## More

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Than in any other. Be sure to get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills cure biliqueness, indigestion The Electric Motor and Clothing.

The competition in cheap clothing has had the effect of so lowering wages that the operators in some departments of tailoring find it hard to make a living. But the "sweating shop" now has a rival in the electric motor, and many tailoring houses find that the more use they can make of electricity in turning out of their goods the better they are able to undersell their competitors. One manufacturer has invented an electrical machine for cutting out cloth, which is said to be capable of cutting over 250 suits a day. The average work for a man is about twenty-five suits a day. He can cut only four thicknesses of cloth; the machine easily cuts through eight. It is lightly constructed, stands fourteen inches high and weighs thirty pounds. The base is of bronze, the armature being supported by a forged steel standard. The cutting knife is protected by a shield. It is four inches in diameter and revolves with the rapidity of a buzz saw. The machine oils, sharpens and lights itself automatically. It develops one-eighth

## Flags That Will Stand Wear,

of a horse-power and works on a 110-

volt circuit. - Chicago Record.

The item of the expense of keeping "Old Glory" floating [every day over public buildings or schoolhouses where the daily display of the National banner is rendered obligatory is not a

In East St. Louis, Itl., a company has been formed with a capital of \$100,000 to go into the manufacture of sheet iron, zinz and other metal flags. The material from which the flags now in use are made is not very durable, and in the soft coal burning States the banner lasts at best but a few weeks, all depending on the weather, and until after a week's use it becomes so dirty as to almost lost its identity, says the Chicago Chron-

The Stars and Stripes, duly waving and apparently fluttering, will be painted on the metal and then enameled. When dirty the flag can be lowered and washed. Such flags will withstand the gales which so readily whip those now in use into ribbons,

## WOMEN DISCOURAGED.

GOOD AND SUFFICIENT REASONS FOR THE BLUES.

Poctors Fall to Understand Symptoms That Are Danger Signals.

A marked trait in woman's character

Is to place implicit confidence in her



の世界を "don't care or want-to-be-left-alone feeling, do not at first realize that these are the infallible symptoms of womb trouble and the forerunners of great Buffering.

Soon they grow to feel that the doctor does not understand their case. Then they remember that "a woman best understands a woman's ills," and turn to Mrs. Pinkham.

The following letter is but one positive illustration of this fact :-

"Four years ago I began to suffer with great weakness of the generative organs. My womb was prolapsed; I suffered with continual backache and all the other pains that accompany that weakness. I tried doctor after doctor, had operations. The final operation // after which I became a total wreck, was

acraping of the A friend, one day, recom mended to my husband your Compound. He bought men a bottle. The relief I experienced after taking it, was wonderful. I continued its use, and I am glad to say my recovery is a perfect surprise to everybody that knows me. "-Mas. B. Br.van, 4940 San Francisco Avc., St. Louis, Mo.





Charcoal is good for pigs, and they may safely cat as much of it as they wish, which will be only a small quantity, when their instincts lead them to do it. The custom of feeding swine in the melting a survey of a poultry yard, writes A. E. C. Maskell. How pigs frequently suffer from sourness of the stomach, which is neutralized blue blood! Ab, yes, he is a magni-by the charcoal, which is often used ficent bird, and wise as well. I have in medicine for this same trouble.

BAGGING GRAPES,

Not so much is written now as used to be about bagging grapes to keep them from insect enemies or fungous diseases. The object is much better accomplished by spraying with the Bordeaux mixture. The bags required a good deal of labor to apply, and at the low rate that grapes have lately turkey here went to sitting, the gobsold for, it did not pay. Besides, it was found that the protection made the grape skins more tender, so that gan sitting on them-only leaving the they were less prepared for long trans. place to receive his food. portation or for long keeping. Bag-ging grapes is still practiced by amateurs, but it is a practice likely to be confined to them.

DOGS AND SHEEP.

It is strange that when sheep are once thoroughly frightened by dogs the usefulness of their lives is ended. Recently a relative in Saratoga County appealed to me for a remedy for seven sick sheep. Each had different symptoms from all the rest; and, taken alto gether, they exhibited about all the symptoms of every known disease of steep. I diagnosed the cause of the trouble as the thread lung-worm, and requested the sickest one to be slaughtered and examined. No visible cause could be seen. In the report of the post-mortem it transpired incidentally that the flock had been chased by dogs some weeks previously, and they killed one. This explained all. Seven died. After having been chased by dogs a flock should be watched closely, and at the least sign of anyfor food. - Farm and Fireside.

