What Man May Uwe the Spider.

It can not be reasonably doubted that one of the most interesting fea tures connected with the natural his tory of spiders is their habit of gaining a livelihood by spreading nets for the capture of prey. It may be that the large share of the attention of naturalists that this habit has attract ed is to be attributed to the fact that it appeared to be confined in the ani world to spiders and men.

This circumstance is of itself aufficiently remarkable to call for special comment : but its interest is not a lit tle enhanced by the reflection that, since spiders made their appearance in the history of animal life vast age before man came upon the scene, none of us can justly claim that any member of our own kind was the first in the invention of the art of netting. Possibly, indeed, the oft-repeated and unavoidable observation of the effi-cacy of a spider's web for the purpose of catching otherwise unobtainable prey may have roused in the brain of some intelligent hunter among our an-cestors the idea of the practical utility of a similar instrument for the capture of fish or other catable forms of life.

But if this be so, civilized man has long forgotten the debt of gratitude he owes to spiders. For, to the average individual among us, a spider is a thing to be looked upon and spoken of with fear and dislike amounting to loathing, and to be rathlessly de stroyed when a safe chance of destruction is afforded .- Nature.

Red Cotton.

Red cotton has been raised at Alpharotta, Ga., where a well-known planter has quite a quantity of that curious stuff, every stalk of which is a deen red, even the leaf, boil and bloom This novel crop comes from planting seeds obtained six or seven years ago from a freak stalk of red cotton found growing in Florida. - New York Mer-

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

The executors of the will of the late Charles Stewart Parnell have decided to destroy his political secrespondence,

Why She Smiles Sweetly. Sparkling eyes, quick leating heart, and the rosy blush of pleasure on the cheeks, makes the strong man happy when he meet-his lady tove. That's the kind of a man whose very touch thritis because it is full of snergy, vigorous nerve power and vitality. Tobacco makes strong mon impotent, weak and skinny. No-To-Bac sold by Druggists everywhere, Guaranteed to care, Book, titled "Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away," Irec. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., New York or Chicago.

Adjust Family Differences. Bad temper is often merely had direction.

Many quarrels attributed to perverse dispositions are due to disordered livers.

Ripans Tabules adjust family differences, and would prevent them, which is better, if taken in time.

Ripans Tabules, taken after meals, morning and evening, for a while, regulate the system and sweeten the temper.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gurus, reduces inliamma-tion, allays pain, cures wind colle, 25c, a bottle

J. S. Parker, Fredonia, N. Y. says: "Shall not call on you for the \$100 reward, for I believe Hall's Catarrh Cure will cure any case of catarrh. Was very bad." Write him for particulars. Sold by Druggts, 75c.

Don't Neglect a Cough. Take some Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar instanter. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one fillaute. Piso's Cure for Consumption is an A No. 1 Asthma medicine—W R. Williams, Anthoch, Ills., April 11, 1894.

How is Your Blood?

If it is poor and this and lacking in the number and quality of those red corpuscles, you are in danger of sickness from disease germs and the energating effect of warm weather. Purily your bleed with

Hood's Sarsaparilla He morit by a record of cures unequalled in medical history. With pure, rich blood yea will be well and strong. Do not neglect this important matter but take Hood's Sarsapar-ills now. Be sure to get Hood's.

Hood's Pills are tasteless, mild. effec-*HIGHEST AWARD *



SOLD EVERYWHERE.

ENGINES AND BOILERS

B.W.PAYNE&SONS,

A fiample Collar and Pair of Cuffs by mail for Six REVERSIBLE COLLAR COMPANY,







Experiments show that sheep of even to ten months old can be made to gain fourteen pounds for every 100 pounds of digestible material conumed, while those of eighteen months old will make a gain of but five pounds. It is difficult to get a profit from feeding old sheep; and any sheep can be made to gain as much in ten weeks as is usually done in five months. - New York World.

A PREVENTIVE OF PLANT MILDEW. Boil a pound of sulphur and one of lime in two gallons of water until it is reduced to about six pints. Put this aside to settle, then pour it off clear of all sediment and bottle it.

