Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the only true blood purifier p in the public eye today. \$1, six for \$5.

Hood's Pills one habitual counting How We Go to Sleep.

Now physicians and physiologists come to the front with the astounding statement that a man goes to sleep piecemeal instead of altogether and simultaneously, as it were. That is, the senses do not bull themselves unitedly and at once into a state of slumber, but cease to receive impressions gradually, one after the other. At first the sight ceases and next the sense of tasto loses its susceptibility to outward impression.

Even then, the individual being almost in a state of unconsciousness three senses still remain in a condition of activity-smelling, hearing and thought. Gradually the sense of smelling goes, then hearing and flually, with the lapse of thought, the cutire body becomes completely saleep.

The physiologists have gone even

further than this, and they say that the senses sleep with different degrees of profoundness. The sense of touch is the most easy to arouse, next that of hearing, then sight and taste and smelling last.

Steep steals on the body gradually, certain parts of muscles beginning to sleep before others. Slumber commences at the extremeties, beginning with the feet and legs. That is why it is always necessary to keep the feet

A Row Among the Crocodites.

Orocodiles are very apathetic, and fights among them are rare. A short time ago, however, two of the six crocodiles in the zoological garden at Antwerp had a serious disagreement, and one of the saurians, with a vicious snap, closed his iron jaws on the upper jaw of the other. During the ensuing battle the locked jaw broke in the middle. The assailant swallowed the "fragment," teeth and all. This ended the unpleasantness: both at once assumed their former listless attitude. The vanquished animal now presents a horrible sight; part of its tongue and the front half of the lower jar, bristling with teeth, are exposed to view. But the maimed beast shows no sign of suffering, not even a sign of the proverbial erocodile's tears.

To See a Flying Bullet,

A European authority asserts that by rubbing vaseline over a ball to be fired from pistol or gun, the eye can follow the progress of the missile through the whole distance of its-Its course is shown by a thread of smoke, said to be due to the combustion of the vaseline.

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

The Russian thistle has appeared nea

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly falling to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. with local treatment, promounced it incurable. Science has proven entarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Half's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from il drops to a teaspoontul. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials free. Address F. J. Chener & Co., Toledo, O. 55 Sold by Druggists, ibc.

"Good Spirits."

The words have different meanings to a spiritualist, a Kentuckian and an average man. For the average man good apirits depend on good digestion. How to insure good digestion? A Ripans Tabule after each meal, that's all.

FITS stopped free by Dr. Kline's Gheat Neuve Restored. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2.00 trial but-tle free. Dr. Kline, 361 Arch St. Phila., Pa.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflamma-tion, allays pain, cures wind collc. 25c. a bottle Pigo's Cure is the medicine to break up children's Coughs and Colds.—Mrs. M. G. BLUST, Spragne, Wash., March 8, 1894.

HALE'S Honey of Horehound and Tar re-eves whooping cough. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.



ONE ENJOYS

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

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

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL, EDUISVILLE, NY. NEW YORK, M.Y.





PASTRUBUSING MILE AND PRIMAR. Pasteurizing gets rid of bad baceria. But it does not discriminate, and also kills the good bacteria, leaving milk and cream comparatively free from germs. The kind of germs deared can then be given the start of others, and good results be secured. Stale with has been experimented with and the effect of the nameous

germs fore-talled, good cultures from pure milk introduced and propagated in the milk and a fine flavor secured. The true way is to allow none but the desired germs to gain access to milk or eream. It is right never to allow disease germs to enter our houses, but these things are not under our absolute control. Bad germs are in the air. We have them to conwhere one of the nivantages of pasteurizing comes in. It checks the germ growth. It is like plowing up the soil and destroying existing growth, and then following with what is desired by planting the seeds. hope to see much advance made this year in this line. - Creamery Journal.

SUNPLOWERS It would seem as if the extensive cultivation of the sunflower were one ot the probabilities of the near future in American agriculture. The merits of this plant as a feeding crop have been long appreciated in Canada, the heads being mixed with corn and other fodder plants in the silo, while the leaves are gathered as those of corn, and are found acceptable and nutritious. The seeds also are valuable, not only as a food for fowls but also for cattle, horses and other stock, white the roots make excellent fuel. The product of an acre is from thirty eighty and sometimes more bushels of thirty-three pounds.

