The first coined currency made in this country was manufacture 1 in The machinery was sent from England to Massachusetts, and pieces of the value of one shilling, sax pence and three pence were made.

Long Fasting.

Mr. King, who died near Glenwood, Schuyler County, Mo., recently, lived forty-six days without eating anything except part of an ordinary pie, and without eating anything whatever for the last thirty-three days of his life.



Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Parifier, All druggists, \$L.

Hood's Pills are easy to take, easy to operate

A Noisy Ball of Fire Comes Aboard, Captain Dickson of the British bark Endora reports an unusual electrical Pacific. The Endora left Junin, Chile, on February, 29, and while beating down

was seen approaching the vessel's stern, snapping and sizzling like a wall of fire, but traveling only at a moderate speed, the wind being light

When the storm struck the vessel it blew with the force of a hurricane, and for a time it looked as if the masts would be blown out. There was a great electrical display all over the rigging, and a great ball of fire floated nearthe mizzenmast and exploded with a report like that of a Krupp gun. The crew were dazed and nearly blinded, but fortunately no one was seriously hurt. The vessel labored heavily in the sea, and the wire rigging was ablaze with electricity. The storm soon cleared away, and the sea at once became as calm as before. - Philadelphia Record.

Merchants' Marks.

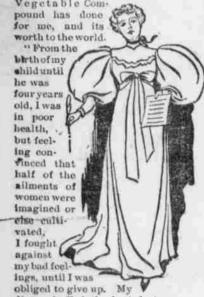
These marks appear to have been imitated from the Flemings during the reign of Edward 111., and became very common during the fifteenth and early part of the sixteenth century, both on seals and aignet rings; they offered a somewhat curious field for research, and are often very useful in identifying the persons by whom domostic and parts of ecclesiastical edifices on which they occur were built. They were more generally used in the great scaports of England than in the South, a fact which is readily accounted for by the frequent intercourse between those parts and Flanders. It may be observed also that such marks belong chiefly to wool factors or mef-chants of the staple.—Archaeological

AN OPEN LETTER.

WHAT MRS. I. E. BRESSIE SAYS TO AMERICAN WOMEN.

Speaks of Her Melancholy Condition After the Birth of Her Child.

"I feel as if I was doing an in-



disease baffled the best doctorse "I was nervous, hysterical; my head sched with such a terrible burning sensation on the top, and felt as if a band was drawn tightly above my brow; inflammation of the stomach, no appetite, nausea at the sight of food, indigestion, constipation, bladder and kidney troubles, palpitation of the heart, attacks of melancholia would occur without any provocation whatever, numbress of the limbs, threatening paralysis, and loss of memory to such an extent that I feared aberration

of the mind "A friend advised Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and spoke in, glowing terms of what it had done for

"I began its use and gained rapidly. Now I am a living advertisement of its merits. I had not used it a year when I was the envy of the whole town, for my rosy, dimpled, girlish looks and perfect health

"I recommend it to all women I find a great advantage in being able to say is by a woman's hands this great boon is given to women. All honor to the name of Lydia E. Pinkham, wide

success to the Vegetable Compound. Yours in Health, Mas. I. E. Buckbir, Herculaneum, Jefferson Co., Mo."

Sparkling with liferich with delicious flavor, HIRES Rootbeer stands first as nature's purest and most refreshing drink. Best by any test.

Made only by The Charles E. Hiers Co., Philadelphia & For package makes a gallege. Sold every where.

N Y N U-28





It would be impossible to lay down rules for cutting hay that would suit every imaginable condition. But cutting more hay at one time than can properly be cured is to be avoided. Whether hay should be cut in the morning or afternoon or during all the day must be decided by the con-ditions. The sim should be to cut in ditions. The sim should be to cut in such a way that the hay will not be much exposed to the dew after it has begun to cure. When freshly cut it takes but little harm from dew, but the contral plant check their factors and all weeds must be destroyed at once. Runnage, too (after the first takes but little harm from dew, but the contral plant). when partly cured a heavy dew will the central plant), should be removed injure it materially, and the more advanced the curing process the greater the injury.—Silver Knight.