When needed for use, mix a gill of this liquid in five gallons of water. Sprinkle the plants with this in the evening, or, better, apply with a syr-

If this is persistently used on greennouse plants once a week during spring and summer they will never be troubled with mildew.

This is used as a remedy, but it is particularly valuable as a preventive.

It also has a good effect in keeping down insects.—Detroit Free Press.

SOIL FOR ORCHARD GRASS.

This grass will do well on any kind of good fertile land, but best this variety superior as a table decor-on a moist, but not wet, clayey ation. On such soil it grows with great Its foliage is durable, a spray placed such land, and makes very good hay, but lighter than timothy. It ripens a Like the smilax, all varieties of esbut lighter than timothy. It ripens a month before timothy, and should not be sown with this grass. It is in a good condition for cutting when the small red clover is, and thus these two shade and an annual rest. go well together. But the orchard grass will continue for a great many years, and makes every year a good hay, and pasture during the summer. Where the winters are mild, as in the Southern States, this grass will supply pasture during the whole winter. The seed is light and weighs only to the acre are usually sown. - American Farmer.

THE PIG IN AGRICULTURE.

He is found to produce a pound of product from less food than either cattle or sheep, and therefore the most economical machine to manufacmeat. Our people are becoming westher. What c proportionately, of the raw material and more of the condensed product. If it takes seven pounds of corn on an average to make a pound of pork, as is no doubt the case, the farmer begins to see the great economy of exporting one pound of pork, bacon or ham, instead of seven pounds of corn.
The difference in cost of freight makes put a layer of ashes on the floor. a fine profit of itself; besides, the pound of meat is usually worth more the fifth wheel. The horse gets the eign market. The production of pork | ners. should be encouraged on the further Avoid the June flush of milk, with consideration that it carries off less of its low prices for calves and all dairy the valuable constituents of the soil produce, by having your cows calve than beef. The fat pig contains only three-fourths as much mineral matter per hundredweight as the fat steer, and only two-fifths as much nitrogen per hundredweight, therefore, the production of a ton of pork on the farm will carry off only a little more than half the fertility carried off by a ton of beef. This gives in round numbers the comparative effect of producing pork and beef. It is thus evident that the pig should have a high place in our agriculture; should be fostered in every way-his capabilities studied and pushed-his diseases animal on the farm. The pig is an dows, or the glass may be whiteexcellent adjunct to the dairy, turning all the refuse milk whey into cash. As he is king of our meat exports, so let us treat him with great consideration. -St. Louis Star-Sayings,

THE APPLE AS A COMMERCIAL CROP.

Spraying with the copper solutions will not, alone, give an apple crop every year, as some horticulturists seem to think. Apples ordinarily are moderate crop to be matured-and and you can have a perfect lawn. the tree given proper fertilization, a With turkeys, try not to have to crop could be grown every year. The move them into new quarters. The crying need of the great majority of our orchards to-day, especially well when moved late in the season. They like to become accustomed to number of years, is potash in some their place before nesting time. Have form. There is nothing better than time to look up the most desirable hard-wood ashes where these can be places for nests and the best places to obtained at fair prices.

In setting out an orchard many points should be taken into consideraion-such as the market the fruit is designed for, the varieties which flourish best in the vicinity, productiveness, keeping qualities, etc. The commonest mistake is that of planting too many varieties. As a rule three four varieties of established adaptability to your conditions and popular in market are enough for any commercial orchard, and it is oftener than otherwise good judgment to make the list still smaller. Single trees of varieties grown for family use may b added if desired, but it is wiser generally to graft two or three kinds on a single tree to make up this variety, rather than to plant so many trees. We should not be deterred from planting desirable market varieties because they have been badly affected by seab. Spraying is an autidote for that trouble and a man is worse than fool ish to-day who plants apple trees and proposes to grow fruit without spray-

THE PILMY ESPABAGUS.

iug. --- American Agriculturist.

The first of these to become generally | drink.

known was esparagus tennissimus, s slender climber with fine feathery foliage; a plant which advanced so rapidly in public favor as to soon besome a rival of the popular smilax.

