped each year. I would as soon think of leaving my hair unclipped as my bushes. It will take but fifteen minutes to clip enough for one family's use. It makes finer berries, easier picking, and the bushes look so much neater. Some plow their bushes every year, but I do not after the second. Yesterday I tried to dig into a patch five years old, and, though the bushes are four feet apart, to force up a spadeful of dirt would break hundreds of roots. I am sure plowing would injure them. I keep them heavily mulched, turning the mulch over if it gets weedy. This can be quickly done with a fork. For worms I use Paris green or London purple. I can save twenty bushels of gooseberries in twenty minutes with a good sprayer. I begin as soon as the worms come. I give my patches a good dressing of unleached wood ashes every third year, and keep them constantly mulched with coarse stable manure. With such treatment I think a patch will last with undiminished yield for twenty-five years.—New England Homestead.

### FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

It is easy to spoil a good horse by an ill-fitting collar.

Always have a uniform quality, and the berry box well filled.

The hard-working horse requires nutritious food to repair the wear of body and muscle.

A handful of linseed meal added to the usual feed of a horse will tend to make his coat shiny.

A firm hand, a cool head and a soothing word will do far more than punishment with a frightened horse.

Levelling the feet and shoeing at the proper time will generally keep the horse in good working condition.

The day of rubber or elastic tires and ball-bearing axles is near at hand, when the efficiency of the horse will be increased.

If you would have a good market, offer only good berries, give good measure and always deal honestly with your customers.

If more farmers would keep a brood mare or two and raise a choice colt each year there would be more money in farming for them.

The ground surface of the orchard can be made to yield a large increase by turning it over to the chickens. This will also help to keep the trees free from insects.

For scratches nothing is better than a real physic followed by two days of rest. At the same time clip the hair from the heels of the horse and apply sulphur one part to crude petroleum two parts.

Remember: It costs no more to raise good berries; it cost no more to pick and deliver good berries. Freight and express charges are just the same, and when sold good berries always go first and bring largest prices.

The hens came to the rescue in good shape, when beef went up in price, and many is the good meal that common people have enjoyed from eggs at twelve cents a dozen, when high-priced beef was out of the question.

Old mossy pastures that are to be renovated should be plowed and a fertilizer of two parts boneblack to one of muriate of potash applied. Use a sulky plow and you can turn two or three acres per day. Any less thorough method is time thrown away.

If your farm is all run down, and the soil is poor, don't give up in despair until you have tried poultry. It may be you will display more enthusiasm, ambition and common sense in that work than you have in regular farm work. If you do go in to win, you will come out ahead.

If your hens lay eggs that have thin, soft shells, easily broken, give them more lime in some shape. They must have proper material in order to turn out good goods. Go where a house is being repaired and lug off a lot of the old plaster and throw in the yard. The hens will do the rest.

If you keep a large breed of fowls like Cochins, Brahamas, etc., you should place the roosts near the ground, as in jumping to the ground their feet become sore, and corns or bunches develop on the bottom of the feet. For lighter breeds this precaution is unnecessary, as they are not so clumsy.

### Primitive Fire Engines.

The oldest known fire engine for pumping water is probably the one mentioned in the Spiritalia of Hero, about 150 B. C. This engine, it is said, was contrived with two single acting pumps with a single beam pivoted between the two for working the plungers. The streams of water united in a single discharge pipe and passed up a trough having an air chamber, and out of a nozzle which might be turned in any direction as desired. Fire engines appear also to have been used extensively by the early Romans, who furthermore organized regular fire brigades.

In the early part of the sixteenth century, a fire engine known as a "water syring" was introduced, which, in a measure, resembled the modern forms of fire engines. This was mounted on wheels and the water was poured by levers. This form of engine was very generally used in Germany. In England about the same time large brass syringes were used. These held several quarts of water and were operated by three men, two of them holding the syringe at each side with one hand and directing to nozzle with the other, while the third operated the plunger. It was necessary, after having discharged the water from the syringe, to refill it from a well or cistern near the fire or from buckets. The syringes were later fitted to portable tanks of water. The first successful fire engine was probably the Newsham engine, and this was the pioneer of manually operated fire engines. The pumps in these engines were built on many different designs, but in most cases they were operated by levers. Fire engines similar in form to the Newsham engine were in use up to the year 1850.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

The scales used in weighing diamonds are so delicately poised that the weight of a single eyelash will turn the scale.

