Beginning of American Methodism A tablet commemorating the beginning of Methodism in this country was erected recently in Baltimore, Md., or the front wall of the Merchants' Club building, which occupies the site of the quaint little Lovely Lane meeting house, in which the Methodist Episco pal Church was organized 112 years ago. Commemoration services with Commemoration services were which is the lineal descendant of the Lovely Lane congregation, and inter-esting historical addresses were given by Dr. Buckley and others.

Motor and Misery.

Compressed air as a motive power for street railways will in time supersede electrie wires and the trolley. Necessity and invention make rapid changes, but some old, sure, unfatting methods will hold good for all time. The nerves are the electric wires of the human system, and often "Jangle out of tune," as when neuralgia slips the trolley of the system and it glinds and groans with pain. The old motor for the cure of pain, st. Jacobs Oll, will always act as electric influence on the pain stricken nerves, sno will send a current of cure through the disordered wires, and bring about a perfect restoration. Nothing new can improve upon what is known to be the best and surest in the treatment of painful diseases. vention make rapid changes, but some old,

The population of Maine increased by more than 15,000 last year.

Catarrh Cannot be Cured

With local applications, as they cannot reach
the mat of the disease. Catarh is a blood or
constitutional disease, and in order to cure
if you must take internal remedies. Hall's
Charrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was
prescribed by one of the best physicians in this
country for years, and is a regular prescription.
It is composed of the best tonics known, cunbined with the heat blood purifiers, acting directly on the inucous aurisces. The perfect
combination of the two ingredients is what
preduces such wonderful results in curing
catarch. Send for festimonials, free.

F. J. Chener & Cos. Props., Tolede, O.
Sold by Drugelsts, price 7%.
Hall's Family Pills are the best. Catarrh Cannot be Cured.

Florida. The West Coast of Florida, the finest semi-ropical country in the world. Hinstrated de-teriptive book sem upon receipt four centr postage, J. J. Farnsworth, Eastern Pass Agent, Plant System, 261 Broadway, N. Y.

FITSstopped freeandpormanentlycured. No fits after first day's use of Ds. Kilne's Gerrat NerverRestorer. Free Strial bottleand treat-ise. Send to Dr. Kime. 361 Arch St., Phila., Pa. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children leething, softens the gums, reduces inflamma-tion, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Just try a 10c. box of Cascarets, candy ca-tiartic, finest liver and bowel regulator made. For Whooping Cough, Piso's Cure is a successful remedy.—M. P. Distric, 67 ThroopAve., Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1894.

Experiments are expensive. It is no experiment to take the medicine which thousands endorse as the best; which cures when others fail, namely

Hood's

Sarsaparilla

Hood's Pills cure nausea, indigestion, billiousness. 25 cents.

A Moth a Foot Wide.

For the second time the Denton collection of butterflies and moths is on exhibition at the American art galleries in New York. Last year this collection attracted much attention, and this year it returns nearly double in size, and including lepidoptera from all parts of the world. In order to obtain some of these specimens, the collectors braved the dangers of exploration in islands infected by cannibals and threaded the jungles of India. One of the notable new specimens is the owl moth of Brazil, which measures more than a foot from wing Unlike the of last year, this collection is not for sale piecemeal. If it is not sold during the exhibition, which will last three weeks, Mr. Denton will take it to London and exhibit it there. There are about 1300 specimens, exclusive of duplicates. - Boston Transcript.

Healthy Temperatures.

The temperature in work rooms and living rooms, where the occupants are busy at work, should range between sixty-two and sixty-eight degrees Fabrenheit. In sitting rooms and parlors the temperature should be about sixty-eight and seventy degrees, while the bathroom should be from seventy-two to seventy-six. Of course, the sunlight and its stay in the room should be taken into consideration .-New England Homestead.

WOMAN'S STRUGGLE,

Some in the homes. Some in church, and some in the whirl of society.