THE BEST PROTECTION AGAINST PLIES,

To keep off flies, rub the horses' cars with older leaves, one farmer writes us. Oil of tar, mixed half and half display during a storm in the South with cottonseed oil or linseed oil, is Pacific. The Endora left Junin, Chile, very repellant to flies, mosquitoes, ete.; olive oil is used when this mixthe coast toward Cape Horn the storm | ture is applied to the face by hunters, to keep off black flies. The horn fly, the worst of all flies that attack cows, may be kept off by applying with a large brush to backs and sides of animals, and especially about the ears and horns, a mixture of two parts of any chesp oil and one part of thin tar (the latter is cheaper than oil of tar and almost as good), to which add a little crude carbolic acid. Professor Weed of the Musissippi station, who has made a special study of the horn fly, recommends a daily spraying of in-fested cattle for eight days with kerosene emulsion (one part of sour milk and two parts kerosene, thoroughly mixed with a spray pump and then diluted with nine parts of water). It the job is thus thoroughly done in June or July, ordinarily it will so exterminate the horn flies that they will not return during the season in sufficient number to require repetition of the treatment.—American Agriculturist.

PEEDING THE CALP. As soon as discovered, let the cali be removed out of the cow's sight and put in a perfectly dark place; this will prevent it from bawling and fretting the cow. Let it get a little hungry, then take some milk, warm from the cow, back it up in a corner, wet two fingers in the milk and let the calf get a taste of the milk. The principal trouble will be to get the calf to suck with its head down; it must be accommodated in that respect all that is possible, for it is instinct with it to reach up. After it has learned to suck the fingers, wowide a wooden trough about two feet up from the ground, and nail to the bottom of it a tough rag or a leather strap for the calf to suck. This is much better than to allow it to drink. In drinking it swallows the milk in gulps, and it does not become mingled with the saliva, and this is very apt to produce in-digestion and diarrhees. In sucking the strap the working of the jaws causes an abundant flow of saliva, the milk is swallowed slowly, and it will justice to my suffering sisters if I not sieken the calf. A calf which did not tell what Lydia E. Pinkham's once gets its stomach so disordered as to have diarrhos will cause a great deal of trouble, if it does not die out right. And on no account let it receive the milk cold .- Ohio Farmer.

SWEET CORN FODDER,

Walker McKeen, Secretary of Maine
Walker McKeen, Secretary of Maine
Good feeding should not be gov-State Board of Agriculture, says: The best way to manage this after it is constancy is needed in both cases. cut is to shock carefully and allow it The makers of eleomargarine claim barley straw. Make each layer not in imitation of any other product. more than one foot thick. The straw takes up the moisture, prevents molding, and is made better for feed by the anti-oleomargarine law. The men contact with the corn fodder. We engaged in the sale of that product way, but see no reason why it would not work equally well; the only objection we can think of would be the danger from mice. If well packed, flat-ended teats milk easy, the outlet plenty of cats about the premises, we to their teats milk hard, because the should not fear much damage from outlet is small, and much squeezing is this source. If you do not care to try done to force out the milk. this plan, stand as closely as you can in some sheltered place, being sure to has a bad tempar; he will ruin your have it placed in such a manner that it cows. Don't hire one who is not a will remain standing. When feeding, good milker; he will dry off your if you have a large proportion of corn, cows. Don't employ a man or boy you will probably get better results by cutting or shredding before feeding. Outyour instructions. For the will dry off your your who is not willing to learn or carry outyour instructions. If you have but a small proportion you will have no trouble in feeding it by using a small amount each day along with other fodders, Animals will do well on this fodder. One of the

on, their owner using a large cutter and two-horse power, cutting a week's feed ahead and allowing it to heat slightly. For our own use, however,

finest and largest herds I know of kept

for selling milk in a city is fed largely

in winter on this dried corn with ears

we should prefer the sile, as there will

VIOLETS FOR NEXT BEARON, No time should be lost in planting a bed of violets for next winter, if the best results are to be secured. For double violets (such as "Parms," "Neapolitan," "Marie Louise" and "Conte di Brazza," white), it is a good plan to make the border the size of the frame which is to cover it, for in this way the plants receive no check in transplanting, and the blomous are use it in the soles of boots. Asbestos early. Violets love cak leaf mould; wool, pressed by hydraulic force into and plenty of this, with a little soot, old hothed stuff, and some crushed old is to be inserted as the middle sole.

