Novel Class in a State Reformatory,

A cl are in othics is one of the nove educational features of the Massachusetts State Reformatory. It is con-ducted on a plan devised by President Hyde of Bowdoin College, About 150 of the more intelligent prisoners are members of the class. The usual procedure of the class consists of a lecture by the instructor or a paper by some member, followed by a general discussion of the topic. The debates are said to be spirited and carnest, and the effect on the prisoners excellent. - New York Sun.

#### A Watch With a History,

The watch of Lord Lovat, the last victim of the executioner's axe in England, which has been discovered in the rnins of an old house in Newton street, Holborn, notorious at one time as the abode of criminals of the worst type, has had an eventful history; but the prevailing opinion that it has been lost since the lifetime of its original owner seems far from correct. According to a correspondent, who writes to us on this subject, it has been in the possession of private individuals until a comparatively recent period, and he gives the following interesting facts concerning its history: Some thirty-five years ago the watch was in the possession of a distant relative of Lord Lovat, it having been handed down from generation to generation for over 100 years. At that time, however, the then owner of the watch was in temporary pecuniary embarrasy-ment, and gave the valued relic, one of a number he possessed at the time, as security for a small loan; but when shortly afterward, on getting uneasy at the watch getting out of his hands, he managed to obtain the money to redeem it, be was informed by the gentleman in whose hands the watch had been placed that it had been stolen from him, and that he had been entirely unsuccessful in his endeavors to discover its whereabouts. The son of the before mentioned gentleman, who has in his possession at the present time the cap in which Lord Lovat was executed, as well as some seals and other interesting relics of the famous Jacobite, has recognized the watch as the one at one time belonging to his father, and is now in communication with the manager of the Holborn Restaurant, in the hope that he may recover the relic, which is of such family interest. Other claims have been made besides the above, but on entirely different grounds principally by claimants of Lord Lovat's estate. -Westminster Budget.

#### Cheese Making in Switzerland,

In Switzerland the making of cheese is not left to hazard and to the whim or ignorance of the peasant. Not only is its consumption very large, but the exportation of cheese from the little Republic last year amounted to \$11,-000,000. For these reasons the Government takes a paternal interest in the industry and to this end has established cantonal schools, the pupils of which are taught the theory and the practice of cheese making by eminent professors. The course is twelve months, and the curriculum includes hygiene, physics, chemistry, pasturage, manufacture and accounts. Not content with this, the Federal Government sends young men abroad to study, and at present forty students are in Italy investigating the methods of the production of the famous Pauns-can and Modena cheese of that country .- San Francisco Chronicle.

### Where Did You Get This Coffee?

Had the Ladies' Aid Society of our Church out for tea, forty of them, and all pronounced the German Coffeeborry equal to Rio! Salzer's catalogue tells you all about it! 35 packages Earliest vegetable seeds \$1.00. Order to-day.

IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND WITH 15c. stamps to John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will get free a package of above great coffee seed and our 148 page catalogue! Catalogue alone 5c. postage. (A.)

If afflicted with soreeyes use Dr. Isaac Thom; on's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottl

# Nervous

People wonder why their nerves are so weak; why they get tired so easily; why they do not sleep naturally; why they have frequent

Nervous Dyspepsia. The explanation is simple. It is found in that impure blood feeding the nerves on refuse instead of the slements of strength and vigor. Opiate and nerve compounds simply deaden and do not cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla feeds the nerves pure, rich blood, gives natural sleep, perfect

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Kood's Pills take, easy to operate. 25c.

TCHING PILES MY ERS Solid Exted FREE. J. J. FIECK. Time,

it don't cost as much.

A Simile in Smoke.

There's all sorts of grades of tobacco plant. The best comes from Havana. There's all sorts of grades of sarsa-

parilla plant. The best comes from Honduras. If you

want cheap tobacco, all right-provided you get value for

your money. Cheap tobacco's not as good to smoke - but

it. Of course you don't. You are paying for the best. To pay for the best and get anything but Honduras sar-

saparilla is like paying for Havana cigars and getting Pittsburg "Stogies." There's only one sarsaparilla made

exclusively from the imported Honduras plant. That's

Ayer's. Just keep it in mind that you are paying for

Honduras sarsaparilla when you are paying for the best;

but you don't get what you pay for unless you get Ayer's

Any doubt about it? Send for the " Curebook."

