He Struck the Ex-President.

Gus Butterworth, the popular boniface of the Ridgeway House, is prob ably the only living man who, literally speaking, struck a President of the United States and received thanks instead of a term in jail for it. Mr. Butterworth once gave it to Benjamin Harrison in the neck and he lives to tell the tale. It was while President Harrison was living in his Cape May Mr. Butterworth was runcottage. ning a hotel not far from the Executive residence. One day while enjoy ing a ride on a trolley car Mr. Butterworth, who happened to be sitting be-hind a short, thick-set man with gray hair and beard, noticed a very large healthy mosquito getting its bloody work in on the back of the thick-set man's neck. Acting on a very natural impulse, Mr. Butterworth raised his right hand and brought the palm of it down on the man's neck with a resounding slap. The man turned quickly around and Mr. Butterworth saw that he was the President of the United States.

"I beg your pardon," said Mr. But-"but there was a mosquito terworth, on your neck."

"Thank you very much," remarked the Chief Executive, cordially, "Judging from the force of your blow I don't think the insect will give me any more trouble. I don't use slang very often, but this is the first time I ever got it in the neck -at least in that Yashion

Then Mr. Butterworth plucked the dead mosquito from the President's neck, and he and Mr. Harrison entered into a pleasant chat on general topics. Mr. Butterworth has that mosquito yet. - Philadelphia Inquirer.

Big Vessels for the Lakes.

Plans already formed settle the question whether lake steamships 400 feet long or upward, with a capacity of carrying 600 tons of freight at a load, will be common after the opening of the channels twenty feet deep through all the shallows between Dulath and Chicago and the ports of Lake Eric. There is no longer a doubt that such monster vessels rapidly multiply within the next few years, and they are certain to do a great part of the carrying trade of the lakes, perhaps most of it, before the end of the century.

The steamships already contracted for and those which are certain to be built before next spring will undoubtedly so far surpass all vessels now in use in ability to make money at low rates for freight that other vessel owners will be forced to follow the pioneers of this latest step forward in the construction of splendid lake carriers. Even an over supply of tonnage, such as is very likely to be the resalt, will not prevent the work of replacing small craft with steamers of the largest size from going on steadily. In one sense it will hasten the change. Only the biggest vessels can make money in such seasons of general over-competition for cargoes, and in order to continue the business the owners of old boats must let them go out and put in commission steamships equal to any on the great lakes .-Cleveland Leader.

The Daugerous Buscomboo.

A Mrs. James, of Lexington, Ky. attacked, and desperately injured Michael Driggons with a buseomboo. This is one of the most dangerous weapons known to the Italians. supposed to have been made by Mrs. James's husband, who is an Italian. The weapon is made of a small cedar sapling, the root forming the knob into which twenty-two long steel nails are driven. The handle is fourteen inches long, the knob four inches long and two inches in diameter. loop of silk cord is attached to the handle to secure the instrument to the wrist. - New Orleans Picayune.

Up-ic-Baie Sinmese.

Every year a number of boys are sent from Siam by the King to Eugland to learn different things. One learns upholstery, one learns typewriting, one learns languages, one learns science, and so on. When they return to Siam each takes with him some different information to impart to others .- Tit-Bits

Dr. Rilmer's Swam-Root cures all Ridney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

Bieyeiss are reported to have rained the

Skinny Sufferers Saved. Tobacco users as a rule are aways below normal weight because tobacco desirors di-gestion and causes herve irritation that say min power and vitality. You can get nick, guaranteed relief by the use of N. ouick, guaranteed relief by the use of No-quick, guaranteed relief by the use of No-To-Bar, and then if you don't like your free-dom and improved physical condition you can learn the use of iotageso over again, just like the first time. No-To-Bar sold under guarantee to care by Druggists everywhere. Book free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., New York City or Chicago.

Pure and Whalesome Quality

Commends to public approval the California liquid lazative remedy, Syrup of Figs. It is pleasant to the taste and by acting gently on the kidney, liver and bowels to cleanse the sytem effectually, it promotes the health and comfort of all who use it, and with millions i

They Call It Overwork.

