Greatest of All Diamonds.

When a diamond is found weighing more than a hundred carats, the news is usually haralded with much ado. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, if the finding of the "Excelsior" created considerable excitement. It weighed in the rough 971 carats, and was found near Jagersfountain, in the Orange Free State, Africa. When examined it was found to be a white stone of the first water, but had a small flaw in the centre. The inspector of the mine, s Swede name Jorgensen, was the lucdy finder. The proprietors of the mine, Breitmayer and Bernheimer, had the stone tested and valued by experts, who agreed that the value was \$5,000 .-It is a feet that two offers of \$3,000,000 and \$4,250,000, respectively, have been refused by the proprieters. Upon its transfer to the coast great precautions were taken for its protection. A squadron of cavalry escorted it to the railway station. Capetown it was placed aboard the British gunboat, H. M. S. Antelope, which brought the precious gem to London, where it now rests in the fire and burglar-proof vaults of the Bank of England.

The next largest diamond in the world is the one owned by the Rajah of Matan, on the Island of Borneo; this one weighs 367 carats. The hand-somest of all the large diamonds known is, however, the one in the French collection of crown jewels, known as the "Regent," which weighs 136‡ carats. Louis XV. paid 600,000 france for it, but now it is valued at

How much the "Excelsior" will lose in cutting can only be decided by most eminent experts. As a rule, the larger diamonds lose fully one-half of their weight in this operation. Naturally the cutting, which is done with a view to having as few large pieces as possible outside of the main gem, must be carried on with the greatest care. This business is carried on mainly in Amsterdam and Autwerp. In Amsterdam there are at present five large concerns of diamond cutters, with 872 diamond mills or cutting wheels, and 3000 hands, besides a large number of less important concerns. - Philadelphia Record.

#### White Elephants,

Knighthood is not an honor that you can obtain in Siam as easily as on can in many other countries. You have to qualify for it by capturing a white elephant, which is, by all accounts, a good deal more difficult than to write indifferent poetry.

The white elephant is the National emblem of Siam, and all the specimens that can be caught are kept in the royal stables and live on the fat of the land. There are five of them at present in honorable captivity.

All the work they ever have to do is to take part twice a year in a State procession, and to support the King by their majestic presence whenever he has to receive a foreign Ambassador. Besides being knighted, their captors receive large money rewards. The more white elephants there are in the King's mews, the luckier does he reckon himself likely to be.-Philadelphia Public Ledger.

#### A Napoleonic Relie at the Paris Fair-

A French engineer, M. Edouard Gras, has conceived the idea of reproducing the historic house of Longwood in which Napoleon lived at St. Helena as an attraction during the exhibition of 1900. The house, which, secording to his scheme, will be an exact copy of the original, will be surrounded by panoramic canvases representing the natural surroundings .-

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

Signs of a recent carthquake have been found on a desolate island in Lake Superior.

Does He Chew or Smoke?

If so, it is only a question of time when bright eyes grow dim, manly steps lose firmness, and the vigor and vitality so enjoyable now will be destroyed forever. Get a book, itied "Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away," and learn how No-To-Bac, without physical or financial risk, cures the tobacco habit, brings back the vigorous vitality that will make you both happy. No-To-Bac sold and guaranteed to cure by Druggista everywhere. Book free. Ad Sterling Remedy Co., New York City or Chicago.

#### The Ladies.

The pleasant effect and perfect safety with which ladies may use the California liquid laxative, Syrup of Figs, under all conditions makes it their favorite remely. To get the true and genuine article, look for the name of the California Fig Syrup Co., printed near the

And Make Money At 1t. If you only knew it, the trouble is with your digestion. If that was good you would sleep better, wake better, work better, and make more money at it. How can one "zet on" when the whole system is sluggish? But poople don't realize what is the trouble. A box of Rigans Tabules makes life worth living. At

Alpert Burch, West Toledo, Ohlo, says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure saved my life." Write his for particulars. Sold by Draggists, 75c. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children sething, softens the gums, reduces inflamma-ion, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle Piso's Cure is a wonderful Cough medicine.