It kills donbis but cures donbiers.
Address : J. C. Ayar Co., Lowell, Mass.

If you want cheap sarsaparilla . . . But you don't want

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS,

DAINTY WORK-BASKET IMPLEMENT.

A dainty implement for a workbasket is a tape-measure made from gros-grain ribbon. If the color of the basket lining and other adjuncts be pink, select a pink ribbon. One of black satin goes well with any basket. Select ribbon an inch and a half wide and fifty-four inches long. Mark it off in exact inches, and at each inch-line outlice a little flower in a contrasting color, or mark the line with a row of stem stitch across the ribbon. Divide the half inches with a line hal' way across. At the stores where no-tions are sold are to be found little white sticks, over which the ends of the ribbon should be rolled and fastened ... New York Post.

WASHING SILK STOCKINGS. All laundry operations are neces sarily complicated by cold weather and frost. Cotton goods of strong quality are usually improved by freez-ing, but fine goods and linens that are allowed to freeze must be handled very carefully, or they will be eracked by being folded when they are frozen. It is, therefore, a good plan to dry valuable linens within doors in winter, even at the risk of their becoming

slightly yellow. Silk stockings ought to be dried within doors. The best way to wash these stockings is to make a strong lather of borax soap and lukewarm water. Wash the foot of the stocking thoroughly with the hand. Then lay the stocking on a board and scrub it thoroughly with a piece of white flannel, rubbing it with the flannel and lather of soap. If the stockings are black or dark in color, put a teaspoonful of ox gall in the lather used to wash them. When they are washed, rinse them thoroughly in three waters. Blue the last water if the stockings are pearl white or black, but not for deicate-colored silk. Dry the stockings indoors by pinning them wrong side ontward on a sheet before the fire. When they are half dry turn them, put them on the ironing blanket and rnb them the direction of the nap with a hard roller made by wrapping a small piece of hard wood in flannel, This makes them look smooth, and is far better than ironing.-Boston Cultivator.

#### PLEA FOR HOUSE PLANTS.

A pretty idea in decorating one's room for an entertainment is to place pots of palms, growing ferus or flowers on the shelves above the doors usually devoted to pottery. Placed at this elevation they are most effective and are, besides, out of the way as regards wall and floor space, which is often a consideration.

For plants that do not require sunlight the idea might be carried further, and certain kinds might always be left on such a shelf. Flowers give an air to a room that nothing else can impart---a touch of nature, a cosy, homelike air---but in our rage for the aesthetic they have in a measure been banished, since both the pots and the shelves or stands for holding them are considered unsightly. But the dull red of the common flower pot has a beauty of its own, and there is no r mson why a sunny window should not be fitted with a strong shelf, upheld by ornamental brackets and surrounded with fretwork or with a homemade arrangement of spindles and balls, that would be graceful and pretty.

Half a dozen well cared for plants making your room beautiful than ten there is considerable tendency to adulterate bonemeal with such sub-times their cost expended in china or stances as lime, gypsum, coal ashes, furniture or wall paper. Your friends or only over shells ground over the stances as lime, gypsum, coal ashes, or broken up and placed where the will look at your blooming hyacinths and your sturdy geraniums and forget to notice how faded is the carpet and how worn the covering of the furni-ture. ... New York Herald.

Sheep's Brains-Slightly boil four sheep's brains; throw into cold water, drain and dry wholly; brush them over with oil and roll in highly seasoned bread crumbs; use pepper, sait nutmeg. Place each one on a slice of bacon in a pan and put in a well-heated oven; when nicely browned take

up and place upon slices of toast and serve with piquant sauce. Spice Cake—One cup of butter and a cup and a half of sugar creamed, and three well-besten eggs, then one cup of milk slowly. Stir in two cups of raisins and currants (equally divided), flour, one-half teaspoonful of cinna-mon and half a teaspoonful of cloves and allspice combined, lastly two cups

of flour sifted with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Makes a large loaf, Cheese Fritters-Mix two tablespoonfuls of grated cheese with two dessertspoonfuls of bread crambs, a half tablespoonful of dry mustard, a dessertspoonful of butter, a speck of cayenne and the yolk of an egg; pound with a potato masher till smooth and well mixed, make into balls the size of small walnuts, flatten a little. Make a batter with a cup of sifted flour, a tablespoonful of melted but-ter, a scant cup of warm water, salt to taste and the white of an egg well beaten. Drop the fritters onto this and then from a spoon into very hot

fat, cooking as you would eroquettes.