Rev. H. P. Carson, Scotland, Dat., says "Two bottles of Hall's Catarra Cars complete by cured my little girl." Said by Draggists,78: Mrs. Winslow's Southing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflamma tion, allays pain, cures wind colle. Mrs. a botto

Rafflicted with surveyes use Dr. Issue Thorn-

I Can't Sleep

Is the complaint of many at this sea The reason is found in the fact that the nerves are weak and the body in a fever ish and unhealthy condition. The nerve may be restored by Hord's Sarsar-ardh which feeds them upon para blood, and the medicine will also create an appetite an-tone up the system, and thus give sweet refreshing sleep and vigorous health.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye today, \$1, six for \$4,

Hood's Pills Hood's Sarsaparina, the



DOUBLE THE PRUIT TIELD, by furnishing nutriment, greatly in-crease the yield of fruit. Try it and e convinced.-Atlanta Constitution.

SOOT A PERTILIZER.

Few people know, perhaps, that scot water made from the scot of wood fires is said to be an excellent fertilizer of house or ont-door plants. The soot should be brushed down from the chimney with a long handled brush, the next morning and will be ready is apt to be too strong for the little amount of earth in window box or pot. It is a perfect destroyer of insects and worms that are the dread of the amateur florist and may be used two or

FIGHTING THE ABMY WORM.

When the army worms leave the ow meadows upon which they usually feed, it means destruction to the farmers' crops which he in the track of the migrating host. Professor Charles B. Lounsbury, of Massachusetts, recom-mends plowing a deep furrow across this track, with the steep side next the crops. Make a large number of holes the bottom of the furrow, into which the caterpillars will fall and where they can be easily crushed. The grazs ahead of the army may be sprayed with paris green, or in a cranberry bog the ditches may be filled with water. A heavy roller may be run over the ground occupied by the army. A barrier of planks or fence rails may be made and smeared thickly with coal tar, crude petroleum or even openings between or below the planks end .- American Agriculturist.

CORN ON OUTSIDE ROWS.

rows of potatoes on the outer edges of the horse can turn on these without treading down the corn. But the potatoes are worse injured by this tramping than the corn is, and scattered as they are on these outside rows, it requires extra labor to harvest them. We have noticed also that when the rows, the outside hills, despite the injury by trampling, had more grain in proportion to their stalks. This is undoubtedly because the outside rows get most sunlight. It is a mistake to vestigial remains of premolar teeth plant corn thickly. Three grains in a hill, if all grow as all should, are better than more, for if your stalks each smaller, and it will make greater work in husking and handling the crop with little or no increase of grain. - Boston Cultivator.

HARD-MILKING COWS.

There are many excellent to milk. This, to the man who is not chisel .- St. Louis Republic. used to milking cows, may seem a comparatively small matter, but it is really most serious. It is not merely the expenditure of a little more muscular exertion twice a day for several The cow that milks hard usually gets more or less abuse and becomes a kicking cow. It is common for her to be only partly milked, for when the milk comes hard at all times the stripping is sure to be extra difficult. Leaving some milk in the udder at each milking is the surest way to make the cow go dry. This affects not only the cow, but her progeny, for as drying up early induces fatten ing this tendency is imprinted on the the best time to cut timothy. unborn calf. So, if two cows of otherwise equal value were offered to a man, 20th of July. Every farmer should he might be willing to pay and be justified in paying a high price for the one that milked easily, while unwilling to take the hard milker as a gift. Most cases of hard-milking cows can be remedied by inserting a coarse needle in the teats. This should be done only by those who have had experience. Making the orifice too arge is a worse evil than the other. The cow will then leak her milk, and a large part of what she would furnish for her keep will be wholly lost .-Boston Cultivator.

THE SQUASH BUG PEST.