—Mrs. W. Pickhitt, Van Sielen and Blake

Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1884.

If afflicted with soreeyes use Dr. Isaac Thomeson's Eye-water, Druggists sell at the per bottle

#### A Good Appetite

Indicates a healthy condition of the system and the lack of it shows that the stomach and digestive organs are weak and debilicated. Hood's Sarsaparilla has wonderful power to tone and strengthen these organs and to create an appetite. By doing this it restores the body to health and prevents attacks of disease. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only true blood purifler pro before the public eye today.

Hood's Pills the after-dinner pill and family cacherile. Both S Y S U-20







HOW TO REEP DITCHES FROM WASHING. If the ditch is in a meadow or pas ture, round off the banks with a spade or plow, and sow heavily with grass seed. They will soon become covered with a good sod, often extending to the bottom of the ditch. If the ditch is in a cultivated field plow it and sow to grass. If the seeding should fail it can be sodded, if one chooses to put that much work on it. All this applies more particularly to ravines and ditches used only during floods.

—New England Homestead.

RUST IN OATS.

The red dustiness on the oats is due to the rust, which is a fungus growing in patches on the leaves of this plant, and, feeding on the sap of it, causes it to fade and wither. If the red spots are examined by a magnifying glass they will appear as hollow cups or red egg-shaped bodies, which are the spores of the tungus, the roots of which penetrate all through the substance of the leaves of the oats. The probability is that by and by, when the oats are in head, they will be affected by smut, which is thought to be a secondary form of the rust. This appears as black dust, filling the grains, in place of the usual starchy matter. The remedy for both forms of the disease is, before sowing it, to steep the seed in a solution of sulphate of copper (bluestone), four ounc is in a gatlon of water. This destroys the germs of the fungus that are adhering to the seeds. - New York Times.

DEHORNING BY CLIPPERS. It is reasonable to believe that to clip the horns of a cow with a clipper or cutter made on the principle of a pair of seissors must be far more painful to the animal and less quick to heal the wound than if the operation is done by a sharp fine-toothed saw. By the clippers the horn is crushed to some extent, which is unavoidable, and, while it may be more quickly done, it is not so easy to heal. The fine-toothed saw is a quick means of separating the horn, and there is practically no loss of blood, while the wound soon heals by covering it with pine tar and matting the hair over it. or adding some tow to the hair to make an impervious protection to the wound. For small calves there is nothing better or so good rs caustic potash, dipped in water and rubbed on the button of the hora before it comes through the skin .- New York

INJURIOUS INSECTS.

We would be glad to have our readers make a note of the insects that do any decided injury to any of the crops of the garden, farm or orchard. What insects are preying upon the cabbages this season, likewise the corn? Keep a keen lookout for the first appearance of any upon the melons, potatoes, cotton, etc. Any damaging meet that you are not noquainted with we would be glad to ve sent to us (in a pill box), that is, them or their work. Some insects are very numerous this season, and we would like very much to know which sections are the worst infected. Now that our birds are about exterminated, the fruit grower, the farmer and the gardener will be forced to resort to measures for protection that perhaps he has never before been called on to make. It appears that from now on, at least for a while, the fight against insects and blight must be of an intelligent and unanimous character, else the effort to crops will be in vain .- Atlanta Jour-

PUMPKINS FOR COWS.

One of the most valuable crops for feeding cows is that of pumpkins. But the best product of this, as of all others, is when it is made the single effort, and not as a side show in a corn When grown alone and well cultivated, it is easy to get as much as thirty or forty tons on an acro of good land. The growing them is not with the dirt of the coop, hence there any matter of dispute, but the feed- is less danger of disease. ing of them is. It is a common belief that they cause the milk of cows to seeds. But experience gives no cause for this belief. On the contrary, the milk is not only increased in quantity, but the quality of it is improved. The color of the butter made is also considerably higher than from the dry food used at this season, when a stock of pumpkins is found most useful. One good-sized pumpkin chopped into slices, given to each cow twice a day, will 1 e found a valuable addition to the best feeding. And no trouble need be borrowed in regard to any ill results from the cows esting the seeds. The seeds and stringy matter attached to them are the most nutritious part of the gourd. - American Farmer.