Many in the stores and shops, and tens of thousands are on the never-ceasing treadmill earning their daily food. All are subject to the same physical



Lydia E. Pinkham's "Vegetable Compound" is the unfailing cure for this trouble. It strengthens the proper muscles, and displacement with all its horrors will

no more crush you. Backnehe, dizziness, fainting, "bearing-down," disordered stomach, moodiness, dislike of friends and society-all symptoms of the one cause-will be quickly dispelled, and you will again





There is a popular idea that sweet it would seem to be a good plan to enough sweet corn to use as a change, can Cultivator.

COOKED POOD. No one disputes the fact that birds of all species in their wild state take their food, be it grain, animal or vegetable in a raw state-in a wild state for that matter; but our poultry has been bred so far from their natural condition, and so much more is required of them in egg production, weight of carcasa or early maturity, that they are called upon to live and work at high pressure, and must have their wants, abnormal though they be, supplied in keeping with the require-

One way to do this is to cook part of their food; this alone adds variety if we use but one grain and feed part of it raw and part of it cooked. Fowls prefer some foods cooked rather than raw; others raw to cooked, and their preference should be consulted. Care must be used in feeding cooked

food to laying or breeding stock, as it is more fattening than raw food. In cold weather cooked food may be fed warm and is greatly relished. As cooked food is more easily digested than raw, it is best to feed raw grain at night, as the time till the morning feed is longer than between the other feedings. Corn is an excellent evening meal, and in winter it is well to warm it before feeding.

The simplest way to cook poultry feed is to boil it. The grains—corn, wheat, buckwheat, rice-may be boiled or steamed. If boiled they should be kept from the bottom of the vessel by means of a perforated plate of sheet iron. Mush may be made from any of the grains ground and fed when fresh made or cold. If fed fresh be sure it is not too hot. Fowls have died from being fed food that was too

Beets, turnips, potatoes, pumpkins, may be boiled, mashed and a fine pudding made by thickening them with meal of any kind, bran or middlings, or a mixture of these. The pudding will be more civilized if the vegetables are cleaned before being cooked .-Farm, Field and Fireside.

SOME OPINION ABOUT HORSES,

The National Stockman and Farmer publishes the following opinions about raising horses. They are given by farmers: It is well to raise colts enough for our own use and besides ing fifteen days in February, the averting fifteen days in February, the averting fifteen days in February was we should have colts coming on each year, so that we may have a horse or two to sell when they are five or six years old, as then they are able to do any kind of work. I think it pays from twelve to fifteen hundred. I buy and sell a good many horses durhorses of that weight that I do not have to look for a market for them; as for driving horses, I should not want There are plenty of good drivers of that weight. Horses should be kept in the very best condition into which you can get them; you can keep them cheaper than by keeping them thin in flesh, and they will bring more in the market. I think that I can sell my hay and oats at a better price to feed them to a young, sound horse until he gets in first rate condition, and then sell him, than to sell them to the market for what they will

bring, besides keeping the farm in good condition.—George W. Auber. The raising of trotting stock by farmers is a question of the past. Percherons and that class of stallions should be used with our best mares, producing colts that will bring paying prices when properly eared for and through agencies all over the empire, trained. Five years is about the best but neither the Russian nor the Gerage for marketing colts. At that age, it brought up properly, they have returned their own part of their cost in work performed, and should be prop-erly trained, developed, and fitted for twelve and fourteen hundred. Horses trade at England's expense with New of that weight cost less for keeping, South Wales. He gives a list of the The feeding of farm horses is a question worthy of much consideration. The majority feed too much bulky food. Less hay and more concentrated feed will keep the horse in better form, better health, and better The Germans, however, keep their less expensive. Regularity in feeling, and reduces the cost of maintenance their trade in all quarters. Circulars more than a little. Care bestowed are, in Mr. Monoghan's opinion, not upon our horses, even if they are only worth the paper they are printed on farm horses, adds much to their value, as a means of introducing goods. farm horses, adds much to their value, and lessens the danger of accident, direase and lost vitality. - W. E. Le-