The sudden awakening in this country to the merits of the sunflower has peen caused by the appearance on the market of sunflower meal, which fhreatens to become a formidable rivat of oil meal. This product has originated in Russis, where sunflowers have long been largely grown for food and forage purposes. Sunflower cake has always been esteemed one of the best auxiliary cattle foods in that country. This cake is the residual product obtamed after the extraction hydraulic means of the oil of the seeds

of the sunflower. The oil has long been valuable for its superior quality for table and other uses, but the cake has not found a foreign market owing to its hardness. Now that the question of its disintegration has been successfully solved, it will doubtless soon be in rich or stimulating food for a week general demand owing to its composi- before calving. A pint of oil meal in tion and palatability for fattening cat- thin gruel given every day for the tle. It has been found possible to week before will generally prevent prepare two qualities of the meal, one any trouble with the placents. The rich in proteid and poor in fat and the udder must be closely watched, as other rich in fat and poor in proteid. heifers are peculiarly liable to inflam-The crop is an easy one to raise, as mation. Should it become unusually sunflowers will grow readily on almost any kind of soil and it seems as draw from the tests from one to sevif with our improved modes of farm- eral quarts of milk in order to preing it might be made a very paying vent inflammation. If this is done, it one. At any rate, it is worth giving must be performed at regular intervals. it a fair trial. - New York World,

WHEN AND HOW TO PEED,

These are questions that are answered in various ways. We will now compare a few of them to see which we taken; feed moderately and give flaxwill accept as our standard, writes P. W. T. Herm, of Indiana.

There is a class of farmers that pay but little attention to their fowls and only feed them once a week, if at all, at once or to leave them together for giving them all they can cat. They will have their fill, too, if he gives them a chance. Such farmers spend time is apt to be inflamed and hardthe greater part of their time walking cued and the sucking of the calf is the in the garden and fields and say "It easiest method of softening and redoesn't pay to keep 'em." The hens ducing it, and the milk is at this time roost in the trees, for the hen house, if | unfit for use. If the udder is very there is one, is full of lice and flith. distended the cow should be milked. The hens die of indigestion (he de-immediately after calving, but if not clares it's cholera though) from eating so much at one time in order to make | reduce it. up for the long vacations.

We come now to the man who feeds only once a day, that is in winter. Corn is his only food, too. His fowls are dying from indigestion and bowel disease caused by the fowls eating too much at a time.

A method that is hard to make some see is a mistake is feeding three times ever. It accustoms the herfer to hand a day. They argue that man eats his milking as well as to sucking, and three meals a day, why not the fowls, when the latter ceases with the re-Fowls that are fed three times a day moval of the calf the usual perexpect to do nothing but cat and formsnee of breaking is largely grow fat. They have no reasons avoided, the milk is not held up or the grow fat. They have no reasons avoided, the milk is not held up or the to exercise, and, of course, lay few eggs. Let fowls learn to work such undus excitement at the loss of for themselves. It makes them hustle her calf, her affections having been about, and their blood circulates more freely, which is sure to bring eggs soon. They cannot live on nothing. nor with no chance to even scratch maternal instinct is simply the desire

norming, warm mush is the best in the classes the calf and milker in the winter, then they still have an appetite to work or scratch for half pint of freely to one as to the other. millet seed or wheat scattered among some leaves or cut straw on the hen house floor. What a time biddies have while they bunt for their other half of the worst is the habit of shrinking of breakfast! Such talking, singing, eackling, flopping, jumping, running, fighting, picking and scratching you beginning is the deficiency of nutri-cannot imagine unless you have seen ment in the ripening grass. But the it. It's all "hustle," "hurry up" the habit once formed by the heifer will entire day. Exercise seems to be cling to the cow through succeeding more beneficial to fowls than to man. years even though the cause be re-Just before dark, after the bildies moved by supplying bran or shorts in gro. Fired of their work, I give them addition. We may find this exper full supper of wheat, corn or buckwheat, and they go to roost contented him for his future career without

PROTECTION AGAINST PROSES.

and Fireside.