From a large cluster of roots dozens of fast-growing wiry stems spring and soon hide themselves in the soft foliage, as fine as silken threads.

Another variety of later introduction is esperagus cormoriensis, another elegant climber for the house or conservatory, and by some considered even superior to tennissimus, being of nore vigorous growth. But these climbers need support, but it must be slender and dainty to suit such airy, graceful plants.

Still more attractive is the newer kind esparagus plumosa, a gem in delicacy and fineness of texture, and in the arrangement of its foliage. This has been called the "fern esparagus," from its fern-like habit of growth and from the peculiar placing of the leaves on their frond-like stalks. The foliage is of a bright emerald green, and as fine as mist, and instead of being fluffy each branch of leaves has the appearance of having been pressed. Nothing can be finer for cut-flower work than the fairy-like sprays of this plant. It grows only eighteen or twenty inches high, the stalks arching gracefully but showing no inclination to run, which makes

luxuriance, and has a deep green in water keeping fresh a week or color not seen on lighter and dryer longer. For combining with violets land. It grows fully five feet tall on or other small flowers this esparagus

paragus are easily grown if placed in good loamy soil, no special care being needed except to give them partial

Showering the foliage every day is recommended, but my plants do not get it, yet they grow finely.

There are still other varieties o sparagus now offered, five or six, and all highly recommended, but I have not yet given them a trial, and cannot believe any of them equal the misty twelve pounds a bushel. Two bushels fern-like plumosa and the plumy esparagus tennissimus. - Detroit Free

> FARM AND GARDEN NOTES, Now watch for the insects, and do not let the little pests get the best of

Let the pig have a share of the pasture our great crop into marketable ture, especially during the hot

> What can be prettier than a brood of fat little chickens before they have got their pin feathers? A horse will drink a great deal more water if allowed to drink from a

trough instead of a pail. Clean out from under the poultry roosts at least once a week, and then

than seven pounds of corn in the for- benefit of this when he is turning cor-

lay and June at any time except While eggs are so cheap in some sections, seven to ten cents per dozen,

it may pay to feed them in the milk to calves as a great factor in growth and fattening. What would many a city child give to glance at a row of cherry trees in full blossom? Stick to the farm,

boys, for if you don't you will be sure to pass many a regretful day. The windows of hen houses should be covered with cotton cloth or protected with a rude awning made of the carefully noted and prevented, for he same cloth, or with evergreen trees is the most profitable meat producing cut and set like posts before the win-

> washed. The modern dairyman who is making the most money hires but little help, devotes the time from May to September to raising forage and grain crops, keeps only a limited dairy in milk during the summer, and puts his energies into the dairy during the other eight months.

It is not an attractive sight to have the lawn covered for months with a full crop on alternate years, because coarse stable manure, making it look when they do bear the crop is heavy like a barnyard. Stable manure fills and so exhaustive that the tree takes the lawn with weeds; this is inevitthe following season to recuperate. It able. Give it wood ashes, bone dust. the fruit was thinned-leaving only a ctc., or any standard grass fertilizer

places for nests and the best places to lead their on coming broods.

Current and gooseberry bushes are often injured by the borer. The egg is laid about June 1. When hatched, the young borer works its way into the cane, and remains until the following spring, cating out the pith and causing death of cane. As soon as the leaves start, the affected parts are easily discovered, and should be out out and burned at once.

In raising poultry what do you feed them, how many do you keep in a yard, how many eggs do they average per year, what breeds do you keep and which proves to be the most profitable? Tell us about your houses, yards, runs, fencing, etc. keep ducks or turkeys? Write something of what you know about this business and send it in for the good of others. There is a duck ranch in Penrsyl-

vania that turns out 1200 ducks in a ear. It is in the shadow of the Blue Mountains, and comprises but a few acres. The variety kept is the Pekin, that at maturity weigh from fourteen to twenty pounds per pair. They Few of the new decorative plants colored bills and legs. They bear con-have attracted more attention than finement well and can be successfully the different varieties of esparagus. rised with only sufficient water to