# TEMPERANCE.

### SATAN'S "WANT AD."

Johnson, the drunkard, is dying to-day,
With traces of sin on his face;
He'll be missed at the club, at the bar, at the play;
Wanted: A boy for his place.

Simons, the gambler, was killed in a fight,
He died without pardon of grace,
Some one must train for his burden and blight;
Wanted: A boy in his place.

The scoffer, the idler, the convict, the thief,
Are lost; and without any noise
Make it known, that there comes to my instant relief
Some thousand or more of the boys.

Boys from the fireside, boys from the farm,
Boys from the home and the school,
Come, leave your misgivings, there can be no harm
Where "drink and be merry's" the rule.

Wanted: For every lost servant of mine,
Someone to live without grace,
Some one to die without pardon divine—
Will you be the boy for the place?
—Hattie Horner Louthan.

### THE DOCTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY.

There is a grave responsibility resting on the physician who prescribes alcoholic liquor.

It may arouse in a susceptible patient a dormant inherited tendency to drink. He may, by authorizing its use during the period of convalescence, fix a habit upon a patient of feeble will which the latter will never be able to shake off. No physician who realizes this great moral responsibility will be willing to accept it habitually. He certainly knows that the best medical authorities agree that alcoholic intoxicants are rarely used as a medicine; that at best they are dangerous remedies, and that the less they are resorted to the better for both the brain and body, the better for his well-being, physical and moral.

"Furthermore, every physician owes it to his profession to teach his patients the utter fallacy of the common belief that alcohol is an article of food value. It has none whatever. The use of intoxicants in any quantity whatever, or at any time, is entirely useless and unnecessary. Furthermore, the continued use of them gradually induces structural degradations and functional derangements of the great bodily organs, thus leading to the gravest physical disorders. Alcohol is a poison, and nothing more; a poison which exercises its paralyzing, narcotizing influence in exact proportion to the quantity consumed and the power of the consumer's physical system to resist its poisonous action. If every intelligent physician would thus correct old errors and disseminate a knowledge of the truth, there would be a great impetus given to the effort to pulverize the rum power."—Toledo Blade.

### WHO PAYS THE BILLS.

Who pays the bills? Who feeds the drunkard's children? Who provides for the drunkard's wife? Who supports the beggarly tramps, who having wasted their money in drink, wander about the country? Who repairs the losses caused by the failure of intemperate merchants and reckless and half-intoxicated business men? Who makes good the damages caused by the blunders of drunken workmen, and the hindrances of business caused by the sprees of intemperate employes? Who pays for the railroad wrecks caused by drunken conductors and engineers? Who builds the asylums where crazy drunkards are kept? Who supports the idiotic children of drunken men? Who pays the attorneys and juries and judges who try drunken criminals? Who pays the expenses of trials and commitments and executions occasioned by the crimes of drunken men? Who pays for the property destroyed and burned by drunken men? Who builds and supports almshouses, which but for drink might remain unoccupied? Who endures the suffering and losses and brutality, which are due to the recklessness and insanity of drunken husbands and fathers? Who pays for the inquest held on drunkards found dead by the wayside? Who pays for a pauper's coffin, and for digging a grave in Potter's field, when the last glass has been drunk?

Who pays the bills? The drunkard cannot, for he has wasted his substance in his cup. Will the rumseller pay them? The fact is, you and I and the sober and industrious toiling portion of the community must meet all these bills.—New England Evangelist.

### THE SALOON FLOURISHES ALWAYS.

When labor is most disturbed, when the demand for advanced wages is the loudest, when strikes are the most frequent, when hunger and misery are most rife in the homes of the poor, the saloon flourishes still. There may be no bread at home, but there is always beer and whisky at the bar, and the men who consider themselves the victims of circumstances or the "thralls" of capital, squander their earnings and spend their savings in these dens. Can there be a serious labor question while this state of things continues? Can working men talk gravely of their wrongs while it is plain to all the world that if they only saved the capital they earn they would be comfortable?—Atlantic Monthly.

### WHY HE IS A TEETOTALER.

Mr. Froome Talfourd, now in his eighty-eighth year, states that from a record kept by him up till the year 1868, he found that not fewer than twenty personal friends and acquaintances had come to an untimely end through indulgence in strong drink. Of these five committed suicide, three were frozen to death when drunk, four were drowned while drunk, two died in delirium tremens, three who drank hard died young, and three who drank hard died at home. Mr. Talfourd sometimes recites these facts to friends who ask him why he is such a strong teetotaler.—London Christian.