This is a vital matter to fruit growera and trackers, whose season's labor and investment may be wiped out by a single destructive frost. The more valuable the crop and the greater the risk of frost, the more effort and expense may be safely put into means of protecting against frosts. A famous

at frequent intervals, the idea bein that the spray will ward off light frests Barrels of tar and rubbish in different parts of the orchard are available for making a smudge of smoke, which is the niest practicable means yet de vised. In the case of a freeze, such as visited California two years ago and Florida last winter, or a real hard front in other sections, neither o these methods is of much avail, Smoke is good against all light frosts, and is ensily obtained. Strawy manure, leaves, rubbish, etc., should be piled in the lowest places and about the sides, and covered with hay caps or ducking (previously painted with two coats of linseed oil and dried), so as to be always dry. Have a barrel of kerosene oil handy, some cans and tend with. The essential thing is not torches. When frost threatens, set to let them get the mastery. Here is a night watch to inspect thermometers placed on stakes in various parts of the field, especially in the most exposed places. If the mercury drops to thirty-five degrees by 1 or 2 a. m. it is likely to mean a frost of more or less severity before sunrise. Then call up the folks, light the torches and let ach person take torch and oil can previously filled) and set fire to the row of rubbish heaps previously as-signed him. If the wind blows the moke away from the field carry some rubbish over to that side so the smoke will be blown on to instead of off from the field. If the danger never comes, no expense worth mentioning has been incurred as the piles can be scattered and plowed under for manure or burned, the ashes making excellent fertilizer. No prudent person thinks of leaving his buildings uninsured against fire. Certainly it is just as important to insure againt frosts so far as it can be done by such simple means as smoke coverings or water. We wish all who have had experience in this matter would send it for publi-cation. Mr. E. P. Powell, a successful and brainy horticulturist in Western

New York, writes: "The very best preventive against frost is not fires but thorough spraying with water during the evening and night. When this can be done, we can overcome the danger from a fall of two or three degrees. This will often save our whole crop. This last spring I lost my grapes by a margin of not more than two dogrees, but on a preceding night anticipated the frost by deluging the trellises with water. Of course boufires may also be used. I anticipate we shall be compelled to adopt irrigation in all the Eastern States."-New England Homestead.

A heifer should not be given too As soon as possible after calving give a warm bran mash, protect the heifer from cold and wet and supply her frequently with a moderate amount of water from which the chill has been seed grael, warm bran mash or other laxstive food.

Authorities disagree as to whether it is best to separate the cow and calf the first three days. We prefer the latter method. The udder at this it is best to let the calf be the first to

The cow should be regularly milked night and morning at the usual time, o as to remove any milk left by the calf. This is a very important pre cantion, and any neglect of it might scriously injure the cow by leaving a portion to produce inflammation. has another great advantage, how when the latter ceases with the reequally divided between her offspring and the gentle coaxing milker who feeds and pets her. The so-called or their living.

My way is to feed a half feed in the und the heifer thus skilfully managed

same category and yields her milk as As habits such become secon nature we cannot be too careful about those formed by the future cow. On in the milk as scou as the pastures be gin to fall. The reason for this in the sive, but as we chicate a child to fit over their day's work .- Farm, Field gradging the cost, so must we treat our heifer with a view to future rather than present returns.—C. D. Bell, in New York World.

There are 2000 mechanics employed on the new British warship Magnifi cent, building at the Chatham dock vard. Probably so many men never worked on one ship before.

Of mineral waters, used to medicate California orange grove is equipped the American interior, this country with a system of iron pipes through bottled and harreful in 1834 18,392,which water is conducted to nozzles | 732 gallons, valued at \$2,936,259.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

TO MAKE HEEDS TENDER.

The favorite French way of cooking beets is by baking. They are placed in the oven on a bed of straw, covered with earthenware plates and cooked from six to ten hours, "This method of cooking," says Miss Parlos, who is in France studying cooking, "makesa beet firm and tender and full of color and juice."-St, Louis Star-Sayinge,

One head cabbage, one large bunch celery dressing, one-half cup vinegar, one teaspoonful of yellow mustard which can be omitted if preferred), piece of butter size of an egg, three eggs, small teaspoonful of salt, cayenue pepper to taste, one tablespoonful of cream, one tablespoonful of sugar. Mix the eggs, mustard and vin-egar together until thick. Eggs are beaten light before vinegar is added. This is excellent for a picuic and also makes a very good salad dressing all boiled together, oggs, mustard, salt, pepper, vinegar, butter and sugar. -Detroit Free Press.