One of the most disheartening pests is the squash bug. It is the worm periment Station is a report of con-which came in the night and cut down the prophet Jonah's shady vine that covered his bower, under the shelter showed an annual loss. of which he escaped from the burning sun that smote his head. It is the habit of the insect to do this very thing, and the expectant grower of the hoped for prize squash, with which and fed them with success. he hopes to gain enviable and honorable notoriety in his rural community, may well say in his distress that he

The pest is bad in every way. It smells bad, and it does exasperating mischief, that is remediless. It is only to be prevented. To do this is easy with the kerosene emulsion, sprayed on the vines, or a few tobacco stems spread under the plant will be helpful. few corneobs or other absorbent naterial steeped in gas tar or any of the strong smelling crude petroleum products and distributed about the plants will drive the bugs away before they have done mischief. If, in spite of all preventatives, a vine is seen to and colored ones for cooking. wilt and the leaves hang down, the stem is examined and the opening in acts of the soil. It may not be so diit where the grab has eaten its way into the vine is found, then the vine is slit with a sharp knife below the not a very profitable crop, yet the opening and the intruder is taken out products of the feeding of the grass and the wounded vine is covered with are wholly indispensable to the continsoil to the node, or joint, at which new | ned culture of the land.

roots will be made. This habit of root-A generous malching of coal and wood ashes mixed around apple, pear, peach, plum and cherry trees, grape of the crop, for as the covered joints tage of to greatly assist in the growth of the crop, for as the covered joints vines, etc., in the spring will not only take root the plant has more feeders largely protect them from insects but and is able to supply larger fruits,-

MORSE'S MOUTHS.

During the many years in which the writer has been engaged in the practice of veterinary medicine there nothing that has been more foreibly brought to his attention than the indifference of most people to the con-

dition of the horse's month. They seem to think the mouth never becomes deranged, when, in fact, it is gathered into a quart bag and soaked in rain water over night. The water one of the most sensitive organs of will have become as black as ink by the equine economy. All young borses coming three or four years old should for use. To use about house plants it have their teeth and mouth carefully should be considerably diluted, as it examined when any symptoms of tenderness are shown in the mouth, as it is at this age that some of the milk molars are replaced by the permanent

In some cases the crown of the three times a week when the plants former is only partially displaced, are much infested. - New York Tele, and gives rise to much pain and an-

I have seen a young horse that had its throat blistered with liniment and was treated for distemper, when the trouble was due to a misplaced crown of a milk molar, which, upon removal, gave instant relief.

Again, in some horses the structure of the teeth is of a comparatively soft nature, and wears rapidly on the grinding substances in a ragged and uneven manner, which severely cut and lacerate the tongue and cheeks.

This defect may be easily remedied by the use of the mouth rasp, an instrument that may now be found in nearly all hardware stores.

To heal the raw surfaces a little alum and borax dissolved in water will act effectually. This humano method, if pursued by people who own horses, will prevent much suffering to the horse and at the same time amply rewith kerosene. There should be no pay the owner in the improved appearance of his animal, and in many cases or rails, which are laid down end to prevent the loss of much food by quidding and slobbering. A few words in regard to those bug-

bears of most horse owners, namely Many farmers plant two or three Lampas is supposed by most people rows of potatoes on the outer edges of the corn field, so that in cultivating a horse whereby his appetite becomes deranged. They therefore resort to cutting and

burning the poor brute's mouth under the mistaken notion of curing the lampas. The writer of this has been engaged in the care of horses for twentyfive years, and has yet to see a horse corn was planted out to the end of the that was affected physically by lampas, except in the imagination of its It is the same with the so-called

that, in the remote ancestors of the horse, were functional, and they have become through disuse mere rudihave an car the size of the car will be ments, as it were, of their former selves. They do not, by some occult means, affect the eyes of horses and cause

"wolf-teeth." These teeth are the

them to go blind, nor are they responsible, as some good people contend, for a horse being in poor condition Nor is it at all necessary to punch whose only fault is that they are hard | them out with a hammer and cold

Feed a pig and you'll have a hog. Plant a piece of rye near the poultry house.

Every one hundred fowls should have an acre of land. Millet makes good hay if cut just

fter it has headed out. Cut clover when about half the blos-

oms are turning brown. One animal well fed is of profit than two poorly kept.