ROOT PRUNING.

The wisdom of the ancients in some and feeding them with manure. Now the American farmer and of the world?

Mr. Meehan, one of the wisest and --The Passing of the Plough. most experienced of fruit growers, exhorts those who have tardily bearing buds for the coming year's growth are cious feeding. maturing, and we may say whether they shall be mere useless leaf buds or while bulk may be allowed in the profitable fruit buds. Of course, with shape of vegetables and green food.

BONEMEAL OF DIFFERENT KINDS, Bonemeal goes under various names, such as ground bone, bone flour, bonedust, etc. We find in the market raw bonemeal and steamed bonemeal. Raw bonemeal contains the fat naturally present in bones. The presence of the fat is objectionable, because it makes the grinding more difficult and retards the decomposition of the bone in the soil, while fat itself has no value as plant food. When bones are steamed, the fat is removed and the bone is more easily ground. Moreover, the chemical nature of the nitrogen compounds appears to be changed in such a manner that the meal undergoes decomposition in the soil more rapidly than in case of raw bone. The presence of easily decaying nitrogen compounds in bone hastens, in the process of decomposition, to dissolve more or less of the insoluble phosphate. Bonemeal should contain from three to five per cent, of nitrogen and from twenty to twenty-five per cent. of phosphoric acid. About one-third to one-fourth of the latter appears to be in readily available condition. Raw bonemeal generally contains somewhat more nitrogen (one or two per cent.) and rather less phosphoric

acid than steamed bonemeal. The fineness of the meal affects its value; the finer the meal the more readily available is it as plant food, On account of the increased demand for bones for various purposes, and on account of their increasing value, on this shelf will do more toward there is considerable tendency to ground ovster shells, ground rock phosphate, etc.--Bulletin No. 94, New York Agricultural Experiment Station.

### WHAT THE SOIL NEED'S.

ontain as much plant food as others that are considered fertile.

The physical effect of fertilizers in od they furnish.

largely upon the season. Changing largely upon the season. Changing scarcely anything else seems so disseasons have more effect upon plant tasteful to the vermin. Air-slaked growth than does the plant food in lime should be occasionally scattered the soil.

Physical conditions of heat and moisture largely determine the development and yield of crops.

much to loss of plant food as to varied the food, the better the results changes in the texture of the soil in and the more profitable they will be relation to heat and moisture.

Making use of the rainfall is the ist. most important consideration of mod-

ern agriculture. Crop production is not directly lim ited by the amount of rainfall, but by the amount of moisture in the soil. Production of crops depends upon

the control of moisture and heat in the soil. As heat cannot be controlled, the whole art of cultivation should be directed toward the control of moisture. Present methods of cultivation are

detrimental to soil and do not accom-

plish desired results. The continued plowing at a cer tain depth causes a hard packing of the sub-surface, which forms a watershed, causing surface drainage and erosion of the soil by which thousands of acres of fertile lands are rendered

barren every year. Sub-soiling (loosening of the nuder soil to a depth of one and a half to two feet) admits the water to the sub-soil, prevents surface drainage and a sub-sequent erosion of the soil, takes away surplus water without washing the surface and retains the moisture for future use of crops.

Sub-soiling affords the only means for controlling moisture in the soil and is a key to successful crop-raising. The modern plow is but an im-proved type of the primitive forked stick, and does not accomplish satis factory results, but, on the contrary,

is an enemy to fertility, and the common sub-soil plow is nusatisfactory in many ways. prosperity of the farmer depend upon fowl, the production of an implement which | Farmers who save their fowls and

Where is the genius to invent, where is the skill to construct, and where is respects surpassed that of the mod- the money backed by nerve and deerns. We read of the good effects of termination to manufacture and push digging about late bearing fruit trees to successful use the future plow of