### DISSIPATION IN THE ARMY.

The Globe of Council Bluffs, Iowa, says that dissipation in the army has greatly increased since the canteen was established, as nearly every post or fort being located at some distance from the town in its locality, where liquor was to be obtained, the debauches of the soldiers formerly occurred only on occasion of periodical visits to the town; now they are an every day occurrence.

### MILTON ON DRUNKENNESS.

All manner of drunkenness should be banished from the Commonwealth. What more foul and common sin among us than drunkenness? And who can be ignorant that, if the importation and use of all strong drink were forbid, it would both clean rid the possibility of committing that odious vice, and men might afterward live happily and healthfully without the use of those intoxicating liquors?—John Milton, 1644.

### TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES.

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

A man asked another, "Which is the heaviest, a quart of gin or a quart of water?" "Gin, most assuredly; for I saw a man who weighs two hundred pounds staggering under a quart of gin when he would have carried a gallon of water with ease."

Between the ages of twenty-five and thirty, where ten total abstainers die, thirty-one moderate drinkers die.

"Will you take something?" said a teetotaler to a friend standing near a tavern. "Well, I don't mind if I do." "Come," said the teetotaler, "then let's take a walk."

A French physician says that one-half the consumptive patients in the Paris hospitals owe their condition to drink. He proposes to prohibit the sale of such drinks as absinthe.

General Lord Wolseley is greatly interested in the temperance movement in the British army. He says there never has been a time when there was so little drunkenness among soldiers as now.

We have a great horror of arsenic and fifty other things. The fact is that all these things are a mere bagatelle in relation to the most direct, absolute, immediate, and certain poisonings which are caused by alcohol.—Dr. James Edmunds.

In answer to letters of inquiry addressed to the wardens of the penitentiaries, these figures were received, showing the proportion of crimes caused by strong drink: Sing Sing, N. Y., 92 per cent; Boston, Mass., 85 per cent; Jackson, Mich., 78 per cent.

From extensive acquaintance with many lands I unhesitatingly affirm that everywhere God has provided pure water for man, and that the wines drunk are often miserable and dirty. I have found water everywhere that I have traveled—in China and India, Palestine and Egypt—and everywhere water has been my beverage.—Thomas Cook.


**Royal Baking Powder** *Absolutely Pure*

All other powders are cheaper made and inferior, and leave either acid or alkali in the food.

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


# NEWS & NOTES FOR WOMEN

Bosnia has two female physicians.

One-sixth of England's women work.

Three beauty contests are held in Vienna each year.

The United States has 30,254,370 female population.

In North America there are 970 women to 1000 men.

Bicyclists among women of the "smart set" multiply.

Sheer white lawn blouses are to be very popular this summer.

The University of Chicago has a glee club composed of sixteen women.

Des Moines (Iowa) women have adopted the bloomer costume quite generally.

Wyoming has the smallest female population, 51,362; New York the largest, 3,020,960.

On her last birthday Susan B. Anthony received a purse containing $800 from her friends.

The Congregational choir at Atchison, Kan., is composed of fifteen little girls about ten years of age.

Some of the leading society lights of Cincinnati, Ohio, have fomed a society for the suppression of gossip.

In all Christian countries the number of females who attend the churches is far greater than that of the men.

Mrs. Lynn Lynton, the authoress, never went to school. Her first book was written at twenty-four years of age.

It is a singular fact that the queens who reigned as soverigns every one who reached middle life became quite fleshy.

Mrs. Cowden Clarke, [the compiler of the "Concordance to Shakespeare"' is eighty-five years old, and resides in Genoa.

Many women have excelled as executants of music; no woman has ever been a great or even a mediocre composer.

In Paris the fashionable dressmakers are using for berthas and in other bodice adornments Venetian point lace set with brilliants.

A woman with a military nose and prominent chin is certain to make her mark. All female society leaders have had such facial peculiarities.

What are styled garden capes are already offered and prove to be a mere fluff and frenzy of delicate Dresden silk cut into little picked frills.

Picture hats are finished about the brims with great waving frills of crust-colored chiffon, piped along the edge with a little bow of black velvet.

The board of elections of Berlin, Wis., refused to permit fifteen women who had registered to vote. The ladies now propose to make the legal fur fly.