A FRUIT SOUP. Fruit sonps are more common strond than here. They are served cold, of course, and are a pleasant and easily prepared novelty for the company summer luncheon. Mrs. Rorer's recipe for cherry soup calls for one quart of sour cherries and one quart of cold water over the fire; when boiling add half a cup of sugar and press through a colander and re-turn to the fire. Moisten one tablepoouful of arrowroot, add it to the oiling mixture, cook a moment, add one tablespoonful lemon juice, and turn out to cool. Serve cold in glasses with a little cracked ice. - Chicago Times-Herald.

GREEN TOMATO PICKLES,

Take a gallon of green tomatoes, gathered on a dry day, and carefully remove the outer skin, slicing the peeled fruit. For this quantity, take two and a half tablespoonfuls of ground mustard, a gill of mustard seed, a tablespoonful of powdered cinnamon, half a pound of brown sugar, two teaspoonfuls of cloves and three pints of vinegar. Divide the spices into three equal parts, and put into three small muslin bags. Take half the quantity of vinegar, and in it boil the spices for half an bour. Then put in the sugar and stir till thoroughly melted. Now place a third of the sliced tomatoes at the bottom of a jar, put in one of the spice bage, and pour a third of the boiled vinegar over. Then another third of tomato, bag and vinegar, till all are arranged. Then fill the jar with the cold vinegar till the pickle is covered, using more than the three pints if necessary.

Cover securely and set away for at least a month before using. 'A softer pickle is made if the sliced tomatoes are boiled with the other ingredients, but at the sacrifice of some of the flavor; if this course be pursued a small quantity of celery seed may be added. - Boston Cultivator.

WAYS OF SERVING PRACEES,

When simply sliced, to be eaten with sugar and cream, peaches should be set on ice for a short time, but never sweetened beforehand, as standng in sugar destroys their delicate

Baked peaches are nice, and this is an excellent way to use those that are not quite ripe. Pare and halve the Remove the stones and in each cavity left put a piece of butter and generously with sugar. each half peach on a round of buttered toast, springle with more sugar, emon juice and a very little nutmeg. Bake in the oven for twenty minutes

and serve hot, with cream. Peach trifle is a dainty dessert, concocted of nicely peeled and sliced peaches, two cups of milk, four tablespoonfuls of sugar, three eggs and a small stale sponge cake. Make a boiled custard of the milk, the yolks of the eggs and half the sugar. Slice the cake, lay it in the bottom of a glass dish and cover with the peaches well sweetened. Beat the whites of the eggs, with the remaining two spoonfuls of sugar, to a stiff meringue and heap lightly on top. All the ingredients should be very cold before they are mixed, and the custard is

poured over the "trifle" when served. Peach roll has a rather rich suct crust rolled out in a long sheet. Cut up the peaches rather fine and spread thickly on the paste, sprinkling liberally with sugar. Roll up and fold the ends over. Then wrap in a strong sloth, tie closely and steam for two hours in a steamer. It is eaten with either a hard or soft sauce

Cut-up peaches are a delicious ad-dition to hard pudding sauce of butter and sugar creamed together, and transform even a plain batter pudding into a royal viand.

Peach potpie is merely a plain pie-crust filled with a deep layer of sliced penches, then a layer of sugar and authiogr. Cover with a crust and bake slowly for two or three hours. For preserving, the best quality of peaches should be selected and they should never be either over or under-ripe White freestones are the best. Like other large fruits, too, they should always be pooled with a silver knife and thrown immediately into cold water to prevent discoloring. When this is done divide each peach and remove the stone. In a porcelain kettle make a syrup of one pound of sugar and one pint of water for every pound of fruit. Drop in the halves and let them boil for twenty minutes. Then dip out and lay on a large dish. down the syrup until it is quite thick, when return the peaches to it and cook gently until they appear trans-parent. Put up in glass jars and screw on the covers securely. - New England Homestead.

Electricity and Mining,

It has been the custom in almost all coal mines to employ mules to draw the coal cars, but this occupation of the mule is practically gone. Electricity by the trolley system has supersected this much abused animal, and trains of cars are dragged by the aid of the trolley wire. An experien so satisfactory that it is said to be only a question of time when no other means of handling coal will be em-ployed. -New York Ledger,

TEMPERANCE.

THE MONKEY AND THE WHISEY.

THE MONKEY AND THE WHISEY.

A writer of some prominence (Mr. Pollard), a referred drunkard, has left among other papers the following:

"I was the companion of a man who owned a monkey which he valued at a thousand dollars. We always took him out on our chestnuts for us, and when he could not shake them off he would go to the ead of the limb and knock them off with his fist.