FEEDING FOR EGGS. trees—and who has not?—to do there very things now. He advises root consider the object to be obtained; pruning of such laggard trees. It is whether it be for market, for eggs, or first the nature of a tree to make wood, for show. If a fowl is eating too much and to this end it must have abundant fattening food, she will not lay well. foliage to gather from the atmosphere | The best time to feed soft food is in the carbon needed to make the wood, the morning, and it should be hot and It bears fruit in its old age to repro- stimulating. Do not feed them on the duce its kind, that is all. And just as ground, and do not allow the pans we have trained our cows to make from which they feed to become milk for our use far in excess of the soured and filthy. Give them suffinatural desire of the animal, so we cient for one meal and no more at a must train our trees to bear fruit in time. Rather let them go a little the same manner. So we go back to hungry and make them scratch, than the ancient device to dig about the have them more around and become trees, cutting off the extended roots lazy and idle. Leghorns seldom beand confining them to closer quarters, come too fat, being active and vigorthus preventing the exceesive growth ons, but the large breeds, being more of wood. This tends to fruit bearing, indolent, keep themselves rather quiet and it is effective. The present is a and soon become too fat. It is easy good time to do this work, for the to keep them within bounds by judi-Grain in excess should not be given,

this pruning we add moderate fertilizing, for the reproductive process in a plant, as it is in an animal, is exhaustive, and needs stimulating by abundant and good food.—New York Times.

Shape of vegetables and green rood.

There are many ways of preparing cheap and nourishing foods which contain all the elements of the eggs.

A piece of liver or meat scraps is boiled to pieces in water. While beiling add to a gallon of water a pint of soaked beans and the same of linseed meal. When the whole is cooked thicken with bran, middlings, ground oats or corn mea!. Add the meal, etc., until the mess has thickened to a stiff dough. If milk be convenient it may be scalded, either curds, buttermilk or sweet skimmilk, and the bran, etc., added. Chopped clover may be added, turnips, carrots and potatoes also. When green stuff is not procurable, a few onions or cabbages, chopped, may be added; also whatever scraps come from the kitchen--bits of fish, potato parings, scraps of fat, etc. When no green food is convenient, good clover hay is chopped fine and steeped in water over night. Next morning heat the water and add any of the above. We buy scraps of meat and run it through the sausage machine with young rye, grass or clover. This gives excellent results.

All soft food should be salt, but condiments, such as red pepper, ginger, etc., should be fed sparingly. Once or twice a week is often enough. The best tonic is a constant change of diet, which promotes a regularity in the system, slways provided the food is sound and wholesome. At night grain must be fed. There are many complaints that

fowls do not lay, even when well fed and comfortably housed, but this is due to not allowing them the proper kind, or from feeding too much. is necessary to study the habits of each breed, in order to know just what to do; the knowledge that is, gained by close study and practical experience fowls can get at it, as no one thing is more conducive to health; also broken oyster or clam shells, lime or old plastering, should be supplied in abundance for material for egg shells.

Of course fresh, pure water is an-"Exhaustive soils," so-called, may other essential to success in producing eggs. Another essential is lime, in the shape of whitewash, and those who use it liberally are the ones who keep changing the relation of the soil to their flock healthy and cleanly. To heat and moisture is of more importance than the amount of plant dislodging or destroying lice and other than the amount of plant dislodging or destroying lice and other than the amount of plant dislodging or destroying lice and other than the amount of plant dislodging or destroying lice and other than the amount of plant dislodging or destroying lice and other than the amount of plant dislodging or destroying lice and other than the amount of plant dislodging or destroying lice and other than the amount of plant dislogging or destroying lice and other than the amount of plant dislogging or destroying lice and other than the amount of plant dislogging or destroying lice and other than the amount of plant dislogging or destroying lice and other than the amount of plant dislogging or destroying lice and other than the amount of plant dislogging or destroying lice and the plant dislogging dislogging or destroying lice and the plant dislogging dislog er parasite unisances, the addition of The effect of fertilizers depends a little carbolic acid is invaluable, for over the floor of the chicken house to remove all unpleasant and unhealthful odors. The care bestowed on poultry is not lost, as fowls appreciate kind-Deterioration of lands is due not so ness; the better the care and the more for the owner. - American Agricultur-

> FARM AND GAMDEN POTES. Have your cow stables warm yet well ventilated.

A popular feed for the cow should be ground oats.