MOW THE ODD CORNERS. The short hay crop makes it necessary to save every spear of grass on the farm, writes E. L. Vincent. On every place there are some odd corners which are rarely mowed. This year leading to the molasses mixed, will be especially desirable. every one of these should be cut. Often there will be little nooks in the garden or around the house where the grass grows up rank. On many farms there are still old-fashioned rail fences. In the corners of these quite a little hay may be made, and even

along the borders of plowed fields, especially when they lie against fences, there will be fringes of grass which should be cut. Some farmers make a practice of mowing spots in their pasture which grow up so tall that the cattle are not apt to eat off the grass. In this way quite an addition may be made to the haymow. Only a little may be secured from each of these places; but "many a mickle ke a fair crop in the mea must not allow any grass to go to

On land rich enough to produce a large crop of berries there is always trough with fresh tar painted on the liability of the plants running up tall and weakly, so that if they fruit the stalks will break down. It is far better to pinch the ends of new shoots that most need to be weaned, the towards the last of June, throwing lambs really weaning themselves as the sap back upon the stalk, making the milk of the ewes falls off. The it thicker, and inducing the formation lewes are most in dauger of this weanof new branches. This greatly in-creases the productiveness of all the red raspberries, bosides making the lamb from such ewes as this and leave canes less likely to be broken down. the ewe to her fate, is mostly to lose The black-cap raspberries should be some of the best sheep in the flock, nipped for another reason. They are propagated by burial of the tip end in the soil. If the shoot grows with they are reproduced in the lambs. It out check there will be just one tip to is not always the case that the shepbegained from it. But if its growth is herd thinks of this. But in truth the checked when 3 feet high there will character of the ewes in this respect be numerous branches put forth from | gives the real value to the flock. the stalk, each one of which will develop the long, naked and snake-like be given with regularity. Once used tip, which will bend down and root itself in the soil. If the ground has off even. This applies to feeding and been well cultivated there need be no every other part of the management attempt made to root the tip, as it of a flock. will readily root itself whenever a rain comes to moisten the soil. So soon as when stored in a somewhat damp the new tip is well rooted it is well to place. The best place is a dry sub cut the stem which binds it to the old celler half above the ground, and that stock, so that winds awaying it will may be well aired. When too dry not uproot the new plant. A second wool is harsh to the feel, and brittle, cut should be made eight to ten or and loses its natural softness and curl. twelve inches from the principal cane, and these spurs will next year bear more fruit than will the large cane .-Boston Cultivator.

NOVEL EXERCISE FOR THE BULL. I wish to tell the stock growing readers of the Ploughman how I death's heads and skeletons, when he worked my bull without taking him happened to fall asleep. During his out of his stall. A few years ago I had a sleep there was a slight shock of earth-a fine Jersey bull three years old. He quake, and when he woke up suddenly was kind, but at times when I took he saw the skeletons and skulls dance him out he was rather hilarious. I became suspicious of him, as he had no He at once became panic-stricken, and ring in his nose, and thought I must, rushed across the room and threw himin some way, give him exercise. Fin-ally I adopted the following plan: I ment below. He died a few days af-rolled into his stall, in front of him, a ter, not from injuries received in the just what he wanted. He attacked it cause of their feftivity was explained as he would another bull; he rolled to him.—Black and White. knees and rubbed his head against it, then up and went at it again. He had In France they have a species of very slim borns, and he were them trout called the "black burn." He is off over an inch; he worked at it until almost pure black when taken from he became thoroughly exhausted, and the water, but changes color to suit laid down to rest. Ever after that, the receptacle in which he is put. In when he needed exercise, he would a white far the creature changes to a play with that stone. He had it for a pure albino in from two to three days, year, and always exercised himself in but changes back to black when put in that way. I had no trouble with him, a dark vessel. In a common potters and he kept his horns well worn off .- | jar he becomes a brick color, and in

If there is anything gives dignity to slosed pens is not wholly conducive to proudly the gobbler holds his head! good digestion of the food, and the How the trail of his stiff robe rattles known him to do many a thing which must require something more than mere instinct.

All kinds of tales have come to me of gobblers, some almost too wonderful to be true, and yet they are

vouched for by reliable parties.