Just after the blossoms are gone is You can sow buckwheat up to the

sow some of this grain. Sorrel can be easily gotten rid of in the fields by mowing before the seed matures. It can be killed in walks and

elsewhere by sprinkling it with salt. Hot, dry weather is very enervating to cows, and they will drink much more water than when the grass is wet with moisture and the temperature

Millet, or Hungarian grass, requires a fertile soil, as it is a heavy feeder, and it wants most of the season between spring and fall frosts in which

In Bulletin 40 of the Minnesota Excorn. The trials for three years

Although much has been said against the feeding value of turnips, and that they cause bad-tasting milk and butan expert says he has always raised Flat turnips may be sown in July,

but the seed bed should be mellow, fertile and clean to insure a profitable does well to be angry, as the prophet crop. Sow preferably just before or after a rain, and virgin laud recently cleared is the best. The man who knows and appreci

ates just when to use the roller and the harrow upon the ground for its best good and the good of his crop, is well abreast of the best thought of the age in matters of soil tillage.

Sort your eggs as to color before ringing them to market. They look nicer, and the dealers prefers them that way because his customers do They like white eggs for table use,

Grass is most profitable of all prodrectly, but it certainly is so indirectly, for while hay sold from the farm is HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS,

BLUEING THAT IS SATISFOTORY, One ounce of the very best Prussian due in powder, half an ounce oxalio acid; put these in a two-quart pitcher, nearly tull of boiling (soft) pour water, stir well; when cool put into bottles for use. The common blue will not answer. - New York World,

TO KEEP COLD WATER.

To get ice cold water in places where there is no ice, wrap a jug of common earthenware in wet flannel, leaving no place exposed to the air; place it, filled with water, in an open window exposed to all the air there is Keep the flannel wet; in an hour the contents of that jug will be almost as cool as if they had been iced.

PRESERVES THE COLOR OF JAM. To preserve the color of the jam. oil the fruit for a few minutes by itself before adding the sugar, being careful, however, not to let it get so thick as to prevent the scum rising or the sugar from melting properly. Try this recipe: Cut the tops and tails off the gooseberries, weigh them, then put them in the preserving pan; bruise them a very little with a clean or new wooden spoon, and let them boil quickly for six or seven minutes, turning them well all the time; now add the sugar (in the proportion of two and a half pounds of powdered sugar to every three pounds of gooseberries), and boil the jam quickly for three-quarters of an hour, stirring it carefully, and skimming it most par-ticularly. The sugar should be added gradually and well mixed in to ensure its melting thoroughly; but once this is effected, it can scarcely boil too fast. Properly made, the color of this preserve will be preserved. -New York Telegram.

HOW TO MAKE ATTAU OF ROSES.

Use the fragrant petals of flowers of the same season. Roses and jas-mine, with a small quantity of sweetbrier and mignonette, make a nice mixture. There must be a greater quantity of rose leaves than of all the thers together.

Spread the petals on a layer of cotton which has been dipped in the finest Florence or Lucca oil, and prinkle over them a little fine salt. Lay on another sheet of cotton, and add petals and salt as before; repeat this, with a layer of the oiled cotton between each layer of petals, until you have filled a china bowl or a wide mouthed jar. Tie a bladder closely over all, and place the vessel in the sun; if under a garden forcing glass,

all the better.
In about fifteen days remove the oladder and squeeze the cotton and petals, when a fragrant oil will be expressed resembling the high-priced attar of roses sold by druggists. bottle into which this oil is squeezed must be corked up immediately. A bottle with a glass stopper is best for the purpose. If cork is used tie a piece of bladder over it. -St. Louis Star-Sayings.

RECIPES.

Ham Toast-Mince fine some cooked ham with an anchovy boned and washed, add two beaten eggs, a little cayenne and pounded mace and sufficient milk to make all moist; make it quite hot and serve on toast.

Fricasseed Eggs-Slies five hardboiled eggs. Take one cup of stock seasoned with pepper and salt. Brown some stale bread in a buttered frying pan. Heat the gravy on the fire, put the eggs in melted butter and roll in flour. Put them in the hot gravy and let them get hot. Lay the eggs in a dish on the fried bread and pour the gravy over.

Vegetable Soup-Boil two pounds of beef and when quite done take it up and lay aside for supper. Strain the liquor in which it was boiled. Clean and wash one carrot, one small parsnip, one turnip and one onion, cut all in lengthwise strips to resemble noodles, put into the liquor and boil till tender. Add a nice tomato and some parsley and serve with crontons.