The Indianapolis chief of police has formally given his consent to women's wearing bloomers in the street. He says that they will wear what they want to, anyhow.

Women cannot throw because of a peculiar formation of the shoulder blade that prevents the swing necessary to the proper propulsion of a stone or other object.

When spectacles first came into use in Italy women were forbidden to wear them, on the ground that as they were very ornamental they would stimulate the vanity of the fair sex.

The following appeal was printed recently in a Scottish newspaper: "Wanted, a good school for girls where the birch rod, coming into fashion again, is used in the old way.

Mme. Carnot, widow of the late President of France, has detached all the ribbons from the wreaths sent at her husband's funeral and has decorated a small drawing-room with them.

Miss Grace Chisholm, an English woman, has been granted the degree of doctor of philosophy by the University of Gottingen, by the permission of the Prussian Minister of Education.

Miss Nellie Temple, a Vassar graduate of the class of '82, has recently been engaged in assisting Professor Ratzel, of the University of Leipsic, in a revision of his treatise on the United States.

Dr. Helen Webster, of Wellesley College, is the only woman who has ever earned the title of Doctor of Philosophy. She went to Germany and literally won the honor by hard, unremitting labor.

The edict has gone forth that skirts must be worn by women bicyclists, according to Vogue's Paris correspondent. Those who do not wear them are not correct, although more at their ease.

Some Parisian women are wearing hand painted gowns. One in which a well-known leader in fashion in that city appeared was of dull white silk and had over the flaring skirt large painted baskets loaded with flowers.

When they take the census in Japan they count the houses and figure on five persons to each house.

### Roping a Tiger.

A tiger in Tennessee may be set down as a decided novelty, and the account of its capture makes an interesting story.

One day a circus came to Knoxville, and on the eve of departure the circus wagons were being loaded on the cars. A switch engine was shoving some cars about when one of them became derailed, colliding violently with two cage wagons and the cage containing three tigers was badly damaged. The woodwork was crushed in, leaving a hole of sufficient size for the tigers to get out.

One of the animals leaped from the cage onto the flat car and from there to the ground. The two remaining ones were about to follow suit when the trainer and several other employes of the circus rushed up to the cage and prevented the exit. But one of the tigers was at large, and as soon as the fact became known a stampede of the people in the vicinity occurred, while the circus men rushed to inform the managers.

Preparations for the capture of the tiger were made. One of the Texas cowboys, and the one most perfect in handling a lasso, was detailed to make the attempt. The man handling the tiger was also instructed to assist in the dangerous duty, and the pair went to work.

They located the tiger about a stone's throw from the cage in which he had been confined. The huge brute was crouched under a box car between the rails. His eyes shone brightly and looked to his captors as large as two full moons.

A large dry goods box was procured, a hole bored in the bottom, and the box placed on its side convenient to the animal. One end of the lasso was shoved through the hole and the Texan threw the rope. His judgment was perfect and the lariat dropped over the neck and left foreleg of the tiger to a nicety. Then began the work of landing the animal in the box.

He was pulled up to it slowly, and although he resisted considerably, was at last safely lodged in the box, but not until he had torn off one glove worn by the cowbow and lacerated his hand badly. The box was then nailed up and the tiger hauled away, growling spitefully.—Atlanta Constitution.


**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.


### A Use for Condemned Guns.

Last week we mentioned that the Lebanon (Penn.) Bolt and Nut Company had received two car loads of condemned cannon from the United States. It was the purpose to break them up and use the metal for mercantile purposes. Since then the firm has received inquiries from all over the State from Grand Army posts, asking the privilege of buying the guns for decoration purposes. The demand from this source created considerable surprise, and the firm has decided to let the Grand Army people have them rather than melt up the metal.—The Manufacturer.


**PROSPECTIVE MOTHERS**

and those soon to become mothers, should know that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription robs childbirth of its tortures and terrors, as well as of its 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 Doctor 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."

★ ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR ★
**IMPERIAL GRANUM**
IT IS
★ THE BEST ★
**FOOD**
FOR NURSING MOTHERS, INFANTS AND
**CHILDREN**
★ JOHN CARLE & SONS, New York. ★

S Y N U—23

My heart is very sad to-night,
Unrest is in the air,
I cannot tell just what it is,
Dyspepsia or despair

It is dyspepsia
and
*A • Ripans • Tabule*
will dispel it.

**LINENE** REVERSIBLE
Raphael, Angelo, Rubens, Tasso

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