The lady with whom I board was bler seemed very lonely, and at last hunting up some white stones he be-

"Suppose we set the gobbler," said a member of the family, and thirty-five eggs were placed under him, every one of which hatched but two; and then how proud this gobbler was of his thirty-three little chicks! It issaid he was as beautiful as a picture with them all running after him and seek-ing shelter under his wings in time of a storm. He cared for them faithfully until they were large enough to take care of themselves, then he wandered off among the turkeys again. He had found that a gobbler could raise a family as well as a turkey-hen and was evidently satisfied .- New York Tribune.

PRACTICAL SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

Sheep require special feeding for the reason that the fleece, being a valuable product, equal to or surpassing in value the carcass, is to be nourished. Wool has a large proportion of nitrogen in it; it has some sulphur as well; and if these are not supplied in the food the wool must be deficient. thing being wrong with any of them, of all the plants grown for feeding slaughter them, for they are then good the stock, clover best supplies both these necessaries of the animal.

Have a few lamb creeps about the pastures, into which the lambs may squeeze themselves, but the sheep can ot, and there they should find a little but regular supply of the most nutri-tious food. Linseed-oil cake, with a desirable.

Don't give the flock any cotton seed meal. There is no other animal that needs such care in the feeding as the

sheep, or in avoiding costiveness.

And this feed tends this way.

Complaints are often made of the wooly smell of mutton. This is not due to the wool at all. The smell of wool is due to the sheep anyhow, and when a carcass is not rightly dressed and the animal odor given a chance to escape, the meat tastes of the sheep. That is all. To avoid this take out the inside as quickly as possible, and do not wash the carcass down until it has had a little time to evaporate this order.

Above all things avoid stagnant or makes a muckle," and, when the outlook is so discouraging for anything the worst thing for the encouragement of the lung worm that exists

The seeding of corn has been on a stubble in August or even later. heavy this year, but corn alone is not a perfect ration. We want all the otherwise vacant piece of land, and otherwise vacant piece of land, and provide excellent food for the flock at a time when it is twice valuable.

Whatever is given to sheep should

Wool will keep in the best condition -American Sheep Breeder.

Beath From Fright,

A remarkable case of death from fright was that of the Dutch painter Poutman. He was at work in his studio, where there were a number of stone, nearly round, that weighed fall, but from the nervous shock given about 300 pounds. It seemed to be by the dancing skeletons, though the

Wonderful Changes in a Fish's Color, N. B. White, in Messaelimetts Plengh- glass globe he becomes so transparent that he can scarcely be seen.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

A HINT ABOUT PIRS. The great annoyance of people who are baking fruit pies comes from the oss of the rich syrup of juicy pies. To prevent this take a strip of muslin one inch wide and long enough to go around the pie, and lap. Wet the cloth in cold water and lay it around the edge, half upon the pie and half upon the plate, pressing it on either side. When the pie is taken from the oven remove the cloth. This will be found a success .- New York Sun.

TO BETAIN COLOR.

If you desire to retain the color in my wash material, be careful to soak it thoroughly in cold water before you give it out for washing. If calicoes are washed in cold water, dried and ironed, the colors become fast and thereafter you need have no fear when you send them out to be laundered. You may demonstrate the efficacy of cold water in this respect by dpiping a piece of cloth in ink. Wash it in cold water and you will find that the ink retains all its pristine blackness; dip it in hot water and it will become fainter.

TO MAKE SODA WATER.

Soda water is made by dissolving common carbonate of soda in water and adding tartaric acid. A strong offervescence occurs, due to the escape of the carbonic soid of the carbonate of sods, leaving in solution in the water the tartrate of soda formed by the union of the sods and the tartaric acid. This effervescing liquid, with a piece of ice in it, makes a refreshing drink in hot weather and acts as mild aperient. Common soda water, as sold, is plain water charged with carbonic acid gas in a machine in which this gas is made by treating marble dust, carbonate of lime, with sulphuric acid, causing a large evolu-tion of carbonic acid and leaving the lime in combination with the sulphuric acid as sulphate of lime. - New York Times.