the strongest plants, but violets in heat, cold and moisture. It is said puts may be divided into "crown." that asbestos-hand boots cannot creak (or separate roots), chaosing the in wear, and are much more flexible sturdiest and refusing the older por-tions. Each little plant chould be subestes boops can walk over live elecdibbled into the border at a distance trie wires in safety, as it is a noncon of a foot or more from its next neigh- ductor.

shaded until they have taken to the

new soil. Red spider attacks violets which suffer from drought, and the plants will not only need watering in hot water, but mulching (i. e., placing a layer around them), with good soil and leaf mould, to protect their roots. Soot so as to concentrate the strength of the plant on the bud producing. Thus treated, plenty of violets will be available from August till the following spring, and few flowers are more deightful both for personal wear and for scenting a room. Of single varieties the new violet, "Princess of Wales," is the largest, and it is also very fragrant; the "Czar" still holds its own, however, fas the most reliable and hardy single violet in winter.

For cutting, the new aquilegias are ow most useful, especially the yellow variety (A. chrysantha), which is ex-cellent for table decoration. All these aquilegias have long spurs to their petals, which give them an orchid-like effect; they stand well in water, and only need a little of their own pretty foliage, with grasses, and a few fronds of hardy ferns to make an ideal bouquet. A grandiflora alba is pure white, mixing well with the scarlet and gold of A. Skinneri, and the violet and creamy white blossoms of A. grandulosa are exquisitely beautiful. These plants will grow almost anywhere; they do not require rich soil and are quite hardy, so that everyone should cultivate them for their quaint loveliness. - The Gentlewomen.

DAIRY NOTES.

Milking cows should be practiced according to the following prescrip-1. Work rapidly; slowness causes

loss of cream. Milk thoroughly, to the last drop, because the last milk is the best.

3. Milk at the same time every day. 4. Milk crosswise, that is to say, one fore test on the right and a hind teat on the left and vice versa; the milk thus flows more copiously than by parallel milking.

5. Milk with four fingers and not with index and thumb, a fault too common with milkers.

6. Do not employ any kind of milkng machine. 7. To milk young, restive cows

raise one of the fore feet. Never strike 8. Always keep the hands clean, and also the cow's udder and dairy

utensils. 9. During the milking avoid distracting or disturbing the cow.

Those who neglect any of these precriptions infallibly lose milk. One of the regulations of the Illinois State Board of Health is that dairy

cows shall be cleaned every day. The best farm institutes are held in the dairy sections. That speaks well for the intelligence of the dairymen. Thirty-two States in the Union nov have laws prohibiting the sale of oleomargarine when colored in imitation

of butter. New York City consumes over threefourths of a million quarts of milk per

"Trevious to having a silo we fed erned by the price of dairy products, quite large quantities of sweet corn Neither should the enthusiasm of the fodder cured, with excellent results. dairymen fluctate with the market.

to dry thoroughly, then dray to the that they have as much right to color barn and pack, preferably in a bay, in product as have butter makers. This alternate layers with oats, wheat or is all fallacy, for butter is not colored Considerable excitement has been

caused in Ohio by the enforcement of engaged in the sale of that product never packed corn with ears on in this | have been arrested and fined, but still continue to transgress the law.

however, and fed from every day with being large; those having pointed ends

Don't hire at any price a man who

A Curious Monument, In Lowther Church a curious monument is erected to the memory of Sir Richard Lowther, who lived in the time of Queen Elizabeth. The monument, after proceeding to give an account of the public services and privale worth of Sir Richard, concludes by saying that he died in 1607, "uttering with his last breath these verses following," But no verses follow, and be a saving of labor and succulent upon this circumstance a late bishop tood." thing. He and one of his archdeacons were looking at the stone, when the latter asked the bishop what was his opinion of the poetry.