English Fruit Part-Make without an under crust. Fill a shallow pud ding dish with one and one-half pints of seeded cherries; sprinkle with one cup of sugar and one tablespoonful of flour. Make a rich pie crust and roll out a little larger than the top of the dish, but of the same shape. Prick it with a fork and spread over the top of the cherries, turning it in at the edges. Bake about an hour in a moderately hot oven. The English sprinkle sugar over the tart before it

is brought to the table. Roast Shoulder of Veal With Pota toes-Remove the bone from the shoulder of veal without cutting through the outer skip, and fill the cavity with sliced potatoes and onions and season with salt and pepper; sew and put the shoulder in shape. in a baking pan with the bones under it, and brown quickly in a hot oven. Then season with salt and pepper, dredge with flour and baste with th drippings in the pan. An hour before the veal is done add a dozen mediumsized potatoes and put them into the pan with the meat. When the veal done arrange them around it on the piatter; make a gravey out of the drippings in the pan and serve in a gravey dish.

Marriage Rings May Be Any Material, There is a popular idea that a ring

made of gold is the only one that can be legally used in a wedding cere mony. This is, however, a fallacy. Any and every kind of ring may be d, and though gold ones are customary, there is no reason whatever why silver or any commoner metal should not be called into requisition. Numerous iuntances are on record of runaway marriage in which a brass ring has played the all-important part, and the legality of the ceremony has never been questioned. In some cases piece of hurriedly tied string ha answered the same purpose, as have also circles cut out of card or paper.

The Snake and the Rabbit.

M. W. Pournelle killed a coach whin snake near the right of way of the Sandersville and Tennille Railroad, in Georgia, that measured eighty-two inchos in length. The snake was climb ing a tree with a rabbit in its mouth when it was shot. The snake was brought to town and exhibited as a curiosity. - Atlanta Constitution.

TEMPERANCE.

THE GIS DRINKING IN 1724.

Is 1724 gin drinking began to affect the masses, and Mc. Lecky, in his "History of the Eighteenth Century," draws a terribid picture of the way in which "the Intal passion for drink was at once and irrevocably planted in the Nation." On that account he flees on that year as one of the blackest and most fatal speech in English history. And are we now to be told that drink in those days did not cause crime? One may suppose that the ferand Jury of Middlesex were under no such utter delusion, for soon after 1724 they sent in a powerful presentation, in which they declared that "much of the greatest part of the poverty, the robberies and the murders of London might be attributed to drink." In 1730 the London physicians also drew up a memorial, and said there were then 14,000 cases of fatal illness due to gin alone. At the same time Bishop Benson, of Gioucester, one of the best bishops on the bench, used these words to diametrically the opposite of Mr. Walker's instinuation. "Our people," he said, "have become what they nove were before—cruel and inhuman. These accurred liquers which, to the shame of our Government, are so easily to be had, have changed their very nature." At the same time the whole bonch of bishops interposed "the stainless sanctity of their lawn between the Nation and the curse of the drink traffic, as, in these days, our judges have interposed "the stainless sanctity of their awn between the Nation and the curse of the drink traffic, as, in these days, our judges have interposed "the stainless sanctity of their ermine." They protested against the Gin act as "founded on the indulgence. of debauchery, the encouragement of crime, and the destruction of the human race." Lastly, John Wesley was far from thinking of those days, as Mr. Walker now thinks, that "it would have been a palpable absurdity to speak of a relationship of cause and effect between drink and crime." He said.

"But all who sell drams or spirituous iques in the common way to any that will lay are poisoners g THE GIS DRINKING IN 1724.

quors in the common way to any that will uy are poisoners general. They drive men a hell like sheep. A curse is in the midst of

A TRUTHFUL FORTUNE-TELLER.

Even in this intelligent age of the world there are too many people who believe in the humbuggery of "fortune-telling," but if all so-called fortune-tellers were as frank as the one mentioned in the following story, which is borrowed from the Detroit Free Press, and may or may not be true, they would have fewer patrons than they now have.

A man was having his fortune told. "I see," said the "seventh daughter of the seventh daughter," contracting her eyebrows, "I see the name of John."

"Yes," said the sitter, indicating that he had heard the name seems to have given you a great deal of trouble."