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS,

BULES FOR SERVING VEGETABLES,

The usual rule for serving vegetades is one green vegetable and one starchy vegetable. It a green salad is used this often takes the place of the green vegetable, and at certain seasons of the year it is difficult in many places to get more than one. An excess of starchy vegetables should be avoided, as one also has starch in the form of bread and in potatoes. With fish regetables of delicate flavor should be used, either potatoes, tomatoes cooked in many ways, cucumbers or green peas. With roast beef one may serve sweet or white potatoes, or in their place boiled rice or hominy, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, tomatoes, onions, okra, young beets, beet greens, green peas and Lima beans. same vegetables may be served with beefsteak as well as salsify, asparagus or musbrooms. With boiled mutton serve potatoes, cauliflower, young carrots, salsify, onions, spinach or any kind of beans that are green. boiled mutton serve caper sauce, currant jelly or horseradish.

With veal serve carrots, white turnips, or spinach, lettuce, creamed cabbage, young beets or beet greens. With game serve a sauce and a salad. Stewed celery with a white sauce. With goose when roasted serve apple sauce, onions and squash. When potatoes are served as a vegetable with meat, and only one vegetable can be afforded in addition, it is more appetizing usually to have that one a green vegetable. It is also more healthful, as the potatoes furnish the starch needed for the diet. - New York Post.

HOW TO THLL GOOD BEEF.

The best beef comes from a heifer or young steer anywhere from three to seven or eight years of age. After this age the animal is known as a cow or an ox, and if it has been well cared for and is well fed it may for two or three years yet furnish fairly good meat, but not the best. According to age the meat becomes coarser, tougher and darker, until it is finally unfit for use on a refined table.

Good beef should be smooth-

grained, elastic and juicy, but never wet. To tell whether it is fresh or not, press against it with the finger, and if it is elastic and resumes its place quickly it is fresh; if the dent made by the finger remains, or if it is slippery or wet, avoid it, for it is already in the first stages of decay and is unwholesome. The mistake of get-ting meat that is too old is often made by those who like what we call a high flavor. As a matter of fact, beef that has a very high flavor has begun to decay, and is not only poisonous and unfit to eat, but the idea of it is disagreeable to people of fastidious tastes, or would be if it were called by its right name.

The color as well as the texture of beef varies with age. A good young beef should have the lean a dark and rather dingy red when first cut, changing in a few minutes to a bright, clear red, as red as a cherry. The older the animal was when killed the darker and less clear the lean meat will be. When it is pale and pinkish it is immature. The fat should be a light straw-color, the suct or kidney fat, being somewhat brighter than the

fat of the muscles. The texture of good beef is smooth and close-grained, and when cold should appear marbled with fat. When it is very lean-looking, or stringy, or rough, it is too old. The fat should not be solid and hard like that of mutton, but should be flaky, and the suct fat should be so dry that it will crumble. When the fat is oily or dul in color, the beef is sure to be of bad quality, - Demorest's Magazine.

RECIPES.

French Mustard-Slice an onion and cover with vinegar and let stand two or three days; pour off the vinegar and add one teaspoonful of pepper, one tablespoon of salt, one of brown sugar and mustard to thicken, let come to a boil and bottle.

Ginger Nuts-One pound sugar, one and a quarter pounds of butter, one pint of molasses, two and a half pounds of flour, one teacupful of strong ginger, one nutmeg, a few cloves, a little cinnamon, four eggs. leaving out one white, one teaspoonful of pearlash.

Egg Sauce---Make a white sauce with one-half pint of milk, a lump of butter, salt, and flour to thicken. Take three hard boiled eggs, remove the shells and cut them up when the sauce is cooked. Stir in the eggs and This sauce is delicions with

Popovers--Make of equal proportions, say two cups of milk and flour, two eggs, a little salt and butter the size of an egg. Mix the salt into the flour, add the eggs, mix well, melt the butter and aid to the other ingredients. Grease and half fill the tiny. Bake quickly.

Pudding Puffs-Nine tablespoonfuls flour; pour into that a pint and a half of milk, a little salt, nine eggs well beaten; then butter nine large teacups, fill them half full and bake fifteen minutes. Serve with a sauce of butter and sugar beaten together with cinnamon.

