

An Arctic Expedition.
Sir George and Lady Baden-Powell will soon start for the Arctic regions in their yacht. Their first intention was to follow in the track of Nansen, but they have altered their plans, and will first take some eminent astronomers to Nova Zembla to observe the coming eclipse of the sun. They will then continue their journey northward, and will investigate the possibilities of the Kara Sea route to Siberia, which was discovered by Captain Wiggins.

More Hood's Sarsaparilla

Medicinal value, more skill, care, expense, more wonderful cures and more curative power in Hood's Pills cure biliousness, indigestion.

The Electric Motor and Clothing.
The competition in cheap clothing has had the effect of 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 of a horsepower and works on a 110-volt circuit.—Chicago Record.

Flags That Will Stand Wear.
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 small one.

In East St. Louis, Ill., a company has been formed with a capital of \$100,000 to go into the manufacture of sheet iron, zinc 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, and until after a week's use it becomes so dirty as to almost lose its identity, says the Chicago Chronicle.

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.

Doctors Fail to Understand Symptoms That Are Danger Signals.

A marked trait in woman's character is to place implicit confidence in her physician.

A man must work entirely from theory in the treatment of female diseases, for unfortunately

facts based upon actual knowledge, belonging to the female sex alone. Many women who periodically suffer with attacks of faintness, dizziness, extreme lassitude, "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 suffering.

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 pro-

lapsed; I suffered with constant 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

scraping of the womb. A friend, one day, recommended to my husband, your Compound. He bought me 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."—Mrs. B. BROWN, 4949 San Francisco Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

SCHEMATA

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

FARM GARDEN

CHARCOAL FOR PIGS.
Charcoal is good for pigs, and they may safely eat 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 closed pens is not wholly conducive to good digestion of the food, and the pigs frequently suffer from sourness of the stomach, which is neutralized by the charcoal, which is often used in medicine for this same trouble.

BAGGING GRAPE.
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 sold for, it did not pay. Besides, it was found that the protection made the grape skins more tender, so that they were less prepared for long transportation or for long keeping. Bagging 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 altogether, they indicated about the symptoms of every known disease of sheep. 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 signs of anything being wrong with any of them, slaughter them, for they are then good for 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 every one of these should be cut. Often there will be little nooks in the garden or around the house where the grass grows in rank. On many farms there are well-tilled 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 of the grass. In this way quite an addition may be made to the hayrack. Only a little may be secured from each of these places; but "many a mickle makes a muckle," and, when the outlook is so discouraging for anything like a fair crop in the meadows, we must not allow any grass to go to waste. The seeding of corn has been heavy this year, but corn alone is not a perfect ration. We want all the grass we can get.

NIPPING RASPBERRY CANES.
On land rich enough to produce a large crop of berries there is always 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 towards the last of June, throwing the sap back upon the stalk, making it thicker, and inducing the formation of new branches. This greatly increases the productivity of all the red raspberries, besides making the canes less likely to be broken down. The black-cap raspberries should be snipped for another reason. They are propagated by burial of the tip end in the soil. If the shoot grows without check there will be just one tip to be bagged from it. But if its growth is checked when 3 feet high there will be numerous branches put forth from the stalk, each one of which will develop the long, naked and snake-like tip, which will bend down and root itself in the soil. If the ground has been well cultivated there need be no attempt made to root the tip, as it will readily root itself whenever a rain comes to moisten the soil. So soon as the new tip is well rooted it is well to cut the stem which binds it to the old stock, so that winds awaying it will not uproot the new plant. A second cut may be made eight to ten or twelve inches from the principal cane, and those 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 worked my bull without taking him out of his stall. A few years ago I had a fine Jersey bull three years old. He was kind, but at times when I took him out he was rather bilious. I became suspicious of him, as he had no ring in his nose, and thought I must, in some way, give him exercise. Finally I adopted the following plan: I rolled into his stall, in front of him, a stone, nearly round, that weighed about 300 pounds. It seemed to be just what he wanted. He attacked it as he would another bull; he rolled it over and over; he went down on his knees and rubbed his head against it, then up and went at it again. He had very slim horns, and he wore them off over an inch; he worked it until he became thoroughly exhausted, and laid down to rest. Ever after that, when he needed exercise, he would play with that stone. He had it for a year, and always exercised himself in that way. I had no trouble with him, and he kept his horns well worn off.—N. B. White, in Massachusetts Ploughman.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

A HINT ABOUT PIES.
The great annoyance of people who are baking fruit pies comes from the loss 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 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 RETAIN COLOR.
If you desire to retain the color in any wash material, be careful to soak it thoroughly in cold water before you give it to the 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 dipping 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 effervescence occurs, due to the escape of the carbonic acid of the carbonate of soda, leaving in solution in the water the tartrate of soda formed by the union of the soda and the tartaric acid. This effervescent liquid, with a piece of ice in it, makes a refreshing drink in hot weather and acts as a 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 evolution of carbonic acid and leaving the lime in combination with the sulphuric acid as sulphate of lime.—New York Times.