"One day we stopped at a tavera and drank freely. About half a glass of whisky was left, and Jack (the monkey) took the glass and drank it all up. Soon he was merry, shipped, hopped and danced and set us all in a roar of laughter. Jack was drusk. We all agreed—six of us—that the nost day we would come to the tavera and get Jack drunk again, and have sport all day. I called at my friend's house the next morning, and we went out for Jack. Instead of bedge as usual on his box he was nowhere to be seen. We looked inside, and he was crouched up in a heap. "Come cut lerre, said the master, and Jack came out on three legs; his forepaw was upon his head. Jack had the headache. I knew just how he fast. I had felf the same way many mornings. Jack was sick and couldn't go, so we walted three days. We then went, and while drinking a glass was provided for Jack. But where was he? Skulking behind the chairs. 'Come here, Jack, and drunk, said his master, holding out the glass to him. Jack retreated, and as the door was open, slipped out and in a moment was on top of the house. His master went out to call him down, but he would not come. He got a cow-skin and shook it at him; Jack sat on the ridgepole and refused to obey. His master then got two guns and had one pointed or seach side of the house. His master then got two guns and had one pointed or wach side of the house, when the monkey, seeing his bad predicament, whipped up on the chimney and down one of the flues holding on by his forepaws.

"The master was beaten. The man kept that monkey for twolve years, but could never persuade him to taste another drop of whisky. The beast had more sense than a m

HE HAD A BADY AT HOME. A touching conversation once took place on the train as the writer was on her way for a visit among friends in the East, as fol-

ows:
"No, I won't drink with you to-day, boys!

"No, I won't drink with you to-day, boys! said a drummer to several companions as they settled down in a smoking car and passed the bottle. "The fact is, boys, I have quit drinking, I've sworn off."

"What's the matter with you old boy? sung out one. "H you've quit drinking, something's up. What is 19?"

"Well, boys, I will tell you. Yesterday I was in Chicago. Down on South Clark street a customer of mine keeps a pawnshap in connection with other business. I called on him, and while I was there a young man, not more than twenty-live, wearing threadnection with other business. I called on him, and while I was there a roung man, not more than twenty-live, wearing threadbare clothes and looking as hard as if he hand; seen a soler day for a month, came in with a little package in his hand. Me unwrapped it and handed the article to the pawnbroker, saying, 'Give me ten cents.' And, boys, what do you suppose it was? A pair of baby shoes—little things, with the bottoms only a trifle soiled, as if they had been worn only once or twice. 'Where did you get these?' asked the pawnbroker. 'Got om at home,' replied the man, who had an intelligent look and the manner of a gentle man despite his sad condition. 'My wife bought 'em for our baby. Give me ten centifor 'em—I want a drink.' 'You had bette take the shoes back to your wife, the baby will need them,' said the pawnbroker. 'No sake won't, because she's dead. She's layin at home now—died last night.' As he said this the poor fellow broke down, bowed his head on the showcase, and cried like a child. Boys," continued the drummer, 'you may laugh if you please; but I—I have a baby at home, and I swear Fill never take another drink.'—Religious Telescope.

THE RIGHT AND WRONG BOTTLE.

An exchange recently referred to the "dreadful mistake" made by an "homored citizen," who, when reaching for his whisky bottle in the night, got a bottle of poison by mistake, and was found dead with it beside him. Another exchange of the same date tells of another man, not an "homored citizen," but a "tramp," who was found dead, and beside him abottle. He had made no mistake in the bottle. It had whisky in it, but he had mistaken just as the "honorel citizen" had, in yielding to a habit which led to his death.

It is a very sad thing to make a mistake.

It is a very sad thing to make a mistake nd get the wrong bettle, and die; but there are more people who die of drinking from the right bottle than from the wrong one. All the poisons dug out of the earth, or secreted by poisonous reptiles, do not destroy as many lives as the poisons that drizzle and drip from the worm of the still, and which infect and destroy Nations and generations. The man who gets the wrong bottle is to be pitied, the man who gets the right bottle is in still greater danger, and is worthy both of commiscration and condemnation. Beware ommiseration and condemnation. Beware of the wrong bottle, and with it beware of all bottles which hold that which intexicates, and which, though now it "moveth itself aright" in the cup, at last "biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder."—Sacred Heart Review.