THE PEPTING OF MILE.

ing odors. Milk rapidly absorbe odors, which fact sometimes accounts corn is richer than common field corn. for the disagreeable taste of milk that In fact, they are chemically just the has stood in the barn for a few minsame, the carbon in the sweet corn appearing as sugar and starch, and in the smell, etc. In view of this fact perpearing as sugar and starch, and in the field corn as starch alone. The sweet corn is most palatable, therefore probably most digestible. As the sweet corn will not yield in either stalks or grain as much as field corn, it would seem to be a good plan to grow field corn for the main feed and to this form of pan is the influence of change of air-temperature on the milk. After being drawn from the cow, if it or when the appetite for starchy food has been cloyed. But oats or wheat be set, milk should be rapidly reduced middlings would be better for this in temperature to as near forty deeven than would sweet corn.—Ameri- grees as possible, and the temperature kept as constant as possible thereafter. If set on shelves, however, in cellar or pantry, or even in milk room, the temperature of the milk will be sub-ject to wide changes. On extremely cold days in winter it will be very likely to freeze, and frozen cream never ought to be used for making butter that is to be sold, as it is in-ferior in quality. In very hot weather it is almost impossible to prevent milk so set from souring before the cream is fully risen, so that thereby a loss ensuer. Should the milk sour to lopporing, then it is impossible to skim the cream from the surface without gathering in some curds, more or less of which are frequently left in the churn among the butter, from which they cannot be entirely separated, thus

injuring the quality. The deep can offers a better opportunity for keeping the milk under conditions favorable to maintaining its good quality until skimmed. 'The can may be set in cold spring water, where available, and the temperature of the milk kept quite constant. Or the can may be placed in a creamer in cold well water or in ice water, and so set in a cold bath, as it were at a low temperature, with the milk exposed to no undesirable atmospheric odors. The surface of milk exposed in such a can, is comparatively small, as compared with the larger pans, and there is a thicker layer of cream in consequence.

Usually the cream is skimmed from the pans by means of a common hand skimmer or a large flat scoop, while the commonest form of deep can is creamed with a conical skimmer or dipper. Many deep cans, however, have faucets or valves in the side at the bottom, or in the bottom, through which the skim milk is drawn off leaving the cream in the cau. This is a better way of skimming than by removing from the top with a skimmer, as the cream is left undisturbed in the can, and not mixed more or less with the milk below, daring the process of skimming. There is always some loss of cream in ekimming by any hand process, but more by the old fashioned surface methods than by the more modern withdrawing of the skim milk from below without disturbing the operation. At the Indiana Experiment Station very careful experiments were conducted comparing the skimhave some more coming. It takes age loss from surface skimming was more potatoes or oats to buy a horse 0.34 per cent., while that skimmed than it did a few years ago, and it costs about as much to raise them now as then. So it is very essential that

large quantities of milk. As has already been indicated, milk should be set in some place where smells are reduced to a minimum, and where the temperature is constant and better to raise colts that will weigh low. For this reason a creamer or cabinet for setting milk in is very desirable, where a good spring house is ing a year, and find when I have lacking. In fact, if a constant current of cold spring water could be conveyed through a creamer, the milk would be set under better conditions them to weigh less than twelve hun- than where simply placed in open spring water. As a rule it would be better protected from external agen-

cies that might otherwise injure it. Although much butter of a fine quality is made of milk set in pans and cans, the writer feels that if one is making a specialty of fine dairy butable, where six or more cows are kept, to use a hand separator.