DRAUGHT-HORSE FAMINE IN PROSPECT. In view of the dearth of yearling and suckling colts throughout the country this spring it is pertinent to inquire where the geldings to horse the trucks and wagons of American towns and cities a few years hence are to be derived. The teams now in harness will not last forever; that much is certain. On our city pavements even the best wearing sorts must sooner or later succumb and in time give way to fresh stock from the When that inevitable day arrives will the farmers be prepared to on deck supply the desired grade of stock or to death. At present there can be but one forecast of the situation: The end of three gallon sizes, made of crockery, the century will find our markets are, in our estimation, about the best practically bare of big horses of the thing to furnish cool, clean water to right stamp. Even the wayfaring man any flock of fowls, and should be can figure this out. From every farm placed in a shady place in or outside ing district in the land we get the same of the building. report: No breeding of any conse-best; but we can't all have such a quence in prospect; few colts last year convenience, and must be regulated and practically none this spring! And by our surroundings. Cold, clean not only this, but a buyer connected water is a very important thing in

of the current receipts of horses of all descriptions in the Chicago market are

of the current receipts of horses of all descriptions in the Chicago market are marces [Stallion keepers without an so compation, and the marce going by tens of thousands into the barns of the big dealers in the great cities of the North and of Europel From these shalls show never come out save to begin a career of drudgery in the traces, which leads to but one place—the boneyard. Where are the colts to make up the requisite future supplyte come from?

One surprising feature of the Chicago market at present is the great number of active, "nerry" 1350 to 1500 pound "chunks" being exported by French, German and English buyers at prices ranging from \$100 to \$160. The demand seems to have shifted from "drivers" to chunks, and at least one-half of the latter are marce going to help horse the comismose and lighter trucks of Old World cities. This removes many mares that to the cover of heavy draught stallions would have given good, big geldings for the United States markets of 1900, but never a one of them will nurse another foal. Query: Why this demand for a class of stock which Europe was supposed to produce in sufficient manubers to satisfy its own markets? Have the foreigners been abandoning horse breeding of market values here? Have the foreigners been abandoning horse breeding of market values here? Have the foreigners been abandoning horse breeding of market values here? It is pleasant to note that a few men.

It is pleasant to note that a few men in the breath of the content of the coloride of lime bleaches or the proof that the very and the collection of the proper use of the spring the second list you say, "That arises from the window and the proper use of the spring the second list you say, "That arises from the spring the second list you say, "That arises from the spring the second list you say," That arises from the window and hands as a paid of water is of very great addition. Here we will shall be evil it has done you, and you will find the state in the colt in the colt is the colt in the state is the future of market values here?

who have not lost their heads have retained some good mares and have kept them stinted to stallions of a proper sort. These are the men who will not be found without choice "draughters" to sell when the day of reckoning ar rives. Evidence is accumulating to show that by another spring many farmers will want to patronize the stallion keeper again, but the colt crops of 1894, 1895 and 1896 will be found light beyond all repair. Those who begin next spring will be in time for the markets of about 1902. The fact is we have now to practically begin draught-horse breeding anew. We have lost substantially all that was gained at such great cost in point of weight and quality by the free patronage of pure-bred horses during the twenty years ending with 1893, and the coming year will witness the beginning of the work of reconstruction. That it will proceed along better lines than before cannot be doubted. Farmers have learned by bitter experience the difference between mere bulk and quality, and it will never again be possible to impose upon them to any seri-

When there are many buyers after every big, fine "span" of geldings in the market a few years hence will you be caught empty handed, or will you be among those who, taking time by the forelock, have prepared against the day?-Breeders' Gazette.

ous extent with ill-bred, post-legged

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Give the fowls a little meat, or cut green bone, and don't forget to cut ome grass for them every day. if you feel any interest in regard to Chopped onions is one of the best of green foods

Watch out among your young stock for specially perfect specimens, and give them special care, as you may want to exhibit stock this fall, and these will then be right in line.