To be a good dairyman requires intelligence rather than large capital. The secret of success in the dairy is to reduce the cost of making good

Have your cows gentle by kind treatnent if you want big returns in milk and butter.

Study the nature of your cows and fall in with their monds. It pays to be agreeable, even to a cow. No business requires to be kept

more emphatically under one's thumb than does successful dairying. Give the cattle good feed and care, and the dust will remain thick on the

cover of the barn medicine chest. Don't forget to provide grit and lime in some form, as the frozen and snowy ground affords no opportunity for the hens to help themselves, and they must have a supply in order to

do much at egg production.

One of the best crosses for an all purpose fowl is Indian Game on Wyandotte kans. They grow rapidly, lay early and ere unsurpassed table fowls Of this cross, some hens will sit and some will not, but all lay well, and make excellent mothers, and as Existing conditions and the future table fowls are equal to any pure bred

shall be a radical improvement on the eggs until they eat their heads off, and modern plow, and which will revol- the eggs get mouldy, dirty and stale, so utionize modern methods.

The future plow must not only thoroughly pulverize the surface to a proper depth, but it must leave the farmer rushes his products in before ab-soil in condition to receive and or after the holiday glut. Too many retain moisture for the use of growing coops and cases coming in spoil the

## TEMPERANCE.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

A correspondent requests us to state in brief reasons why total abstinence should be practiced as a remedy for latemperance. With this request we gladly comply. Total abstinence is the practice of that principle which restrains an individual from either taking or giving intoxicating liquors, and induces him to discountenance all the causes and practices of intemperance. Its design is to suppress and prevent intemperance; by the former to effect the referention of the drunkard, by the latter to secure the permanent solviely of the sober.

That it is sufficient to accomplish this two-fold object will be manifest when we consider (1) It is safe in its operation; from the very nature of total abstinence it cannot possibly injure one in any respect, and it may be practiced with perfect safety, either as researds man's physical, intellectual or moral nature, or his domestic or social welfare.

(2) It is simple and definite. Simplicity in anything is a great recommendation, and so it is here. The principle is so simple that a child can understand and practice it. It is also definite; in this it is nighting contrast to mo location claimed by some to be a remeted. No one can mistake the prescription of total abstinence. It is abstain from every-

also definite; in this it is in string contrast to mo leastlon claimed by some to be a remedy. No one can mistake the prescription of total abstinence. It is abstain from everything that can lead to intemperance.

(3) It is efficacious. If it was deficient in this respect, however excellent otherwise, 'It would still be deficient in that which could alone recommend it to practical use. But in this respect, as well as in others, its character is fully vindicated, for both reason and experience concur in demonstrating its efficacy. Reason teaches, for it is the plainest of all truisms, that if a man never definish that which will intoxicate he can never definish that which will intoxicate he can never decome a drunkard; or, if he is one and ceases to drink, he will ense to be a drunkard. Experience all testifies to its efficacy. In enterprises of a worldly nature, men are induced to engage in them by a prospect of future gain; here it is different. True, we may point to the good that will yet be accomplished—for much remains to be done—but, at the same time, we can triumphantly

may point to the good that will yet be accomplished—for much remains to be done—but, at the same time, we can triumphantly point to the good which it has already achieved as an evidence of what it can and will yet do. We can point to thousands and hundreds of persons who have been rescued from a state of utter degradation and restored to the church and the community by means of total abstinence. Turn to the annals of the triumphs of this reform and see not merely persons so benefitted, but families whose homes were once scenes of wretchedness now scenes of happiness; husbands and wives whom latemperance had separated now united, and children who were growing up to be the pests of society now trained up in the way they should go; in short, in every part of the world where the principles of abstinence have prevailed, there are multitudes of livi ng witnesses teafying to its practical efficiency.—National Femperance Advocate.

#### PAWNED HIS PALSE TRETS.

PAWNED HIS PALSE TREETS.

The proprietor of a pawnshop sat back of the counter with a good-natured, self-contented smile on his face, as though at peace with himself and the world. He was waiting on a woman who had put a sealskin cloak "in hock" at some forgotten time in the past, and who was at last all but prepared to redeem it. She had the money, but had lost her check. The proprietor would not deliver the cloak unless she could produce a sheek or get some reputable citizen to identify her. She left in high dudgeon, declaring that she had been insulted, and that it was a pity people couldn't get what right-fully belonged to them.