American Rubbers, There is a big field in Germany for

Consul Monoghan, at Chemnitz, in a report to the State Department. At present Russia is supplying most of the rubbers worn in Germany, selling

man-made article is as good as the American product, being clumsy and lacking in durability, although it commands the market just now by reason of its lower price. The Consul their life work. A horse for general also submits some statistics to show farm work should weigh between how Germany is building up a large in proportion to those lighter or principal German exports to that colony, and says they are not nearly as good as our own wares, and with the advantage of cheaper and quicker freights across the Pacific the United States should certainly have this trade. condition to do heavy work, and be goods up to or above sample, pack them with great care and employ comwatering, grooming and bedding petent salesmen speaking several lan-horses is essential to their comfort, guages, and thus continue to extend their trade in all quarters. Circulars

> Washington Star. Fountain Pens Old,

As long ago as 1824 fountain pens were in use, for in that year Thomas There are two common methods of Jefferson saw a contrivance of this setting milk in this country, one in sort, tried it, and wrote to General cans about eighteen inches deep and Bernard Peyton, of Richmond, asking eight inches in diameter, and the him to get one of them. The pen was other in shallow tin pens or crocks, of gold and the ink tube of silver, and writes C. S. Piumb, of the Indiana according to Jefferson's letter the Experiment Station. In the less progressive dairy regions the latter is the named Cowan. The price, he undermost common form, and to the writer stood, was fivepence. The first the most objectionable. The large shallow vessels expore a great surface was granted in 1830, to one Douglass of mile or cream to the air, offering a Hyde, but the earliest English patent gone field to catching dust or absorb was issued twenty-one year before.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

HEATING BAUCE DISHING.

Cold gravies and tepid sauces need no longer distress those who like these things "piping hot." A sauce boat has been made on the principle of the chaing dish and the teakettle, standng in a wire frame over a spirit lamp.

A PRAGRANT DISINFECTANT. If your room be stuffy because it has been lived in too much, or because nome domesticus has indulged too freely in the soothing nicotine, you may easily render it sweet and habit-able once more by placing one-half ounce of spirits of lavender and a ump of salts of ammonia in a wifenouthed fancy jar or bottle and leaving it uncovered. This makes a pleasant deodorizer and disinfectant, Illing the room with a delicate perumo which will be soothing to the nerves and senses, especially during warm weather, Try it,-New York

CLEANING OSTRICH PEATHERS. To clean white ostrich feathers, cut ome pure white soap in small pieces and pour boiling water on them and add a little mite of soda. When the soap is dissolved and the water cool enough, dip the feathers in and draw them through the hand. Do this several times until the lather is dirty, then make a clean lather and repeat the operation. Afterward rinse the leathers in cold water, slightly blued. Pat the feather between the hands and shake them over the fire until they are perfectly dry. Curl them by drawing each fiber between the thumb and the dull edge of a silver knife. With a little care and patience the result will be all that can be desired.

CARE OF HANGING BASKETS IN WINDOWS Be sure to see that suspended plants get enough water, advises Eben E. Rexford. Most persons complain that they "haven't much luck with hang-ing plants." In nine cases out of ten, the fault is their own. A plant sus-pended at the height of one's head above the floor is in a stratum of very warm air where evaporation will take place with great rapidity, and unless water is given frequently and in liberal quantities the soil in pot or oasket will be very dry before you know it.

The best plan I know of for keeping the soil in baskets evenly moist is this: Take a tin can and make a small hole n its bottom. Fill this with water and set it on top of the soil in the basket. By watching development a little you can tell whether the hole in the can is too large, too small, or just the right size. It should be of a size to allow enough water to escape to teep the soil moist all the time. nuch easier to fill this can daily, or oftener if necessary, than it is to apoly water to the surface of the soil and have enough soak into it to penetrate all parts of it. The foliage of the plant can be so arranged about the san as to effectually conceal it. - New England Homestead.

RECIPES.

Stuffing-Pare and cut into quarternch dice eight greening apples, mix hrough them one-fourth of a teacup-'ul of butter cut fine and two-thirds of a teacupfut of granulated sugar. The apples give a delicious flavor to the goose meat.