"It is, I think," said the bishop, "a very good specimen of blank verse."

Asbestos for Boots.

-Pearson's Weekly.

Every day brings out some new use for asbestos. Now it is proposed to thin sheets, waterproofed on one side, morter to keep the suil open, should Ashestos is a nonconductor of heat be dug into their bed before plant- and cold, and in conjunction with a waterproof material will have the ef-The runners from last scaton make feet of counteracting the influence of

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS,

CARE OF HERBS.

Gather all herbs when in blossom lay on paper or cloths to dry for a few days. Put all the stem ends together, tio in paper and hang in a dry place with blossom ends down. Thyme, sage, catnip, taney, boneset, life overlasting, ditny, pennyroyal, etc., are all treated in this way. Hops are gathered before the September winds blow on them. The closely in a bag and hang. Boneset tea is good for colds, life-ever-lasting for toothache, etc. This is the "old-fashioned" way. and always successful.

TWO WATS TO MAKE CHERSE STRAWS. Here are two ways of making these, according to whether you are making them fresh or with a piece of paste left over. Rub together equal weights of butter, grated cheese and flour till it is all like crumbs; season with cayenne or coralline pepper; add as much raw yolk of egg as will mix it all to a stiff paste; roll it out thinly, being careful not to break it; then out it in stripe three to four inches long and a quarter of an inch wide. Bake in a good, but not flerce oven till nicely colcred.

Or roll out some puff or short paste as thin as possible; allow three ounces grated parmesan to every six ounces paste; sprinkle the paste when rolled out with a few drops of lomon juice, the grated cheese and a pretty good seasoning of cayenne and salt. Fold it over and roll out again twice, then cut it into straws; place these on a slightly wetted baking sheet, pressing them well on to it. Bake in a good, but not too fierce oven, and serve hot. Unlike the first, these straws are not so good cold, and should always be reheated before use.

PREPARING THE PICKIC HAM. One of the important kitchens duties at this season is the preparation of extra dainties for picnic parties, and there are few housewives who escape this rather doubtful pleasure during the picnicking season. The bill of fare may be varied indefinitely, but one of the indispensables of the picnic dinner is the cold ham. Various suggestions concerning the best methods of boiling the ham whole will be found among the recipes of the practical housewife, but few seem familiar with this plan of baking it, which was prononneed most satisfactory on a recent pienie occasion.

It does not take "a'l day" to cool the ham whole when baked, and some may find it more convenient than boiling in a bag. Trim the ham care fully, saw off the bone which protrudes on the flesh side, wash well, and rinse thoroughly in clean, hot water, and wipe dry. Make a still dough of corn meal and cold water; cake it an inch thick all over the skin of the ham. Place some clean sticks of some tasteless wood across a large baking pan; put the ham in the pan, resting it on the sticks so that it will not touch the bottom. Then place the pan in a hot oven, and after it is in the oven, pour into the pan (not on the ham) enough water to cover the sticks. Bake slowly for five or six hours, or longer, according to the size of the ham. When done take the pan from the oven, place the ham on a dish, and remove the corn bread cover, and let the ham become perfectly cold before beginning to slice it. The clear grease which remains in the pan should be poured off while hot, and allowed to harden, to be used as other clear drippings for frying purposes. - Home Queen.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

White spots upon tarnished furniture will disappear if a hot plate be held over them.

If a filter cannot be obtained for the household it is safer to boil all the water used for drinking purposes. A hot bath taken on going to bed, even on a hot night of summer, is a

better cure for insomnia than many The inside of the skin of the banana rubbed on the leather of tan

shoes will clean and polish them as well as a regular dressing. If an upper pie crust is brushed over with a little milk or egg before placing it in the oven it will brown

quickly and have a better color. A little powdered borax added to cold starch tends to give the linen extra stiffness, and a little turpentine put into the boiled starch adds lustre.