French Honey-One pound of sugar; put into a pan the yolks of six eggs and the beaten whites and add the juice of four lemous; grate the rinds of two add one-quarter pound butter. Stir all together over the fire until as thick as honey. Seal it up and you can keep it as long as six months.

His Prescription.

Commenting on the general tendency of humanity to include in fan cied diseases, a well-known doctor of Philadelphia says that half his patients were not in the slightest need of medicine. Some of them, he said, were tired and worn out; but all they needed was a little rest, and if he reused to prescribe he would surely be discharged. He has a special remedy for all such cases, and while the prescription looks formidable, apothecary understands it as a little bread with just enough soap added to give it flavor and to keep the bread in the form of a pill. -- Philadelphia Record.

The Greeks have two places of worin New York City, where the serTEMPERANCE.

THE CUP THAT NATURE PILES. Praise the cup that nature fills
Brimming to the brink;
Giving health and curing ills.

Blossod, precious drink.
Blossod, precious drink.
Bing against the flery bowl
Fotent to destroy
Health and home, and heart and soul,
Every earthly joy.
—Edward Carswell.

THANCE AND THE DRIFK PROBLEM.

In France, as in every other country, the drink curse is demanding the increased attention of the thoughtful. A noticeable feature of the French press is the discussion of temperance and allied questions. The Cosmos, perhaps the ablest scientific journal in France, says: "The question of alcoholism is still the order of the day." To show the evil results of the liquor traffic in one phase alone, it says: "In the insane asylum the intellectual decadence of sixteen per cent. of the inmates is attributable to drunkenness; the number several years ago was but cleven per cent." Dr. Legrain, head physician at the Ville-Evrard Asylum. In an address teafere the Congress of the French Public Morality League, recently held in Lyons, spoke strongly on what he called collective alcoholism; that is, the action of intemperance on all social and political life. As proving that, he referred to the fast that in public bouses (saloons), public meetings were held, and alcohol secuned to be a necessary adjunct of all discussion. It was the publican (saloon-keeper), who played an inauspicious part in elections, and thus interfered with the duty of French citizens. His influence was also found in the strikes which occurred and thus drink held in check not only individuals, but also the Government. The same is true in America. M. H. de Bershaut, who spoke for the press, said that "if (alcohol) is in a fair way of brutaling the French race, and which will finish by annihilating it if measures of public safety be not taken against it." The same is true of America, and the remedy it preserves for France is the only remedy for America—to kill it, to forbid its manufacture and traffic." PRANCE AND THE DRING PROBLEM.

WILL NOT WED YOUNG MEN WHO DRINK. There is a merry war on in Danbury, Conn., where the young women members of St. Peter's Temperance Society have formally announced that they agreed not to marry drunkards or men likely to become drunkards, or any young man who partakes of spirituous or malt fluors, wine or eider. Father Lynch, rector of St. Peter's Church, who is urging this crusade on, kept it moving by preaching another surmon on the subject of "Marriage and Temperance," Sunday night, says a New York dispatch. This afternoon the young, women were given moral strength by the announced determination of the Resary Society to stand by the girls. Most of these were married, but Pather Lynch told them that they were in dannor of becoming widows at any moment. The widows were more outspoken than married women.

ied women. The business men of the town are almost a The business men of the town are almost a unit in opposing Father Lynch's movement, because it will not step until it makes Danbury a prohibition town. At the inst election license were carried by a majority of little more than a hundred. Father Lynch says it is impossible for a Danbury youth to strike the golden mean. He must be a total abstainer or become a drunkard.

Miss Maggie Drum, President of the society, believes that before long, if the movement spreads, all the women of this country will strike against marrying drunkards. "It will be a grand lockout," she said; "the father will not have drunkards as fathers of their children."

INEBRUATES NOT SANE. The New York Sun's London corresp

The New York Sun's London correspondent cables: The report of the Scottish Departmental Ca.amittee, appointed to inquire as to the further legislation necessary to deal with habitual inebriates, makes melancholy reading for those old-fashioned folk who, despite the tendency of the times, cling to belief in the liberty of the subject and consequent right of any man to get drunk as often as his purse or the liberality of his friends will permit.