Olive Sauce-Soak one dozen olives n hot water to cover about half an hour, to remove the salt. Pare them round and round close to the stone, eaving the pulp in a single piece, which should earl back into shape ifter the stone is removed. Add these to a brown sauce and simmer ten min

Roast Duck-Pick, singe and clean. Remove the entrails, crop and oil bag. Wipe, truss and dredge with salt, pepper, butter and flour. Stuff with apples, peeled, cored and quartered, and mixed with chopped celery and onions. This stuffing should not be served, as it absorbs the strong flavor; also imparts some of its own to the duck, Serve with current jelly and olive sauce.

Mock Duck-About three pounds of round steak, one and a half inches thick. Cover with bread crumbs and sliced onions, season with a little butter, salt, pepper and allspice and cloves. up and tie securely with cord. Put it in a baking pan and pour one cup ter, it will be better and more profit-able, where six or more cows are kept. of boiling water over it. Bake in a moderate oven one and a half hours, basting frequently. Serve with brown gravy.

Fruit Cake-Soak three cups of dried apples over night in warm water, chop slightly in the morning, American rubbers, says United States then simmer two hours in two cups of molasses. Make a cake of two eggs, one cup of sugar, one cup of sweet milk, three-quarters of a cup of butter, one and a half teaspoonfuls of soda, and flour enough to make a stiff batter; spice well. Add the apples last. Bake in quick oven.

Brunswick Salad-Chop fine three truffles and cut into small pieces sufficient blanched celery to measure one Rub the inside of the salad bowl with a cut clove of garlie, turn into it the truffles and celery, add four hard boiled eggs chopped rather coarse ly, reserving a few rings of white with which to garnish. Four over all a French dressing, mix thoroughly and sprinkle with chopped paraley.

Plum Pudding-One and a half pints soft bread crumbs, one pint seeded raisins, chopped, one pint of currents and citron mixed, the citron to be shaved very thin, one cupful of sugar, half a teaspoonful of salt, one cupful chopped suet, a tiny pinch of cayenne pepper, one-half saltspoon-ful of ground cloves, half a tenspoonful of ginger and cinnamon mixed, six eggs and two even tablespoonfuls of flour. Add sweet milk to make a thin batter. Steam four hours and serve with foam sauce.

Force of Habit in a Mule.

Force of habit strong in life is illus trated in the trappings of a dray mule in New Orleans, which used to haul a bob-tail car and refuses now to draw the wagon an inch unless the old car bell dangles from its collar. - New York Sun.

In the dead letter office at Washington, 6,253,368 pieces of original mail matter were received during 1896, about \$83,860 being enclosed, and eighty-seven per cent. of the money TEMPERANCE.

Tom Jones was a drunkard;
There was no doubt of that,
You could tell by his nose,
And his coat and his hat,
And his ragged old trousers!
O, where could you match 'em?
Or where find a woman
Whoever could patch 'em?

I was not 'cause she wouldn't; The reason was this: The reason was this:
The poor woman souldn't,
For this pair of trousers
Was Tom's only one,
And what could be do
While the patching was done?

And after a while And after a while
To his poor wife said he:
"There's something I miss,
And I've mi-sed it for weeks,
Say, what has become
Of the red in your cheeks?"

Another one gains."
His pale-tocking wife
With a sed smile explains:
"Become of the red? Tom,
You know where it goes;
You stole it to redden
The end of your nose."

Tom thought for a minute, Then said to his wife:

"It's wrong, and I know it,
To lead such a life.
And now, my dear wife,
I'll do as I ought'er."

And he joined the Good Templars
And drank only water.

And now he helps roll The great "temperance ball," And keeps to his pledge, Heer, older and all; And he yows a Good Templar

He'll always remain. And on his wife's cheeks Bloom the roses again.
 T. Warner, in the Banner of Gold.