A handful of carpet tacks will clean fruit jars or bottles readily. Half fill the jar with hot soap suds, put in the tacks, cover, give vigorous shaking and rinse well.

Put a lump of camphor in the case with the silverware when packing it away for the summer months. If this is done the silver will be less liable to become discolored.

A raw egg swallowed immediately will generally carry a fish bone down which cannot be removed from the throat by the utmost exertion and has gotten out of reach of the saving

The correct way to drain a wet um-brelly is to stand it handle down. If put the other way the dampness remains in the centre, where all the water collects and very soon rots the covering.

Rain water will keep, the skin soft and smooth and should best be used for the face; but if it cannot be had, a handful of oatmeel thrown into hard water or a little powdered borax dissolved in the water is the best substi-

Have you ever tried cooking pota-toes in lard like doughnuts? Select the smaller potatoes and peel and drop them into boiling fat. They will come to the surface when they are cooked, and should be drained on brown paper. The potatoes may be rolled in beaten eggs and bread crumbs before cooking them if desired.

The Prince of Wales now affects English made tan gloves, embroidered on the back with black mohair stripes.

TEMPERANCE.

WALK STRADT.

I saw a poor man,
Who had only one leg
And one hand—so, you see,
He did nothing but beg;
And, wanting his crutches,
He stirred not a peg!

Yet I knew a worse case, Quite sad to relate, Of a man who had two legs, Yet couldn't walk straight, But staggered and recled-A most terrible state!

He'd start off allfright, Yet frequently pause To drink by the way! So rum was the cause Of his shaming his dear ones, And breaking the laws.

Now, dear boys, look out .

You've sturdy young feet; Stand straight, and be manly,

In highway or street!
Yield not to temptation,
And keep your breath sweet.

-Mrs. M. A. Kidder in Temperance Banner.

IN 178 TRAIN.

The following graphic portrayal of the evils which follow in the train of intemperance is taken from an article written by Rev. Stephen J. Lyons, of Mount Holly, N. J., for the Index. "Intemperance," says the reverend gentleman, "injures health, destroys peace, causes discord, quarries and bloodshed, breeds poverty, misery and woos, fills our jails and penitentiaries, furnishes victims to the gallows and drags down countiess human souls every year to eternal perdition. It rolentlessly levades the homes of this poor and the rich and transforms them into abodes of misery, wretchedness and woe. It robs fluman beings of reason and degrades them beneath the beasts of the field. Three-fourths of the horrid crimes detailed by the press each day are traceable directly or indirectly to the excessive use of intexteating drinks. Intemperance furnishes immates for the insane asylum, 'necessitates a larger police force to quell disturbances and quarrels and fills our orphan homes with fatheness and motherless little ones. It brutalizes man and causes him to imbrue his hands with the blood of his fellow man. It heartlessly steals the hard-carnel wages that should be employed to procure clothing and food for wife and children, and hands them over the dramshop bar for the inchristing glass. It crushes the ambition of the husband, breaks the heart of the wife, paralyzes parental love and destroys family peace and happiness. It drives innocent ones away from home into all the devious ways of shame and disgrace. It generates filmi irreverance, nerves the son's arm to strike the mother home into all the devious ways of shame and disgrace. It generates filial irreverence, norves the son's arm to strike the mother that bore him and the father that toiled to raise him. It blasts the fairest and brightest parental hopes an i merellessly drags down old age in bitter disappointment and sorrow to the grave. It weakens physical strength, undermines the most robust constitutions, breeds disease, shortens human lives, and yearly drags down counties thousands to promature graves. It is the prolific cause of cursing, blasphony, vile conversations, dishonture graves. It is the prolific cause of cursing, blasphemy, vile conversations, dishonesty; therefore, bloodshed and murders. People are selzed with construction and alarm at the appearance of cholors, yellow fever and smallpox, because these oring death. But the vice of intemperance is slowly, yet surely, carrying away its miserable victims to untimesy graves every day and people are not alarmed. How and to contemptate the helpless wildows and pittable oriphans left to the cold charity of the world by drunken husbands and lathers, How heart-slekening to behold the wrocks and ruins of manhood and womanhood, strewn along the pathway leading from the saloon down to promature graves. More frightful still to reflect is the fate of the unrepentant inebriates in the next world. God has declared that no drunkard shall enter the kingdom of heaven."