The report treats the insbriate as a criminal or a baby, or both, denies his right to administer his property, says he should not be allowed to discipline his family, and recommends legislation for him based upon the assumption that he is a lunatic who ought to be placed under restraint whether he liked it or not.

The committee class the victims of opium The committee class the victims of optum and other drugs as habitual drunkards, and propose to give their relatives the power of putting them under restraint. Gold cures and other alleged specifies are summarily denounced and their use will be abolished if the recommendations of the committee be carried into legislative effect, which is not likely.

WHISKY'S WARRINGS.

WHISKY'S WARKINGS.

Severe things are said of whisky, and a great many of them are deserved, but it would be well to de justice even to whisky. It is described as a deceiver, as a tempter. Whisky is emineatly fair and above board, and uses no deceit. It posts its warnings everywhere, and it is a man's fault if he don't profit by them. Wherever you see rags, squalor, wretchedness, you have encountered one of whisky's warnings: when you visit the paupers' corner of the graveyard and look upon the nameless mounds, you will find them there. Whisky is fair; whisky flaunts its emblematic skull and cross bones in the broad light of day.

The man who wrestles with whisky will be downed. No matter how strong he may be, or how much of the Grisco-Roman contest he may know, sooner or later his shoulders will go to the floor, and the referse will award the diamond belt to whisky. But whisky wrestles fairly: it does not gonge; it does not strangle; it simply crushes its victim by superior weight.

Moral: Do not wrestle with whisky,

im by superior weight, Moral: Do not wrestle with whisky,

MIKE'S STORY. A poor, ill-dad lad, a miserable street arab with an old face showing the effects of hunger and neglect, appeared at a mission school, and was treated very kindly by one of the teachers, and was enrolled as a member. He attended the meetings regularly. One day, however, he appeared radiant in a new suit of clothes.

"How is this, Mike?" said the teacher. To coaxed him every day to come to the temperance meeting, and when he did come the first night he signed the pledge; and look at me now, sir"—Youth's Temperance Banner.

HAVED PROM LUNAUY, Mr. William Tallace, of the Howard Asso-ciation, says, in a letter in the London Times on "Prisons and Sentences:" "In

Times on "Prisons and Sentences:" "In visiting prisons I have again and again been assured that coming to jail prevents many offenders from going mad; for it is the drink that chiefly makes them insane. Here they get no alcohol, and hence many are saved from lunacy. Certainly they get better in jail rather than worse; and there is no danger whatever of cellular separation for short terms injuring prisoners' minds." A JUDGE'S TESTIMONY.

In an address before the Ministers' Union, at Cleveland, Judge Logue, of that city, bore his testimony to the relation of drink and crime. He had been Judge of the Police Court for four years, and during that time 40,000 cases had come before him, "Last year," he said, "of the cases brought before me 4297 were cases of intoxication, the smallest number for any year during my term of office. The year before there were 4250 and previous to that 5384. Four-diffus of all the cases brought into court were the result of intoxication. While the charge on which the offense was examined may have been other than intoxication, the evidence brought out the fact that the use of fliquor is responsible for all but a sanit per cent, of the crime that is committed."

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES. New York's reform Poilce Commissioners colare that "saloons are not proper places to frequent.

Thirty-two Irish members of the House of commons are directly and indirectly intersted in the liquor traffic. Vital force, heat force, motor force, nerve force and muscular force are all impaired by the influence of doses of alcohol. -Dr. N. S.

On the cornerstone of the London Tem-perance Hospital, iaid by Sir Wilfrid Lawson, is this inscription: "In humble dependence on Almighty God for cure in the treatment of disease."



ABSOLUTELY PURE

How a Bullfrog Bellows,

"Do you know how a bullfrog belupon a big log or rock just blowing You know he has a sort of watit?" There was no response, but Mr. Camp continued: "You know how that same way, and it sounds just like quite an unconscionable time blowing in a bottle partly filled with wide awake. Boston Traveler. water, Just this way," and the speaker expanded his own "wattle" and gave an imitation so natural as to alarm the cook in the hotel kitchen.