WARN'T TRAINED TO DRINE. It is lunchtime on a famous transatlantic "flier," a ship well-nigh 600 feet long, with engines of 20,001 horse-power and 1500 voyagers, writes Frances E. Willard in Union

engines of 20,00.) horse-power and 1500 voyagers, writes Frances E. Willard in Union Signa".

"Here are your table tickets," said the steward, and a minute later I found rayself scated at the captain's right band. The distinction surprised me, for it was usually given to some famous politician, noted capitalist, or society leader. A tectotaler and temperance reformer is the last one to be thus bonored, for the captain generally takes a glass of wine at dinner, and if he does not his guests are likely to do so.

But this time our captain was a strict total abstance. And why not? He was bred in Maine from the age of five, was a Good Templar from his youth, and told me he "had never known the taste of liquor in his life." He was a noble specimen of mankind—over six feet high and well proportioned, weighing 250 pounds and carrying himself with gracious dignity.

We talked of his career. He had risen from "before the mast" until he had now been for years captain of a first-class "ocean grey-hound," and he told me that he oved it all to his clean habits. When he first began to rise, the ship on which he was an officer put into the port of San Francisco, and as it was "a great day" all the men were drinking, the captain leading on and asking him to "celebrate." "I did not know but it would cost me my chance," he told me, "but I could not go back upon my training, and I said, "Gaptais, I never touched a drop in my life, and I can't begin now," Upon this the captain clapped him on the shoulder and said, "I wish to God that two same was true of me."

A SALGON ON EVERY CORNER. The editor of the Baptist Standard, after a visit to the spot where the awful dynamite bomb was thrown in the Chicago Hay-market, May 4th, 1886, which killed eight policemen and wounded sixty-eight, mangling and crippling many of them for

mangling and crippling many of them for life, writes:

"There, on that corner," said our informant, "was where the bomb fell." We looked, and were satisfied that he was telling the truth. It was such a place as the emissaries of satan would most probably choose for their infamous work. On the first corner was a saloon; on the next opposite, a saloon; on the corner across the bisecting street, a saloon; and on the corner opposite that, a saloon. There were no more saloons on the corners, because there were no more corners, but liquor halls were strung up along either side of the street, as if whisky-drinking were the principal occupation of the people of the vicinity.

CRIME AND LIQUOR. The twenty-sixth annual report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor by Horace G. Wadlin, Chief, contains some very valuable matter showing the relation of drink to crime. Only a few items we cult

of 26,672 convictions in 1895, 18,282, or Of 26,672 convictions in 1895, 18,282, or 68,26 per cent., were for drunkenness in connection with other crimes, while 8440, or 31.64 per cent., were for other crimes only. For drunkenness the males have 15,543, the females 2032—in other words, the crimes of the males are about three-fifths drunkenness, of the females about two-thirds.

The total number of criminals, without regard to sax, who were addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors, 25,137. The number of total atstainers, 1535.

WHAT INTEMPERANCE HAS DONE. Drunkenness has impoverished thousands to the enriching of a few, for statistics show to the enriching of a few, for statistics show that one in every fifteen adults in this contry is addicted to the excessive use of intoxicating drinks. It is a vice that, in 1895, cost this country the enormous sum of \$1,080,000,0.0, or nearly as much as was expended for all the staple articles of food for that year, that cost \$420,000,000 more than was spent for the support of religion, public education, printing and publishing combined, for the same period. All this, and more, if the vice of intemperance responsible for.

WHAT CARREUL STUDY SHOWS. A careful study of the large number of cases of inebriates will always show a larger number of physical anomalies and signs of degeneration than in others who do not suffer from the drink craze. Also a feebler and more unstable mental organism. Often a lower grade of mental development that may be retarded growth by congenital defects or disease.