ECONOMIC REMEDY FOR HARD TIMES, In an able article under this caption in the Christian Herald, Mich., Rev. Fred. C. Briten has this to say of strong drink as one of

ten has this to say of strong drink as one of the causes of hard times:

"How much waste does it cause? Directly, \$1,500,000,000 annually. The figures show that in 1892 the annual liquor bill of the United States was \$1,200,009,000, and it was increasing at the rate of from one or two hundred millions every year. Do you know what \$1,200,009,000 would do? It would build 200,000 homes at \$2000 each, put \$1500 worth of furniture in each of them, add \$1000 each to the salaries of all the gospei ministers in the land, and leave a \$5 gold piece for every man, woman and child in the United States!

"There is an indirect waste of vastly more. There are \$00,000 vendors whose labor is unproductive. There are \$600,000 victims who

"There is an indirect waste of vastly more. There are 600,000 vendors whose labor is unproductive. There are 600,000 ventors whose labor is unproductive. There are 600,000 ventims who are incapacitated for labor by drink. A waste of the labor of 1,200,000 men! Suppose these men were set to work at a productive inquestry. They would earn, at \$1.50 per day. \$1,800,000 in one day. They would produce more than that, else the employer would make no profit. There are 300 working days in a year. Hence they will earn \$540,000,000 a year. Hence there is a waste of this sum every year because of this unproductive lator. Add \$540,000,000 annual waste. The figures show that over ninety per cent. of the inmates of pentientiaries are there because of crimes committed while under the influence of drink. Add to this waste ninety per cent. of all the taxes paid to support, in all the States, pentientiaries, police courts and jails. Who can count the waste coursed by drink?

"The decalogue has been for centuries the great test of morality. The saloon breaks and causes others to break every commandment. Nothing so transgresses divine law. Nothing so contaminates society. In North Carolina there is a great "breathing cave." In the winter a violent wind rushes into it, carrying all before it. It is impossible, at times, for a man to walk against that wind. Cattle seeking sheller frequently come too near the cave, and perish. In the spring the wind changes and blows out hairs and bones and a horrible steach, making the atmosphere unbearable for miles. The saloou is the great breathing cave of society. It draws in our boys and girls, the flowers of manhood and womanhood. It breathes out destroyed bodies, ruined characters, putrefied carcasses and woe to contaminate society.

ALCOHOL USELESS IN HOSPITALS,

Doctor B. W. Richardson states that in nine thousand cases treated at the London temperance nospital, the death-rate was only 6.3 per cont., a rate which is on a par with, if not lower, than that of any other hospital. He also said that in the seventeen cases in which alcohol had been administered at the hospital he did not believe it had done a bit of cool and that he never treasping it him. good, and that he never prescribes it him seif.

"HOT VICTUALS AT HOME." What should have been spent in bread and what should have been spent in braid and butter has often gone in mait and hops. A little fellow asked by a lady, "Why do you not come for cold victuals any more?" re-pited, "Because father's signed the pledge, and we got hot victuals at home."

STRONG TESTIMONY,

During the progress of the terrible heat wave over Australia in January last three hundred persons died of sunstroke. The Government requested a medical bourd to issue directions to the people as in case of an epidemic. The doctors declared that "of all predisposing causes undur indulvence in all predisposing causes undur indulvence in intoxicating liquor is the most common and the most dangerous." They added that liquor was not only a predisposing cause, but would also be a very dangerous remedy if prescribed to those suffering from the heat.

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES. The devil never likes to have a man read a emperance page.

License money is blood money. Cowardice is despicable, and a moral sward is the worst of all. Out of 8000 persons engaged in the liquor business in Philadelphia, 3695 are women.— Charleston Messanger.