"Where did I get these false teeth?" he said, in reply to a question. "Well, say, there's a funny story in connection with those nibblers. A wild-eyed man rushed up stairs the other night. He informed me in an excited manner that he was dead broke and was dyin' for a drink. He had to have the 'booze.' It was a necessity.

"Got anything to put up?" I aske!. He thought a moment and then said: 'Why, no; nothin' worth pawin' thet's detachable 'cept my teeth.' Then a happy thought struck him, and he said: 'Say, what'll you let me have on 'em?' He took them out for examination, and as they were sound and a good piece of wors I let him have \$1.25. He hast't been up size, and I gaess he's quit chewin'. Funny, wasn't it?"—Minneapolis Tribure.

After the demonstration of the New York iquor trade before the election a sensible ditizen wrote to the New York [Herald suggesting certain exhibits as appropriate in a liquor parade. We commend the suggested exhibits to the managers of the Berlin industrial Exposition to be held in October of this year at which a prominent place will be given to malt liquors, brewing and kindred usiness. The suggested exhibits are as fol-

lows:

"A dray bearing a woman and children from some drunkard's home. No label.

"A dozen or more men walking behind this dray, who have been ruined by rum; now known as tramps. No label.

"A wagon such as is used for conveying wild beasts with a circus, containing a man in convict's clothes. Label—'State Prison. Eighty per cent. of all crime caused by Rum.'

"Another van of the same description containing a maniac might follow, appropriately labelled 'More Fruits of Rum."

"Is it right to parade the giltter and splen-"Is it right to parade the glitter and splen-dor of a traffic without presenting also the awful results of that traffic?"

LONGEVITY OF ABSTAINERS. Dr. Agle, of the Registrar-General's depart

ment, has compiled a table of the expectancy of life based on the death rate for the years 1871-89 of the general population of the sountry. This when compared with the ac-tuarily compiled experienced of the Recha-bites Friendly Society, gives the following results: Rechabite
Table of
Experience. Advantage.
Years. Years.

39.41 35.68 32.10 25,33 30.58 Thus at twenty years of age a Rechabite

has nearly nine and a half years of life more than the average of the general population of the country at that age, LIVER ENLARGED BY ALCOHOL.

Patrick Carney, a fifteen-year-old boy, who lives at 639 First avenue, was brought to Bellevne Hospital last evening to be treated for an enlargement of the liver caused by the action of alcohol. This case is a remarkable one because of the youth of the patient. The disease is not uncommon among middle-aged men who are hard drinkers.

Young Carney has been in the habit of Young Carney has been in the habit of Young Carney has been in the habit of drinking beer or whisky at his meats ever since he can remember. It was also his habit to jote in drinking the beer which his father brought up in the evening in a can for supper. He drank beer or liquor at any time, in fact, as a matter of course.

The boy is no larger than a child of seven or eight years old. He was carried in the physician sarms to and from the examination room.—New York Sun.

## SADDEST OF ALL SIGHTS.

"To me," said Rev. J. M. Cleary on a re-cent occasion, "there is no saider sight than to see the hard working man, employed from Monday's dawn until Saturday's twilight, draw his week's wages and hand over a large portion of his money to the subon keeper and his family in latiness, while his own family live on the borderland of beggary all their lives." their lives.

The man who goes to a lunch counter and consumes too much bread and butter and beef may do himself a more serious injury, possibly, than if he drank too much whisky at a bar, but glutteny, unlike drunkenness, is not a mennes to the peace of society.

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES. To talk about a respectable saloon is sheer onsense. You might as well talk about an onest third or an innocent criminal.

An old man and his wife, both over eighty and paupers, were brought before a London Police Justice recently for habitual intoxica-It is the duty of government to make it easy for the people to do right and difficult for the people to do wrong.—W. E. Glad-

Weakness of the heart's action; softening Weakness of the heart's action; someone of the iung substance, thus leading to con-sumption; diseased stomach, kidneys and liver; and various forms of alcoholism, the last stegs of which is known as delitium tremens—are the inevitable consequences of excessive drinking.