"It has."

"It has."
"This John is an intimate triend.
"This so," he said, wonderingly.
"And often leads you to do things you are

"And often feats you to the same persy for."
"True every word."
"His influence over you is bad.
"Right agais."
"But you will soon have a serious quarrel, hen you will become estranged."
"I'm glad of that. Now spell out his whole

The fortune-teller opened one eye and prefully studied the face of the visitor. hen she wrote some enbalistic message, ad handed it to him in exchange for her

"Do not read it until you are at home, she said, solemnly. "It is your friend's whole When he reached home he lit the gas and

gravely examined the paper. There he read, in picket-fence characters, the name of his friend: "Demi-John."

Few people have any correct idea of the terrible drain which alcoholic liquors make upon the working man's wages. According to Archbishop Ireland, who has given the matter close attention, in this country alone, the cost of such liquors to the consumers has mounted in a single year as high as \$1,000,000,000, or an average of more than \$16 to every man, woman and child in this country. In Great Britain, the cost in one year has been £142,000,000, or \$710,000,000—an average of more than \$20 to every person of population. It is difficult for the mind, without some term of comparison, to comprehend these figures. The sum spent in four years for alcoholic drinks in Great Britain would purchase all the railroads in the country, and the sum spent in six years would pay off the national debt. The aggregate of wages paid by all the mechanical industries—sering the year 1880 was only \$947,000,000—a sum but slightly in excess of the drink-bill for the same year. The total value of all church property in the country in 1870 was \$354,483,000. Six months' abstinctice from drink would buy it out. A TERRIBLE DRAIN. ace from drink would buy it out.

In 1883, Mr. A. L. Feeter, together with thers, formed a corporation and established saw-mill plant at a place called Foster ity, in Menominee County, Michigan. They City, In Me employed 150 men. The pay-roil is about \$3000 to \$5000 per month. There are furty-five families, all having comfortable homes. They have a school, town hall, library and reading room. Mr. Foster determined to exclude the saloons from the location. He was clude the saleons from the location. He was told by several experienced lumbermen that he could not keep men to work for him without saleons. He determined to try the experiment. Never since the organization of the company has it been compelled to send away for employes. The nearest saleon is at Metropolitan, five miles distant. Mr. Foster writes that he has never speat a dollar in railway fares or time to get men—simply apswering letters is all the expense to which he has been put. They have never had occahas been put. They have never had occa ion to use one single dollar for the pand, either town or county. The mill running for about ten years,-Charles

ORLY A GLASS IN THE MORNING. Youth is the forming-time of habits, and these, unless carefully watched, will grow until they bind like ropes and handcuffs. There are few young men who are awakened to the evils of a had habit in time to conquer as did a certain young man who had thoughtlessly formed the habit of taking a gives of liquor every morning before breakfest.

An older frient advised him to quit before to habit should grow too strong.

"Oh, there's no danger. It's a mero otton. I can quit any time," replied the

"Suppose you try it to-morrow morning," surgested the friend.
"Yery well, to please you I'll do so, but I assure you there's no cause for alarm."

MOST POTENT CAUSE OF INSANITY.

In 1858 the number of insane paupers in Eurland and Wales was under 21,000; in 1805 it has risen to nearly 83,000. Says Dr. Walmeley, of Darenth Asylum: "The most potent causes of insanity are hereditary transmission and alcoholic intemperance. No cast than one-shalf of all occurring cases of neanity are due to inherited taint, one-courth of all occurring cases of insanity are ourth of all occurring cases of insanky are us to drink."

SUNDAY CLOSING IN NEW YORK. That the present effort to close the saloons a Samlay is beneficial to somebody, the folwing statement goes a long way to prove after the old system every Monday morning timesod scores of male and female "drunks" fore the magistrate at the Jefferson Market before the magnistrate at the Jefferson Market Sourt. Last Monday morning there was not a woman prisoner, for the first time in nine years. Only six men were arraigned for in-catication. This, too, was very unusual, as the Monday morning returns for intoxication have hitherto been the heaviest of the week. In plain tanguage, no woman was deprived of her "liberty" for five or ten days. Keep It up, Mr. Roosevelt,—New York Witners.