"Do you know where a frog's teeth are?" continued 'Squire Camp, encouraged by the absence of argument. "In his stomach?" somebody sugrested.

A frog's teeth," resumed 'Squire Camp, impressively, 'are just about the middle of his backbone, between his hind and fore legs."-Louisville Courier-Journal.

Water on the Moon.

Some interesting observations have been made recently by Professor Pick ering at the observatory at Arequipa concerning the possibility of water ex isting on the surface of the moon. It has been observed that there are some thirty-five winding gorges which are distinctly river-like in shape. They are but a few miles in length and quite narrow at the sources and widening into perfectly formed estuaries. The observations are so minute that i has been determined that the rivers are not more than a few hundred feet in width at their widest parts. The largest of these rivers is sixty-five miles in length and less its source in



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, cleaness the sys-tem 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 trals beneficial in its 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 drug-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.V.

Some Old Legal Freaks,

There is said to be a law in Massaows?" said ex-Magistrate Camp last chusetts making it an offense to give night as he spread out his legs and away an object or thing as an induceoined in the conversation of the side- ment to purchase other things; for walk group in front of the Willard Hotel. "Now, most people think that every certain amount of other things when a bullfrog bellows he is laying purchased. There was once a law which made it an offense for a man to off. That's not so. When a bullfrog kiss his wife on Sunday, but was bellows he is lying flat out on the strangely silent about kissing some water, this way," and the speaker other man's wife. Many a man still spread out his broad palm. "I've seen living can remember when it was not permissable to open the theatres in tle under his throat. Well, he fills Boston on Saturday evenings, and that about half full of water and blows out the air through it. You've all put pated individual found smoking on the water in a bottle and then blown into street. Some of these fautastic old legal freaks have been done away with, but there are some communities sounds. Well a frog bellows in that which, like some individuals, require quite an unconscionable time to get

> A Philadelphia company is making blocks of compressed hay.



discourager of af-fection. It is always an indication of poor health — bad digestion. To had digestion is traceable almost all human ills. It is the starting point of many very ser-ious maladies. Upon the healthy action of the diges-

tive organs, the blood depends for its richness and purity. If digestion stops, poisonous matter ac-cumulates and is forced into the blood -there is no place else for it to go.

The bad breath is a danger signal.

Look out for it! If you have it, or any other symptom of indigestion, take a bottle or two of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It will straighten out the trouble make your straighten out the trouble, make your blood pure and healthy and full of nu-triment for the tissues.



Yes, Jennie, I have noticed it. I would not speak of it at all Were it not for the fact That I know a remedy.

Most inopportune. One of those little pimple-like blotches Would appear on my face And annoy me Beyond expression.

I haven't had one for six months now, I have a tallaman That protects me. I get it at the drug store.

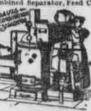
You have seen the advertisement-

Ripans Tabules

Is the name—three dozen in a box to Swallow one after dinner.

Or just before bed time,
About once a week and
You will be annayed no more.
But more beautiful! If you
Would believe that possible.

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SITUATIONS When QUALIFIED Your bin to learn Telegraphy, Station and Expressions Duties, F. WHITEMAN, Chatham, N. Y. PENSION JOHN W. MORHIES, B.C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims.
Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Survey Systems and Survey Systems and Survey Systems Survey Systems Survey Systems Survey Systems Survey S

using soap, long ago. This one stopped because-well, we'll have to guess why. Perhaps, because it gave him too much work to do. That's what everybody thinks, for that matter, when there's nothing but soap at hand, and there's a good deal of dirt to be removed from anything.

But this one stopped because she had found something better than soap-Pearline. Something easier, quicker, simpler, more economical. No rubbing to speak of, no wear-easy work and money saved, whether it's washing clothes, cleaning house, or any

These stopped

kind of washing and cleaning. Millions Pearline What Brings Release From Dirt and Grease?

Don't You Know? SAPOLIO!