As soon as the chicks are hatched, put them in a basket, and with the old hen, remove them to the coop you have prepared for them. Then immediately take the old nest and burn it. This will remove all trouble from

If the mower was carefully stored in the fence corner when through haying last season, do not be surprised to find it rusty and badly weather worn, for such shelter is apt to "preserve" machinery that way. You may have to buy a new machine.

Rolled oats, or cracked wheat is the best feed for little chicks. It requires no preparation, and they will do nicely It is cleaner than mush, and soft feed, as it does not get mixed up

It is not too early to be studying the litters of pigs to determine which shrink; at least, this is said of the of the females are the very best. Of them with straw to prevent striking course, the sensible breeder will re- against each other and put them into own use as the breeding stock for a water to cover them. Heat the water part of next year's crop.

When your chicks have hatched and you put the old hen in a coop, be sure and have no bottom in it. Let her be on the ground. A close box, with a board bottom, such as is sometimes infrequently dies.

One tie in time may not, like the proverbial stitch, save nine, but it cer-tainly will save many broken branches and shoots, and lessen the ever present danger to be apprehended from wise secured, according to their requirements.

During the warm weather it is not unusual for a hen to hustle the hatching process along so that the chicks will appear one or even two days ahead of time. Last week fourteen Brown Leghorn chicks surprised us by coming a day or two ahead of time. So it is well to watch out for them, toward the last, or before you know they are on deck some of them will be trampled

Drinking fountains, in one, two or Running water is with the export trade is our authority | warm weather. Be thoughtful and hu for the statement that sixty per cent | mane to your flock.

#### HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

THE ADVANTAGE OF A BLEACHING GROUNT

Bleaching powders, chloride of lime and chemicals are damaging things to use on good fabrics. They will inevitably decrease their wearing qualities, and unless used with the utmost care are likely to make holes in the goods. For all-round bleaching, a grass plot is the best of all places. To spread the linen out on the green turf and keep it well sprinkled with soapsuds for a few days is to insure a bleach as perfect as one could ask. Failing of

ket has for the last few years been It is pleasant to note that a few men flooded. - New York Ledger.

THE MAY SORK Ledger.

To can vegetables.

The manner of canning one kind of vegetable applies to almost all kinds except corn, and by mixing corn and tomatoes no difficulty is experienced with these. Tomatoes are the easiest to can, and are invaluable in a household. They make delicious soups and sauces. Mrs. Henderson gives the following recipes:

To Can Tomatoes—Let them be entirely fresh. Put scalding water over them to aid in removing the skins. When the cans with their covers are in readiness upon the table, the red scaling wax (which is generally too brittle and requires a little lard melted with it) is in a cup at the back of the fire, the teakettle is full of boiling water and the tomatoes are all skinned, we are ready to begin the canning. Put enough tomatoes in a porcelain preserving kettle to fill four cans, add no water. Let them come to the boiling point, or let them all be well scalded through. Fill the cans with hot water first, then with the hot tomatoes, wipe off moisture from tops with a soft cloth and press the covers with a soft cloth matoes, wipe off moisture from tops hulks that never should cover a mare. with a soft cloth and press the covers on tightly. While pressing each cover down closely with a kuife, pour care-fully around it the hot sealing wax from a tin cup. Hold the knife still that the wax may set. Put the blade of an old knife in the fire and when it is red hot run it over the tops of the sealing wax to melt any bubbles that may have formed. There will be juice left after the tomatoes are canned. Season this and boil it down for cat-Self sealers are very convenient, but many think that heat hardens the rubber rings so that they are unfit for use in a year or two, and for this reason they prefer the cans or jars with a groove around the top for seal-

> ing with wax. String Beans-Next to tomatoes the regetable easiest to can is the string bean. Remove the tough strings at the sides and break the bean into two or three pieces. When ready throw them into boiling water for ten minutes and can like tomatoes.