TO STAIN A PLOOR,

Carpets and large rugs in a summer cottage are a great nuisance, and it will be found much cooler to stain the floor. The following processes for staining wood black is vouched for by the Scientific American:

It consists in painting the wood consecutively with copper sulphate solution (1 per cent.) and alcoholic aniline acetate (equal part of alcohol and acetate). A very durable black and the nearest approach to real chony is readily obtained by moistening the surface of the wood with diluted sulphuric acid (1 to 20), and subsequently applying heat. A temperature of sixty to ninety degrees C. suffices in a few minutes to produce the desired result.

An excellent black was obtained in this way on beech, bass and boxwood, while a second treatment with the acid was necessary in the case of cherry, walnut and birch. With oak, ash and apple the results

were not so good. The process is especially adapted to small articles.

BECTPES.

Swiss Sandwiches-Mix equal parts of grated Swiss cheese and chopped English walnut meat. Season slightly with salt and cayenne. Spread between thin slices of bread, slightly buttered, and cut in fancy shapes.

Bananas with Current Juice-Cut the bananas an inch thick, place on a dish and sprinkle over sugar, one tablespoonful to four bananas; then add the inice of a cupful of currents. Prepare the night before and set in a cool place.

Green Corn Soup-Take six ears of corn, cut the corn off the cob and put in a stewpan with a quart and a pint of sweet milk; let it boil gently for half an hour, then add one tablespoonful of butter, a teaspoonful of salt and half a saltspoonful of white pepper.

Avena Gems-Take one and one-half cups of cold cooked "avena." Season with a saltspoon of salt (if none was used in cooking), add two-thirds cup of milk (part cream is better) and white flour to make quite a stiff bat-ter. Beat well, drop in hot gem pans, bake quickly. They are light, tender, sweet and very palatable.

Lashed Veal-Chop fine cold roast veal, or veal cooked in any style will Moisten with two tablespoonfuls of veal gravy or water. When hot break into it four oggs, if you have a cupful of veal, if not half a cup of fine stale bread crumbs will arswer nicely to make the quantity. Stir the eggs to make the quantity. Stir the eggs until cooked, add a tablespoonful of butter and a tenspoonful of chopped parsley, if liked. Serve quickly. Savoy Cakes—Beat together for twenty minutes the yolks of six eggs

and one-half of a pound of powdered sugar. When light and thick add onehalf of a pound of sifted pastry flour, the grated rind and juice of one lemon and four ounces of corn starch. Whip the whites of the eggs to a stiff, dry froth and carefully cut them in. Bake in a quick oven in finger molds that have been buttered, then dusted with flour and sugar.

Tomato Farci-Cut four tomatoes in halves, place them in a frying pan, the open side down, in one-half inch of hot fat. Move them about until they are cooked a little tender. Lift them from the pan carefully and place them side by side in a baking dish. Pour around them two table spoonfuls of sweet oil, sprinkled with a tablespoonful of chopped onion, one of parsley, a half-teaspoonful of salt. half a saltspoonful of pepper and good pinch of cayenne. Bake in hot oven twenty minutes and serve in same

Photographing the Eye.

At a recent meeting of the Paris Academy of Medicine, reports the New York Times, M. Guinkoff stated that he had successfully photographed the interior of the eye. The advantages of this method are important, since it enables actual pictures of the disease of the retina to be secured and compared from time to time to determine whether disease processes of the eye progress or not. The picture is made in two seconds. The apparatus can thus serve as an ophthalmoscope, and any number of persons can thus ob

John D. Rockefeller, the founder of the Chicago University, has just paid his first visit to that justitution.

TEMPERANCE

WOMEN'S INTEREST. Woman is the subcorat of society. It is she the says what shall be done and what shall of be done in social circles; who shall come not who shall go.

It is within the power of woman to shape

It is within the power of woman to shape social inve. It is the voice of woman that controls social sentiment. With this power in her possession to wield for good or evil, woman is in a great degree responsible for the elevation and purity of the social circle in which she moves. In regard to social diraking, it is a lamentable fact that much of its popularity has been due to the encouragement of women who control sociaty. Let agement of women who control society. Let women on all occasions seek to foster a social sentiment against drinking and there will be fower of our young min treading the downward road to rain, and fewer of our old men sinking under the accumulated miseries of a dranker life.

men sinking under the accumulated miseries of a drunken life.

Herein lies a responsibility that every woman must recognize—a responsibility from which no woman can shrink with impunity. There is a great burden of vigo and crime, the result of social drinking, lying at the doors of the women of American society; and well may we dread to see that burden enlarged, lest it roll in upon us and crush all peace and happiness from our homes and from our lives.