Tan for daylight, pearl gray for the evening, is a formula which has almost uninterruptedly indicated the civilian gloving of His Royal Mighness any day these twenty years.

The youngest lawyer in Illinois is John A. McNeil, of Eureka. He has just passed his examinations and beer admitted to the bar at the age of nine.

Charleston Messanger.

According to the statistical fibstract of the United States, the total country is more than sixteen dollars per capita, about eighty dollars a year for every family, twice as much as the total amount of the Federal revenue.

Otto Olsen, charged with murdering the little girl of Mrs. Mary Ayres, of Eureka, by making her intodicated, has been a received and is now undergoing his pregentage.

Raneld Butter Made Fresh,

Dr. Jean Coumeigt, in collaboration

butter of the freshest kind. butyric, in variable proportions, which give the color and taste of butter.

nir, which sets the fatty acids at lib-erty. I need not go into this peculiar chemical change. Since the discoveries of Pasteur on the subject of fermentation everybody knows that it is microbes which fix the oxygen of the air on the alcohols and caseine matters of butter to transform them into compound ammoniacal and fatty acids, which set at liberty, cause the rancid-

ity of the butter. "Mr. Guiter and I set ourselves the task of finding a means to neutralize the buthyrilamines and fatty acids which cause the rancidity, and our efforts have met with a complete success. After baying melted the butter and having neutralized it with an appropriate base, it is submitted to several washings, after which it presently becomes as sweet and clean as when it

first left the dairy. "You would ask me, Does it lose any of its original properties by this opera-tion? I answer, No. On the contray, by our process we can tell immediately whether a butter is natural or artificial. And the loss incurred is so insignificant as to be almost imperceptible."-New York Herald.

Share the Same Nest, W. O. Adams relates an interesting circumstance touching the domestication of the quail. Up at Mile, in the Tule River mountains, Postmaster Richardson has a barn in which a taxative, and if the father or mother be costive mother quail has for two seasons built her nest. This nest is shared by a jection from the quail. The hen's known and every family should have a bottle eggs are removed from the nest by Mr. Richardson's boys, but the quail's eggs are allowed to remain. Last year the quail successfully raised a family of birds in this nest. She is back again, and has deposited several eggs for this season's crop. The boys say that after the young birds appear the mother bird will 2 atter off the next a mother bird will 2 atter off the next a recthing softens the gums, reduces inflamman tion, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25% a bottle tion, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25% a bottle of birds in this nest. She is back proached, and allow them to eatch her in their hands. The quail has learned that no harm will be done to her or her little ones. —Visulia 1721 and recommend P. so's Cure for Consumption to sufferers from Asthma—E. D. Townsen, Ft. Howard, Wis., May 4, 1891. her little ones.—Visalia (Cal.) Times. | ifafflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thomp.

The Biggest Water Pipe,

The big water tube which is to conwith Mr. E. A. Guiter, says they have just discovered a process by which they can convert rancid butter into in its way. It is sixteen feet in diamoter and will conduct an eighty-foot "Everybody knows," Dr. Conmeigt said, "that butter is composed of a mixture of fat, oleino, margarine, stearine, palmitine, butyrene and the fatty acids known as capric, caproic, The water will pass through it at the rate of two feet a second, and every inch of the tube is calculated to stand "The cause of the rancidity of but-for 300 pounds pressure. Its cost is ter is the action of the oxygen of the \$16,000. The power it can develop will be but little short of the energy wasted in Niagara Falls, - Milwaukee Wisconsin.

London's Population.

London's rate of growth is diminishing, though the population increased nearly 200,000 between 1891 and 1898. The population of lesser London is 4,411,271, but, according to the old rate of increase, it ought to be largur by 14,000.

Buy \$1.00 worth Dobtins Floating florax Scap of your grocer, and wrappers to Dobbins Scap Mry Co., Fuliadaipaits, Fa. They will and you free of charge, postage paid, a Worerster Frechet Dis-tionary, 55 peaces, bound in cloth, profusity il-lustrated. Offer good until August 1st only.

The Saxon Industrial Exposition at Dres-

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