> Canned Watermelon-Cut rind of ipe melons into small pieces three inches long, first cutting off all green; boil till tender enough to pierce with a fork. Have syrup made of white sugar, by allowing half a pound of sugar to one pound of fruit. Skim out melon and place in syrap with a few pieces of race ginger; put in can and seal hot after letting it cook a few moments. .

Canned Corn-The following process is the one patented by Mr. Winslow, and is the best for preserving the natural flavor of green sweet corn. Fill the cans with the uncooked corn (freshly gathered) cut from the cob. and seal them hermetically; surround serve these or some of them for his a boiler over the fire with enough cold gradually and when they have boiled one and one-half hours, puncture the tops of the caus to allow the escape of gases, then seal them immediately while they are still hot. Continue to boil them for two and one-half hours. used, is bad in summer, as it gets so In packing the outcorn in the can the hot the hen suffers greatly, and not liberated milk and juices surround the kernels, forming a liquid in which they are cooked.

Corn and Tomatoes-Scald, peol and slice tomatoes in proportion of one-third corn and two-thirds tomstoes, put in a porcelain kettle and let strong winds. Therefore, just as soon | boil fifteen minutes and can immedias the plants need support, they stell in glass or tin. Some take equal should be staked and tied, or other parts corn and tomatoes, preparing them in the same way. Others, after cutting corn from the cob, cook it twenty minutes, adding a little water and stirring often, cooking the tomatoes in a separate kettle for five min utes, and then adding them to the corn in the proportion of one-third corn to two-thirds tomatoes, mixing well till they boil up once, and then canning immediately.

Whole Tomatoes-Fill a large stone ar with ripe, sound, whole tomatoes, add a few cloves and a sprinkling of ugar between each layer. Cover well with one-half cold vinegar and onehalf water. Put a piece of thick flannel over the jar, letting it fall well down into the vinegar, then tie down with a cover of brown paper. will keep all winter, and if mold collects on the flannel it will do no harm .- American Agriculturist.

The proposed British railroad to Uganda, Africa, will be a notable addition to the traveling fazilities in

#### TEMPERANCE.

A LITTLE SONG.

Bing a song of sixpence,
You fellow full of rye;
With not a cent to bury you
To-morrow, should you die.
Salconist in the barroom
Counting out his money;
His wife is in the parlor.
With well dressed sis and sonny.
Your wife has gone out working
And washing people's clothes,
To pay for old rye whisky
To color your red nose.

MINTAKER ABOUT DRINK.

The punishment which follows wrong do

THE FOR OF BOTH. Alcohol comes in to spoil the relations between the employer and the workingman. The drinking workingman, no matter how skilled and clever in his workmanship when sober, cannot claim the full wages of his skill, because he cannot be relied on, and his employer is always on the lookout for a sober and steady skilled artisan with whom to oust and replace the drinker. The latter may work well for many days, but suddenly one morning he comes into the shop, and in three minutes has blundered away material worth a week's wages, or by his dernagement. worth a week's wages, or by his derangement of the machinery some luckless comradcut into pieces, or if furious instead of maud-lin, he has in a few minutes smashed more than he can make good in weeks or months of labor. And yet, again, is missing for days when work is pressing and hands can-not be spared. The employer who drinks, even though he be what is called a moderate drinker, is thereby a need; patron of all this unreliability, and in himself illustrates it. unreliability, and in himself illustrates it, often failing to carry out special promises to his men, thinking he will, but lacking will power to do more than think and promise, and his unreliability further vitiates the relations between employer and man. In every condition in life alcoholism, whether slowly or swiftly, surely destroys all certainty but the certainty of disaster and downfall for the individual, for governments, for the race.