, In Snowbound States. ... In States and Territories where snow and fee last all the long winters through, where men are much exposed and suffer much from cold, it is a wender they do not provide cold, it is a wender they do not provide better against some of the consequencer. In some lumber camps, chr.ppers stand all day in knee-deep snow with half frozen feet. The feet are much more tender than the hands from boing covered up all the time, Men are often lame all summer from the frost-lutes of the previous winter. Why it is so, is simply because they do not know that St. Jacobs Oil will cure frost-bite in a night.

New York has an Irish population of 190,-418, the largest of any city in the United

The only floating soap now made that L. 100 per cent, pure and contains Borsa is Dobains' Floating-Borsa Bosp. Why buy an adulterated susp when you can get the genuine? Fut up enly in red wyappers.

Allegheny City has seven and one-third quare miles of area and 115,000 population.

Dr. Elimer's Swame-Roor cures all Elimey and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free, Laboratory Binghamton, N. V.

From May 1 to October 15 there will be a lational Exposition at Geneva, Switzerland.

"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are of great service in subduing Hoarseness and Coughs. Soldonly in boxes. Avoid imitations. Not quite 2000 persons are living who possess British orders of knighthood.

Silver King Barley, 116 Bushe's.

The barley wonder. Yields right along on poor, good or indifferent soils 83 to 109 bus. per acre. That pays at 20c, a bushelt

Salzer's mammoth catalogue is full of good things. Silver Mine Oats yielded 2014; bushels in 1893. It will do better in 1898. Rurrah for Teosinte, Sand Vetch, Spurry and Giant Clover and lots an I lots of grasses and clovers they offer. 35 packages carllest vegetables \$1.03. Send for them to-day.

IF YOU WILL OUT THIS OUT AND SEND IT WITH 10c. postage to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will get free ten grain and grass samples, instuding bariey, etc., and their catalogue. Catalogue alone 52. (A.)

\$100 Reward. \$100. The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is calarrh Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dellars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for his of testimonials. Address.

F. J. Chenny & Co., Toledo, O.

A Good Dog is Worth Looking After. A Good Dog is Worth Looking After.

If you own a dog and think anything of bim, you should be able to treat him intelligently when ill and understand him sufficiently to detect symptoms of filness. The dog doctor book written by H. Clay Glover, D. V. S., specialist in canine diseases to the principal kennel clubs, will furnish this information. It is a c'oth bound, handsomely illustrated book, and will be sent postpaid by the Book Publishing House, 13t Leonard St., N. Y. City, on receipt of 40 cts, in postage stamps.

FITS stopped free by Dr. Rine's GHEAT NERVE RESTORM. No fits after first day's use, Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bot-tle free. Dr. Kline, 631 Arch St., Philia., Pa.

The Modern Way

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and business writer of 502 Thirl street, Brooklyn, relates that he recently had occasion to consult D: J. S. Carreau, a well-known physician of 18 West Twenty-first street. New York City, for a stomach troubic which was pronounced a type of dyspepsia. "After consultation," writes Mr. Moses, "the Doctor gave me a prescription, and I was somewhat surprised to note that the formula was nearly identical with that of Ripans Tabules, for which I had, on more than one occasion prepared advertising matter. I had Dr. Carreau's prescription filled, and it proved satisfactory, giving quick relie!, A week later, when I had taken all the medicine, I again ca'led on the Doctor and mentioned the similarity of his prescription and the proprietary remedy spoken of, showing him both the remedy itself and the formula. The Doctor was at first somewhat inclined to criticise what he called putent medicines, but appeared to be surprised when he noted to what extent his own presscription conformed to the formula I showed him. It was practically the same. After a short time devo ted to noting the exreful manner in which the proprietary medicine was prepared, he wound up by prescribing it for my case. Of course I had to pay him for telling me to do this, but it was worth the cost to have such high professional assurance hat the advertised article was, in fact, the scientific formula that it purported to be. I might have taken the proprietary medicine in the beginning and save I the Doctor's fee, but I think the confidence I have acquired in the efficacy of the remedy, through the Doc-

R pans Tabules are sold by druggists, or by small if the price (50 cents a box), a sont to The Ripons Chemical Comman, No. 10 Spruce at., New York, Sample vial, 10 cents.

tor's indorsement of it, is well worth

the fee."