It may seem but a little thing to a woman to offer a glass of wine or beer or elder to a gentleman at a social entertainment, and to her that may seem to be the end of the matter, but alast too often it is not so. He goes out with an awakened craving for stimulants. The means to satisfy that craving are presented on all sides in the most tempting shapes. He little indulgence at the bands of his friends may have weakened his will power, and further indulgence ensues. It was a tiny link forged by a woman's hand, but it may be one in a chain which may yet hinds used seems. but it may be one in a chain which may yet bind a man's soul in a hopeless and eternal bondage. Let women carefully consider the results of social drinking, and beware how they tamper with such dangerous weapons.—Sacred Heart Hoview.

A DRUNEARD'S DODY AFTER DEATH. A post morten examination of nearly seventy persons who had died from exces-sive use of ardent spirits showed the follow-ing facts:

1. Congestion of the scalp and of the mem-

1. Congestion of the scalp and of the membrane of the brain, with much serous (watery) effusion. The substance of the brain white and firm, as if it had lain in alcohol for one or two hours.

2. The lungs not always, but frequently congested or inflamed.

3. The heart flabby, enlarged, dilated and loaded with fat outside; the blood in it of a cherry-red color, and with no tendency to congulate.

4. The stomach perfectly white, and thick-

ened in some cases; in others having patches of chronic inflammation. In the worst cases a large portion of the stomach covered with that species of inflammation which causes the blood to no poured from the minute veins.
5. The liver enlarged—in old drunkards

weighing from six to twelve pounds.

6. The omentum—a sort of apron which immediately covers the abdomen in front—loaded with a gray, slushy fat.

7. The kidneys enlarged, flabby and inflitrated in numerous spots with whitish matter.

8. The small intestines filled with bile, and coated with a tenacious mucus.

9. The blood in a very fluid condition, having but little fibrine, but much albumen and

fat.

10. The whole body, except the brain, de-composing very rapidly.

Is it any wonder that a drunkard has woes?—Temperance Companion, Eng.

"I was elected to my present office," said R. C. Arnold, of Winston, Ala., at the National, who is now serving his second term as Alderman, "because I would not buy a jux of liquor. The context was a very close one, but I thought my election was assured, when two nights before the voting was to be done a delegation came to me and wanted money with which to buy a couple of gallons of whisky. I refused to give it and the next day my friends told me that my opponent had furnished four gallons and thirty men who had been relied upon to support me had gone on a picnic and had agreed to vote for the other man. This I know would defeat me, and after carefully polling my strength, a comparatively easy matter in a community where every voter is known, I consided that the liquor had settled it against me. Election day came and not a man who went on the picnic returned. The polls closed and I was elected by ten votes. We subsequently learned that the crowd had got drank and twen arrested, keeping them away from town. Had I given the liquor my frieads would have gone and those of my opponent remained at home."—Washington Star. REPUSED TO TREAT AND WAS ELECTED,

PROBLETTION 121 YEARS OLD. The first Continental Congress met in Philadelphia, September 5, 1774, and adopted the following:

Philadelphia, September 5, 1774, and alopted the following:

"Resolved, That it be recommended to the several Legislatures of the United States to immediately pass laws the most effectual for putting an immediate stop to the permicious practice of distilling grain, by which the most extensive evils are likely to be derived, if not quickly prevented. As a result of this measure, in 1776 Virginia prohibited the distilling of grain, as also did New York, 'unless the grain was unfit for flour.' Maryland prohibited grain distilling in 1778, and Pennsylvania to 1772.

Thus we see that prohibition is not a new-fangled notion of medern fannics, but antedated the Beclaration of Independence, The founders of the republic did not believe in freedom to manufacture and sell alcoholic poisons. That was not the kind of freedom that they sought in this new world.—The

that they sought in this new world.-The

DRUNGENNESS IN AUSTRIA.

In Austria drunkards are treated under the curstel law that applies to persons mentally afflicted and to spendthrifts, their affairs being placed in charge of an administrator. A person suffering from excessive indulgence in drink may be brought judicially under the law. But in Galicia, Cracow and Bukowina there are special laws for the punishment of persons drunk in public places, while persons convicted of drunksonness three times in one year are prohibited from visiting public houses. A bill has been introduced in the Austrian Reicharath providing for the erection of public asylums for drunkards, who may be detained for two years on complaint of their relatives or of the public authorities.—London Times.