The careful investigation of the Bureau of Labor, in Boston, results in the declaration that eighty-four per cent, of all crime brought that eighty-four per cent, of all crime brought before its tribunals was the direct or indirect fruits of alcohol. Recently a grand jury made this ominous declaration: "We find that in every case of murder or masslaughter, except one, the cause, leading to the crime, came direct from the salou." All studies of American political economy force upon us the conclusion that poverty would scarcely exist, were it not for drink, and yet our relief societies are over-burdened with demands, our charitable institutions are crowded, and our trampin number legions. Physicians speak with alarm of the numer-Physicians speak with alarm of the numer-ous alcoholic cases brought up for frest-ment, and of the yet more numerous cases, in which disease, whatever the form, is made difficult because of the alcoholic poison per-meating the patient's frame.

THE EFFECTS OF DRUNKENNESS.

Drunkenness deprives a man of God's precious gift of reason. Reason in man is a
spark of God's intelligence. It establishes
the bond of union between man as creature
and God as his Creator. Drunkenness dethrones the reason, and leaves man a proy to
his vilest passions. God made man a little
less than the angels; the drunkard makes
himself a little less than the brutes.

Moreover, this horrid vice extends its
blighting curse over man in his other relations. It is ruin in prosperity, and despair
in adversity. Cowardice, hypocrisy, theft,
cruelty, murder, contempt of God, and hatred of man go along with it and follow after
it. Discase of body and imbecility of mind
are notorious results of drunkenness. —
Bev. Walter Elliott.

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND HOTES, In one year over a million dollars' worth of property was destroyed by the failures of beer-drinking engineers and switchmen. Twenty-one temperance associations have seen formed in India during the past winter with an enrollment of 2003 new members.

I cannot consent, as your Queen, to take revenue from that which destroys the souls and bodies of my subjects.—Queen of Mada-

For every deliar paid the school to culti-cate the intellect of this country, \$9 are paid the saloon to hight this intellect.—George W. Bain.

The W. C. T. U. of Fremont, Neb., are said to have paid in full for their Temper-ance Temple, which was built at a cost of \$10,000.

Drinking is like a dreadful plugue, bring-ing misery and ruin to whole Nations and de-stroying countless men and women in body

My indignation at the havor made by the drink trade and my sorrow over the miseries of our people are deeper as I grow older,— Cardinal Manning. I bolieve the liquor traffic to be the direct or indirect cause of a very large part of the pauperism, orime and insanity of the coun-try.—Hon. Edjah A. Murse.

An Ohio man says that a peeled raw Irish potato, dipped into les water and sucked when one feels inclined to take a drink, will cure the most confirmed dipsomaniae.

#### Value of a Minute,

Napoleou, who knew the value of time, remarked that it was the quarter hours that won battles. The value of minutes has been often recognized, and any person watching a railway clork handing out tickets and change during the last few minutes available must have been struck with how much could be done in these short periods of time.

At the appointed hour the train starts and by and by is carrying passengers at the rate of sixty miles an In a second you are carried twenty-nine yards. In one twentyninth part of a second you pass over appreciable distance, but one twenty-

which to human ears create no sound whatever, -New York World.

He Will Not Drawn Himself.

(From the Troy, N. Y., Times.)

R. W. Edwards, of Lansingburgh, was prosrated by sunstroke during the war and it has entatled on him peculiar and serious consequences. At the present writing Mr. E. is a prominent officer of Post Lyon, G. A. R., Soboes, and a past aid de camp on the staff of the commander-in-chief of Albany Co. In the interview with a reporter be said 'I was wounded an I sent to the hospital

at Winchester. They sent me, together with others, to Washington-a ride of about 183 miles. Having no room in the box cars we were placed face up on the bottom of flat cars. The sun beat down upon our unpro-tected heads. When I reached Washington one yard. Now, one yard is quite an I was insensible and was unconscious for ten days while in the hospital. An abscess gathminth of a second is a period which cannot be appreciated.