TO STAIN A FLOOR.
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 ebony 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 brass, base and boxwood, while a superior 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.

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 Currant Juice—Cut the bananas an inch thick, place on a dish and sprinkle over sugar, one tablespoonful to four bananas; then add currant juice and currants. Prepare the night before and set in a cool place.

Green Corn Soup—Take six ears of corn, cut the corn of 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 teaspoonful of white pepper.

Avena Gemus—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 batter. 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 trial neck, in any style will do. Moisten with two tablespoonfuls of veal gravy or water. When hot break into it four eggs, if you have a cupful of veal, if not half a cup of fine stale bread crumbs will answer nicely to make the quantity. Stir the eggs until cooked, add a tablespoonful of butter and a teaspoonful of chopped parsley, if liked. Serve quickly.

Savory Cakes—Beat together for twenty minutes the yolks of six eggs and one-half of a pound of sifted sugar. When light and thick add one-half 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 Parci—Cut four tomatoes in halves, place them in a frying pan, the open side down, in one-half inch deep 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 tablespoonfuls of sweet oil, sprinkled with a tablespoonful of chopped onion, one of parsley, a half-teaspoonful of salt, half a teaspoonful of pepper and a good pinch of cayenne. Bake in hot oven twenty minutes and serve in same dish.

Photographing the Eye.
A recent meeting of the Paris Academy of Medicine, reports the New York Times, M. Guinokoff 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 observe the results.

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

TEMPERANCE.

Woman is the savior of society. It is she who says what shall be done and what shall not be done in social circles, who shall come and who shall go.

It is within the power of woman to shape social laws. It is the voice of woman that has done more to reform the world than any other power. With this power in her possession she is able to control the world, and it is a lamentable fact that much of its popularity has been due to the encouragement of women who control society. Let woman be wiser and she will control the world.

It may seem but a little thing to a woman to offer a glass of wine or beer or cider to a friend, but it is a matter of the greatest importance. The woman who is to be the mother of the future must be able to resist the temptations of the social circle. She must be able to resist the temptations of the social circle. She must be able to resist the temptations of the social circle.

A DRUNKEN'S BODY AFTER DEATH.
A post-mortem examination of a newly deceased person who had died from excessive use of ardent spirits showed the following facts:

1. The brain was found to be in a state of extreme congestion.

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

3. The heart flabby, enlarged, dilated and with fat deposited on its surface.

4. The stomach perfectly white, and thickened in some places by patches of chronic inflammation. In the worst cases a large portion of the stomach covered with a white membrane which causes the blood to be 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, slimy fat.

7. The kidneys enlarged, and infiltrated 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 fibrin, but much albumen and fat.

10. The whole body, except the brain, decomposing very rapidly.

It is a sad fact that a drunkard has no more than a few days to live after he has reached this stage.

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

"Resolved, That it be recommended to the several Legislatures of the United States to prohibit the importation and sale of ardent spirits, and to put an immediate stop to the pernicious practice of distilling grain, by which the most extensive evils are likely to be derived, and to the ruin of the most valuable measure, in 1776 prohibited the distilling of grain, as also did New York, 'nullifying the grain was null for four years.' Maryland prohibited grain distilling in 1778, and Pennsylvania in 1779.

This was not a new and novel idea, but a declaration of Independence. The founders of the republic did not believe in freedom to manufacture and sell alcoholic liquors. That was not the kind of freedom that they sought in this new world.—The Templar.

DRUNKENNESS IN AUSTRIA.
In Austria drunkards are treated under the penal law that applies to persons mentally afflicted and to spendthrifts. Their affairs are placed in charge of an administrator. A person suffering from excessive indulgence in drink may be brought judicially under the law. But in Galicia, Croatia and Bukovina there are special laws for the punishment of persons drunk in public places, while persons convicted of drunkenness are liable to imprisonment for a year from visiting public houses. A bill has been introduced in the Austrian Reichsrath providing for the creation 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 GREATEST WEAPON.
In a recent speech before the English Army Temperance Association, Lord Wolseley made the following 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 Drunkenness. It is more than all other weapons of warfare, and not only destroys the body, but the mind and soul also."

BOSTON'S TEARFUL DRINK BELL.
According to the article which he contributes to the Forum, Doctor Francis G. Peabody, of Harvard University, calculates that the aggregate expense of the public schools, the fire, police and park departments.

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES.
Wine opens the damper to let all the fire of evil in a man's nature.

Saloon keepers are recruiting officers for the army of drunkards.

A Railroad Across the Atlantic.

The Chairman of the Tower Bridge Committee, London, is said to have once received a letter from a Belfast genius, with a proposal which completely puts in the shade any possible imaginable way of bridging or tunneling the English Channel. He declared that he had invented nothing less than a submergence railway and locomotive engine to cross the Atlantic. Such details as the provision of air for the passengers and coal for the engine appear to have been too trivial for him to condescend to consider, but doubtless in due course these trifles will be provided for. A very similar absurdity 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 an submarine railway along the bottom of the channel, the tubes to be provided with air tubes reaching to the surface.