TOUTHPUL VICTIMS OF ALCOHOL. Three small boys, aged eleven, twelve and thirteen years, were found the other day in a vacant lot on Cottage Grove avenue, Chicago, nearly dead from alcoholic intoxication. They were taken to the hospital. Physicians worked on them for a long time before they showed any signs of consciousness.

The Appellate Court of Indiana has held that a saloon keeper is responsible for the flquor soid to a youth who, while under the influence of such flquor, is killed. The case came from the Lawrence Circuit Court. In the trial court Adam Johnson sued Thomas Reath, a saloon keeper, for damages sustained by the loss of his son. The boy had become intexicated by flquor sold by Reath. The court held that the saloon keeper is responsible although the liquor was sold by a bartender employed by him. The court held further that it is not necessary that the father in pleuding the loss of support by such death of his son should be reduced to pecuniary straits. SALOON REEPER RESPONSELL. occupiary straits.

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES.

Every saloon keeper has the devil for his usiness partner. Wine is the most powerful of all agents for seiting and inflaming the passions. Great Britain's drink bill last year would

have paid the rent of all the bouses in the Whisky is not a tonic. It is probably an ilterative: it certainly alters dollars to cents, circus to crime and men to brutes.

Liquor selling requires tess manhood, less merts! ability, less honor, less heart, less everything, says the Pacific Ensign. Of 611 paupers in the Edinburgh poor-house, not one was an abstainer, and 407 ad-mitted that their poverty was due entirely to A Tell-Tale Mirror.

Recently the governor of one of our county prisons was greatly nerplexed by the discovery that the female orim-inals in his charge managed in some mysterious manner to ascertain the presence of every individual man on the other side of the impervious divid-ing barrier which separates the male from the female worshipers in the jail chapel, says a writer in the London

One of the women inadvertently made an exclamation showing that she had suddently become aware that her husband was within the same walls, although his presence ought, according to the rule, to have been completely unknown to her. None of the officers could account for an unpremitted knowledge, which was found to be shared by all other women. At last a very careful examination of the chapel gave an explanation of the mys-

Although strictly divided, as we have said, both the male and the fo-male prisoners faced the altar in their seats, and over it had been fixed a very large brass cross against the wall, so highly polished as to form a very good mirror, and in its clear surface the women saw the reflection of every man as he passed to his place, and had enjoyed the spectacle with impu-nity till the wife's affection overcame her discretion. The brass cross instantly disappeared.

Oakland, Cal., which formerly paid \$500 a month to get rid of itsgarbage, now receives a revenue from its dis-

HOW TO FIND OUT.

Fill a bottle or common water glass with urine and let it stand twenty-four hours, a sediment or settling indicates a diseased con dition of the kidneys. When urine stains linen it is positive evidence of kidney trouble. Too frequent desire to urinate or pain in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

WHAT TO DO. There is comfort in the knowledgeso ofter expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfills every wish in relieving pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passages. It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to get up many times during the night to urinate. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. Sold by druggists, price fifty cents and one dollar. For a sample bottle and pamphlet, both sent free by mail, mention this paper and send your full postoffice address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

The Chicago Dispatch says there are 3 - 500,000 unemployed in the United States.

WHEN bilious or costive, eat a Cascarel candy cathartic; cure guaranteed; 10c., 25c.



Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the Joints, Lumbago, Inflammation.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Frostbites, Chilblains, Headache, Toothache, Asthma,

DIFFICULT BREATHING.

CURES THE WORST FAINS in from one to wenty minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading his advertisement need anyone SUFFER WITH PAIN.

PAIN.

Radway's Ready Relief is a Sure Cure for Every Pain, Sprains, Bruiscs, Pains in the Buck, Chest or Limbs. It was the Virst and is the Only PAIN REMEDY

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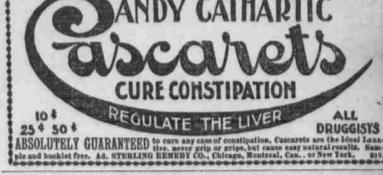
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