Vet it is when we come to planetary of this 100 mile ride and sunstroke was hear!

inith of a second is a period which cannot be appreciated. Yet it is when we come to planetary and stellar motions that the notion of the infinite divisibility of time dawns upon us in a new light. It would seem that no portion of time, however microscopic, is unavailable. Nature can perform prodigies, not certainly in less than no time, but in portions of it so minute as to be altogether inconcivable. The earth revolves on her axis in twenty-four hours. At the equator her circumference is 25,000 miles. Hence, in that part of the earth a person is being carried castward at the rate of 509 yards per second—that is the moving over a yard, whose length is conceivable, in the period of one five hundred and inth part of a second, of which we can have no conception at all.

But more, the orbital motion of the earth aperiod of one five hundred and inth part of a second, of which we can have no conception at all.

But more, the orbital motion of the earth aperiod of one five hundred and inth part of a second, of which we can have no conception at all.

But more than 1000 miles an hour, which is more than 1000 miles in a minute. Here, then, our second carries us the long distance of about nineteen miles. The mighty balt thus flees about a miles then ineteenth part of a second.—Boston Advertiser.

Experiments With Eyesiga:

Experiments with Eyesiga:

Experiments with Eyesiga:

Experiments have been made to decide how far spiders can see, and it has been determined that they have a range of vision of at least a foot. It is not always possible to tell, however, whether the lower animals perceive by sight or hearing or by the action air in motion has on their bodies.

Experiments tend to show that mice are sensitive to motions of the air which to human ears create no sound whatever.—New York World.

Chauncey M. Depew is said to be insured for \$500,000.

\* ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR \*

IMPERIAL GRANUM

\* THE BEST \*

FOOD

INVALIDS

Padway's Pills

MILD BUT EFFECTIVE.

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

## al Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

The intelligent barber, says the Chicago Inter-Ocean, looked pityingly at a young man who had just gotten a shave in the next chair, and was taking his departure through the door.

"Look at that gentleman's head," he remarked with indignant emphasis. "Every bump in the back and every sear he ever got there in his boyhood is as plain as the nose on your face. The trouble is that he had his hair cut by some barber who doesn't know

"There are dead loads of barbers. continued the speaker, whacking his razor on the strop, "who sing, 'Johnny, git your hair cut short,' and don't know anything else in their trade. They cut away at a man's hair as long as the comb'il take hold, and don't stop till there isn't any more hair to cut. A barber should never cut a customer's hair short unless he's ordered to do so. Hair should never be cut so as to disfigure a person. A be cut so as to disfigure a person. A barber should be something of an artist. He should feel a customer's head and find out if it has any pronounced bumps, and the hair should a natural condition without any bad after nounced bumps, and the hair should be raised to see if any scars are con-If either of these blemishes exist the hair should be cut so as to hide them as far as possible. The razor should never be used, except sparingly, on the neck. The hair should be graduated gently from the crown and shaded on the neck with care and patience. It makes me tired to see the work of some so-called barbers. Next!"

The daily income of the principal rulers is said to be: Emperor of Russis, \$25,000; Sultan of Turkey, \$18,-000; Emperor of Austria, \$10,000; Emperor of Germany, \$8000; King of Italy, \$6400; Queen Victoria, \$6300; King of Belgium, \$1640; President of France, \$5000; President of the United States, \$137.



Old Rip Van Winkle went up into the Catakill mountains to take a little nap of iwenty years or so, and when he wakened, he found that the "cruel war was over," the monthly magazines had "fought it over" the second time and "blown up" all the officers that had participated in it. This much is history, and it is also an historical fact that, it took the same length of time, for Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery to become the most celebrated, as it is the most effective, Liver, Blood and Lung Remedy of the age. In purifying the blood and in all manner of pimples, blotches, eruptions, and other skin and scalp diseases, scrofulous sores and swellings, and kindred ailments, the "Golden Medical Discovery" manifests the most positive curative properties.

#### Rockland Collegiate Institute,

NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON.
The Chempest and one of the Best HIGH-GRADE SCHOOLS for hops and young men near New York Full courses English Accelerate.

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