Judge Logue, of Cleveland, declares that our-fifths of the forty thousand cases which trive come before him as judge of the police outri during the past four years, were the esuit of intextention.

The Masons of Mississippi have drawn the me against liquor sellers, by enacting the meral role that, "No Mason, either as prindpal, agant, elaploye or in any other capacity, shall sell intoxicating liquors to be used a beverage, and the penalty therefor shall or exputation."

drunkard begets drunkenness, and drunken-ness begets the whole shameless progeny of crime and equalor under which society stag-gers to-day.—It-v. Dr. F. *L. Ellis.

How Weather Affects Health.

You know that the weather affects your health, but have you over satisfied yourself as to how it does it? observing the barometer for a few months and comparing your feelings with its feadings you will discover that they fluctuate in harmony. Then, just a little plain thinking will make it clear. When the barometer is low the atmosphere is light, and the air pressure on the body is considerably lessened. When this pressure is removed the blood is forced to the surface and distends the surface and distends the vessels. Weak or diseased parts are congested, sensitive nerves submitted to unusual pressure, and a sense of fulness, a sort of stuffy feeling pervades the whole body. The blood does not flow freely on secount of the loss of nerve tone, the brain becomes sluggish and mental souteness is impaired. The barometer is not responsible for all this, but it explains how it all hap-

Healthy, vigorous persons are not affected by the changing pressure and moisture of the atmosphere, like those who are diseased or have weak spots. They have sufficient vital energy to resist the tendency to congestion of the small blood vessels and of the mucous membranes to throw off more moisture than the atmosphere will absorb. It is for this reason that children and young people in good health do not suffer to any extent from atmospheric

suffer to any extent from atmospheric changes.—Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.

Aluminum Neckties.

Aluminum neckties have been introduced into Germany. They are really made of the cosmopolitan metal and frosted or otherwise ornamented in various shapes, imitating the ordinary alk or satin article. They are fastened to the collar button or by a band around the neck, and are particularly recommended for summer wear, since they are harnly always and were they amnot be found.

Sworn to and submeribed before me this 18th of May, 1893.

CLARENCE I. Nixon, Notary Public, Tioga County, N. Y.

The foregoing is out one of many wonderful eures that have been credited to Dr. Williams Pink Pills for Pale People. Diseases which heretofore have been supposed to be incurable, such as locomotor ataxia and paralysis, succumb to this wonderful medicine as readily as the most trifling al ments. In most cases the reported cures have been investigated by the leading newspapers and verified in every possible manner. Their fame has apread to the far ends of civilization, and there is hardly a drug store in this country or abroad where they cannot be found. they can be easily cleaned when soiled, while they are not perceptibly heavier than cotton, cambric or silk.

Novel Method of Lawn Sprinkling. An Auburn (Me.) man has invented for his own use a novel method of lawn sprinkling. He has made the

country or abroad where they cannot be found.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. 'They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rhoumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakaces either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, (50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50—they are never sold in bulk or by the 100 by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y. top rail of the fence around his lawn of iron water pipes, jointed together so as to permit a continuous flow of water, and perforated on the inner side with small holes. He connects the fence and the hose, and the water is evenly sprayed over every part of

stock company with large capital, which on February 1 last bought one

of the largest Swedish creameries, con-

verted it into a factory, and, having

put in a special freezing apparatus, began on May I the export of frozeu

Apples Grow on a Pear Tree.

A pear tree loaded with apples is

freak of nature that can be witnessed

on the old Dunklinson farm, two miles

north of Sailor Springs, Ill. The farm

is occupied by Captain George Elliott,

who discovered the tree loaded with

green apples a few days ago. The tree

has born pears of a flue quality for

eight years in succession. People are

coming from the surrounding country

Captain George Elliott and Police

Judge Frank Van Houten vouch for

the truth of the story.—Chicago

Since the Washington monument

was opened in October, 1888, it has

been ascended by 1,100,000 people.