A NOVEL METHOD OF TREATING DRUNKARDS The way that the authorities treat open frunkenness in Denmark seems to us in America somewhat unique, because in this sountry the burden of the expense and the adium is borne by the drunkard's poor wife and family. In Denmark, however, the police have invented a rather peculiar, but effective, method of treating excusses by habitual drunkards. Any inchriate found in the street is hustled into a cab, taken to the police station and locked up until he has grown sober. Then he is taken to his home in a cab by the police. Next a bill is made out for the repeated transportation of the tippler and presented to the saloon-keeper who soid the offending drunkard the last gins of beer, wine or liquor. This bill is sometimes quite considerable. Of course, all saloon-keepers are very careful in consequence of this responsibility, and will not sell their customers any more liquor than they know they can stant. The way that the authorities treat open

PROTECTED BY LAW.

But the saloon is here because the law gives it a right to be. Selling strong drink is as logitimate a business as selling hard coal. People curse it, but the law sustains. Churches "resolute" against it, but the law props it. Deacons pray for its overthrow, but its support still stands. There it is, the one prop under it. Blow around on the outside of it, throw mud at its doorstep, conferm its keeper, ostracise his family, its awake nights to hate it, but so long as its prop is not touched the saloon will not be touched.—Corner Stone.

A new temperance society, under the supervision of leading medical men, has been formed in France, the members of which propose to study the means of extirpating alcoholism, to exterminate its effects, to propagate a knowledge of the evil in all social centres, to group the greatest possible number of citizens together who wish its disappearance, to rube public opinion against it, to set an example of temperance, by abstaining from alcoholic drink, and to teach children the principles of temperance. TEMPERANCE IN PRANCE.

Alsohol, opium and chieral are all legal polsons whose tendency is the descent of the human race. All intoxicating drinks are polsonous. The lighter boers and the finest fermented whese are as truly, though not as strongly, intoxicating as are the coarsest aptrituous drinks.—Norman Kerr, M. D.

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES. Opinio makes its viettin a driveler; alcohankes its victim a murderer.

There is nothing elevating about the si loon; its whole tendency is downward. Dare to do right because it is right, and ondemn the wrong because it is wrong. The Temperance Chroniele says: "Owing to the increase of drunkenness in Jerusalem the Clurch Missionary Society have decided to start a special temperance mission in the Holy City.

The licensing of the liquor traffic makes it may for multitudes of men to commit sin. A licensed autom on almost every corner makes deinking easy, and drinking causes drunkenness, and God declares drunkenness to be a sin.

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

Baking

Monks That Are Expert Seamen.

An Odessa letter of recent date "One of the oddest vessels Odessa, and is now moored in the lower quay. She belongs to the con-Holy Prophet Ilja (Elias). She is brig rigged and sails under the Turkish flag, but a Greek cross is carried tain is a Jeromonach, a monk ranking higher than a friar, and all the sailors are monks or lay brothers; still, they are expert seamen.

"The pilot, Father Iraklij (Herculius), bas crossed all the oceans and zones, sailing around the wide world since 1866. The entire crew speak esteeme both Russian and Greek. Service on Weekly. the ship alternates with worship in the little church in the forecastle. is quite a curious sight to behold these monks in their long frocks and sandals climbing up the masts, along the yardarms, reefing sails or hanging almost over the water on the foremost point of the bowsprit.

"The brig brought here a load of bricks from Constantinople, and goes in ballast to Marinpol, where she will take a cargo of flour, corn, fish and other provisions which are to furnish the supply for the convent for a whole year.

"According to the sail-monk's own statements, the Holy Prophet Bja is a smart sailor, and runs eleven knots and hour in a fair wind. She is 105 feet long and carries a cargo of 200

Burning Cold.

Intense cold, as is well known, ourns-if we may use the term-like If a "drop" of air at a tem perature of 180 degrees below zero were placed upon the hand, it would have the same effect as would the same quantity of molten steel or lead. Every one who has the care of horses ought to know the pain inflicted by placing a frosted bit in a horse's month. It burns like hot iron.

St. Francis is popular in Hungary. His name is borne by 1,834,000 men. There are about 2,000,000 Annas in the country.



a little now and then in removing offending matter from the stomach and bowels and you thereby avoid a multitude of distressing derangements and diseases, and will have less frequent need of your doctor's service. of your accurs service.
Of all known agents for this purpose, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the best. Once used, they are always in favor.
The Pellets are.

a little now and then in removing offend-

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