A more genuine engineering proposal is that for the postal tubes between France and England. Each tube is projected to have a diameter of 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 Spanair to transmit letters in pneumatic tubes laid from South America to Europe, by which a letter deposited in the tube at Rio Janeiro 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 College, and one was looking through the other with the fluoroscope. "Can you see the ribs?" asked the polite professor. "Oh, yes, very plainly," was the answer; "but I never knew before that they extended up and down." And then it was the duty of the scientist to explain that steel coat ribs, as well as human bone ribs, are disclosed by the merciless X rays.—Argonaut.

Buy it worth Doublet Floating-Bark Soap of your grocer, send wrappers to Doublet Soap Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. They will send you one of each, postage paid, a Worcester Pocket Dictionary, name, bound in cloth, promptly illustrated after receipt of name in one cherry-colored card, with no tendency to congregate.

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

Are You Satisfied With What You Know? Or would you gladly improve your stock of knowledge? You may not have \$5 or \$10 you can spare for a 10-volume encyclopedia, but you can afford to pay fifty cents for a hand book of general knowledge.

Personal.
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will receive information of much value and interest by writing to Dr. J. C. Williams, 200 North Third St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FITS stopped free by Dr. KILMER'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No matter first day's use. Merveilous cures. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free. Dr. J. C. Williams, 200 North Third St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, etc. A bottle for 25 cents. Sold by Druggists.

W. H. Griffin, Jackson, Michigan, writes: "Suffered with Catarrh for fifteen years. Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me." Sold by Druggists.

I have found Pilsner's Cure for Consumption an unrivaled medicine.—F. R. LOTT, 1205 Scott St., Covington, Ky., Oct. 1, 1894.

Think of it, ladies! You can permanently beautify your complexion with OREO'S Sulfur Soap. It is the only hair and whisker dye, black or brown, etc.

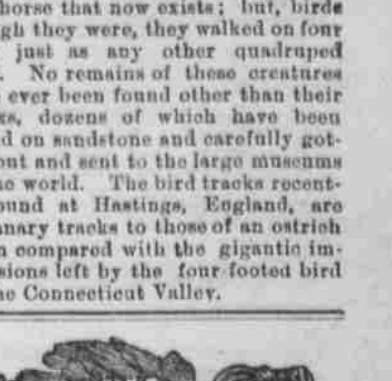
EVERY FARMER IN THE NORTH CAN MAKE MORE MONEY IN THE MIDDLE SOUTH.

He can make twice as much. He can sell his Northern farm and get twice as many acres for his money down here as he can in his own State. He can get a better price for his crops here than he can in his own State. He can get a better price for his crops here than he can in his own State.

SOUTHERN HOMESEKERS' LAND COMPANY, Somerville, Tenn.

A Four-Footed Bird.

The Connecticut River sandstone is the geological wonderland of the New England States. The Bad Lands of Wyoming and South Dakota have rocks and fine clays that are literally filled with the remains of antediluvian monsters, but they all appear to have belonged to the order of four-footed mammals. The prehistoric monsters of the Connecticut Valley were also of the four-footed kind, but were probably the oldest creatures of that class that ever walked. These old-time freaks were birds of a size larger than any horse that now exists; but, birds though they were, they walked on four 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 gotten out and sent to the large museums of the world. The bird tracks recently found at Hastings, England, are as canary tracks to those of an ostrich when compared with the gigantic impressions left by the four-footed bird of the Connecticut Valley.



STIDEY'S

Gladness Comes
With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—made the 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 condition of the organs on which it acts. It is therefore 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 every-where good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the only remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore 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 Syrup Co., and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are not needed. Syrup of Figs, when actually needed, is the most skillful physician, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed, everywhere. Syrup of Figs is the highest, and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

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He can make twice as much. He can sell his Northern farm and get twice as many acres for his money down here as he can in his own State. He can get a better price for his crops here than he can in his own State. He can get a better price for his crops here than he can in his own State.

SOUTHERN HOMESEKERS' LAND COMPANY, Somerville, Tenn.

Money in Chickens

For 25c, in stamps we send a 100 PAGE BOOK, giving the exactness of a practical poultry farmer—no theory, but facts. It tells you how to get the most out of your chickens, and how to get the most out of your chickens, and how to get the most out of your chickens.

CO. 121 Leonard Street, New York.

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SOUTHERN HOMESEKERS' LAND COMPANY, Somerville, Tenn.

CUT PRICES ON PUMPS.

Everything the farmer asks is low. Who will save his money? We have a new and improved pump, and we have a new and improved pump, and we have a new and improved pump.

Follow the directions, and you'll get the best work from Pearline. Not that there's any harm to be feared from it, no matter how you use it or how much you use.

But to make your washing and cleaning easiest, to save the most rubbing, the most wear and tear, the most time and money—keep to the directions given on every package of Pearline.

If you'll do that with your flannels, for instance (it's perfectly simple and easy,) they'll keep beautifully soft, and without shrinking.

Millions NOW USE Pearline

Is Like a Good Temper, "It Sheds a Brightness Everywhere."

POOR MAN'S ENCYCLOPEDIA