THE GREATIST WEATON.

In a recent spouch before the English Army Temperance Association, Lord Wolse-ley made this striking statement: "There are yet some battles to be fought, some great enemies to be encountered by the United Kingdom, but the most pressing enemy at present is drink. It kills more than all our newest weapons of warfare, and not only de-stroys the body, but the mind and soul also." BOSTON'S YEARLY DRINK BILL.

According to the article which he con-tributes to the Forum, Doctor Francis G. Penbody, of Harvard University, calculates that Boston's drink-hill for a year is more than six millions of dollars, a larger sum than the aggregate expenses of the public schools, the fire, police and park depart-ments.

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES. Wine opens the damper to let all the fires of evil in a man burn.

Saloon keepers are recruiting officers for the army of drunkards. The drunkard's wife knows by bitter exence that wine is a mocker More people enter jail through the salcon doors than in all other ways combined.

Every swing of the saloon door finds ar eacho of woe in the heart of some woman, The Chicago Tribune says that liquor was the cause of 748 murders reported in its colugins in 1892. Statistics of the World's Fair recently pub

lished show that out of a total attendance of 28,000,000 only 156 cases of drunkenness were reported. Sir Andrew Clark, the general physician in the largest hospital in London, says that seven out of every ten personn treated there owe their ill health to drink.

Temperance Cause asserts that there are more than forly temperance scalettes in Jamus, with a membership of upwards of ten thousand men and women.

In the little German principality of Wal-dock a decree has been proclaimed that a liceuse to marry will not be granted to any individual who is in the habit of getting

A Railroad Acres No. Atlantic. The Chairman of the Tower Bridge Committee, London, is said to have once received a letter from a Belfast England States. The Bad Lands of genius, with a proposal which comgenius, with a proposal which comdetely puts in the shade any possible imaginable way of bridging or tunneling the English Channel. He declared sters, but they all appear to have bethat he had invented nothing less than longed to the order of four-footed a submersion railway and locomotive mammalia. The prehistoric monsters a submersion railway and locomotive engine to cross the Atlantic. Such of the Connecticut Valley were also of details as the provision of air for the the four-footed kind, but were probpassengers and coal for the engine ap- ably the oldest creatures of that class pear to have been too trivial for him that over walked. These old-time to condescend to consider, but doubt- freaks were birds of a size larger that less in due course these trifles will be any horse that now exists; but, birde provided for. A very similar absurd- though they were, they walked on four ity is the proposal of a French physician to form a syndicate—but what can that blessed business, a syndicate, not do-for the purpose of constructing a submarine railway along the bottom of the channel, the cars to be ten out and sent to the large museums provided with air tubes reaching to of the world. The bird tracks recentthe surface.

A more genuine engineering proposal is that for the postal tubes be-tween France and England. Each tube is projected to have a diameter of of the Connecticut Valley. three feet, to be suspended by steel cables at a height of 120 feet above the water. The cables are to be fixed to pillars reaching from the bottom to the required height, erected at intervals of 800 yards apart. Miniature trains, each with a suitable load of mail matter, will run through the tubes. A bigger development of this postal tube is the idea of a Spaninrd to transmit letters in pneumatic tubes laid from South America to Europe, by which a letter deposited in the tube at Rio Janiero would arrive in Europe the same day.

Surprised,

Two ladies were being shown the wonders of the X rays recently by Professor Robinson, of Bowdoin Col-lege, and one was looking through the other with the fluoroscope. "Can you see the ribs?" asked the polite professor. "Oh, yea, very plainly," was the answer; "but I never knew before that they extended up and ' And then it was the duty of the scientist to explain that steel corset ribs, as well as human bone ribs, are disclosed by the merciless X rays. -Argonaut.

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California seems to be the only State which is not booming its fruit crop this

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I have found Piso's Cure for Consumption an unfailing medicine.—F. R. Lovz, 1305 Scott St., Covington, Ky., Oct. 1, 1894.

A Four-Footed Bird.

The Connecticut River undstone is and fine clays that are literally filled legs, just as any other quadruped does. No remains of these creatures have ever been found other than their tracks, dozens of which have been found on sandstone and carefully gotly found at Hastings, England, are as canary tracks to those of an ostrich



Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs. promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by

cle, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, iaxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

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