An attendant keeps a record of all who

GREAT BOOK FREE

When Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., published the first edition of his work, The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, he announced that after 680,000 copies had been sold at the regular price, \$1.50 per copy, the profit on which would repay him for the great amount of labor and money expended in producing it, he would distribute the next half million free. As this number of copies has already been sold, he is now distributing, absolutely free, \$500,000 copies of this policy for the great work ever in able common local work ever the recipient only being required to mait to him, at the above address, this little COUPON with twenty-one (21) cents in one-cent stamps to pay for postage and pack-

cent stamps to pay for postage and pacing only, and the book will be sent by mar

ing only, and the book will be sent by mail. It is a veritable medical library, complete in one volume. It contains over 1000 pages and more than 300 illustrations. The Free Edition is precisely the same as those sold at \$1.50 except only that the books are bound in strong manilla paper covers instead of cloth, Send Now before all are sizes.

given away. They are going off rapidly.

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The Chenpeat and one of the Beat HIGH-GRADE SCHOOLS for boys and young men mar New York, Full courses English Lendon

recommended student has ever onen refused. Com-lete EQUESTRIAN DEPARTMENT de-larges and Foules. Send for Bustrated castleque. CAPT. JOEI, WILSON, A. M., Principal

NYNU-34

and towns to view the phenomenor

milk in large quantities.

A new volcano, which is emitting immense quantities of smoke, lava and fire, has been discovered at Jalcotan, Mexico.

A FARMER'S AFFIDAVIT.

DECLARES HE WAS CURED IN A MARVELOUS MANNER,

Covered With Scree and Strange Spots-

Itched All Over-How He
Was Cured.
From the Times, Owego, N. 1.
Having been informed that Mr. Haritst

ott, of the town of Candor, Tioga Co., N.

; had-received great benefit from the use of

Pink Pills, a reporter of the Owego Times

drove out to Mr. Beott's farm and found that

gentleman hard at work and apparently in the best of health. On making inquiry as

o the truth of report, Mr. Scott was very en-

thustastic and cheerfully furnished the fol-

Harlin J. Scott, being duly sworn, says that

Harlin J. Scott, being duly aworn, says that he is a farmer living in the town of Candor, Tloga County, State of New York. Had formerly lived in Caroline, Tompkins County, N. Y. Por soveral years was afflicted with a disease of the skin, in which brown spots and sores appeared upon his face, neck and body. At times suffered a burning, prickling or itching sensation that was terribly annoying and disagreeable, especially so whon perapiring, and was unable to work. Consulted the local physician, who said my liver and blood were diseased. His prescriptions did not benefit me. I took blood remedies recommended by druggists, with no help. A friend called my attention to Pink Pills for Pale People. I purchased a box of a druggist in Ithnea in February, 1894. The first box had a beneficial effect. Have continued to take them, and there is scarcely any spots or pimples on my body. I can now work hard—perspiration causes no annoyance. I sleep well, and am confident that my recovery is due to the Pink Pills.

Harlin J. Scott.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this

owing affidaviti

al Baking Powder

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

ABSOLUTELY PURE An Experiment With Frozen Milk, WHO A year ago a Danish merchant experimented by taking Danish milk. which is peculiarly delicate and rich in flavor, freezing it by the use of ice and salt and sending it to London. On its arrival the milk proved to be as sweet and well tasting as if it had been just drawn from a cow in the middle of Sweden. The milk was so

That insists upon keeping a stock of much in demand and proved so profitable an article of commerce that the exporter immediately took out a pat-Radway's Ready Relief ent on the shipment of frozen milk from Sweden and Denmark to London. He then sold the patent to a

> taken internally it cures in a few minutes, Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Summer C mplaint, Colic, Fiatulency and all intern I pains. DOSE-Half a teaspoonful in half a tumbler

> of water. Used externally, it will cure Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Mosquito Bites, Stings of Insects, Sunburns, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Coughs, Colds and all throat troubles.

> Radway's Ready Relief, aided by Radway's Pills, will cure Fever and Ague; Malarious, Bilious and other Fevers. Fifty Cents a Bottle. Sold by Dre RADWAY & CO., New York. Sold by Druggists.

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Medical Discovery.

DONALU KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS., Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula

down to a common pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never falled except in two cases both thunder humor). He has now to his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal eard for book. A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted

when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is cause ! by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or billous it will cause squeamish feelings at first. No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bel-Dose, one tablespoonful in wa time. Sold by all Druggista.

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