

Your trouble in having mildew come they begin to bear is, we think, inseparable from our American climate, which is much too warm for this fruit. English gooseberries invariably mildew here, though free from mildew in the moist, cool summers in England. wife, and a dead chicken was thrown It is an old saying that the gooseberry into the box. The owl never touched and the grape vine never succeed in it, though it lay by his side night and the same localities. If it is cool enough day. Then somebody suggested "rats in summer for the gooseberry the grape will not ripen. There have been several kinds of American gooseberries that were proclaimed as mildew proof.

In another night or two another hen But after two or three years of bearing mildew usually appears. It may there another owl in the vicinity? be that lack of mineral plant food, and and the farmer decided to sit up especially of potash, is the inciting through the night with a loaded gun. cause of mildew. The gooseberry is a very prolific bearer and uses up pot- the small hours of the morning there ash rapidly. If it is in moist, cool ground all the potash the soil contains is available. If the soil be dry and roost, dragging a hen by her head in warm what potash the soil may have is locked up and the leaves cannot get the nutrition they require to keep up the trigger of his gun, and both hen healthful growth. Gooseberry bushes and weasel lay on the ground dead, should be heavily mulched during the The weasel and the hen were both summer. That will keep the soil moist and cool. It will be well also to put

as to hold the moisture, and also to be

is worth while also to spray with Bor-

deaux mixture or some other fungi-

dissolved by it for the plant roots.

eide. - Boston Cultivator.

that we need not provide for it.

Plenty of storage room is a good preventive, and it is the first thing to use. Secondly, the removal of queen in size and strength, and was what is cells. If bees have the swarming fever they will construct queen cells every eight days; that is, they will be-gin queen cells, and at the end of as the golden eagle. He was supposed eight days they are due to swarm so to have been about fifty years old. that it is necessary to go through the Farmer M— is not the only one hives once every eight days and remove the cells.

issues, take out all queen cells but are of inestimable advantage to him.

If you wish to prevent the loss of swarms, or in other words prevent swarming or increases, it may be done | Tribune. by clipping the wings of the queen, although you stand a chance of losing the queen. Clipped queens will issue from the hive with the swarm, but as she cannot take wing, the swarm returns to the hives. In, perhaps, most cases, the queen will find her way back, but in many cases she does not, and of course is lost.

Old queens are more liable to produce swarming than young ones, and at the same time are not near so prolifle, hence it never pays so well to retain old queens. - Farm, Field and

All About the Horse Bean.

The horse bean, a leguminous plant, is grown quite extensively in England and a large bath is placed near at dressing of light bread soaked in the and on the continent. The bean, when | hand in which the dogs perform their green, is used in those countries for human food, being prepared in much the same way as the green pea in this the "Queen's Walk." When the "tubcountry. It is said to be quite pal- bing" is over the animals betake thematable and very nutritious. mature the beau is ground, and fed dock to which the pond or bath is sitvery extensively to all farm animals.

our Northern States and in Canada. to sit and watch and pet the animals. It develops normally till it begins to blassom, when the blossom is attacked by a small fly which very seriously interferes with the formation of the seed. recommended for seed production. On company their royal mistress wherrapidly in the soil. Horse beans others, says Answers, should be sown in drills eighteen. The dogs who live sparingly with nitrogen.

plant for green manuring. It should be treated in the same way as the her particular kennel, so gravely and bean, with the exception, not being troubled by the fly, it can be allowed animals are beantifully kept, and at to develop as far as late blossoming any moment the summons may come before being plowed under.

The horse bean can also be used as more leafy, is to be preferred. The cowpea is also a very valuable nitrocood better in the Southren States, Detroit Free Press, either for green feed or for manuring. than any of the other crops above mentioned.—New England Home-

The Wrong Fellow.

poultry, he found one of his best hens class qualities of the Georgia pine lying dead in front of her heuroost these pinery wood lands produce door and he knew she had come to everything—cotton, corn, small grain, headless.

trap that night, and the next morning quinces, all grow luxuriantly. he found a great owl trying his best to this connection a "pine palace" is free his foot from the vise-like clinch projected at the coming Omaha exof the trap.

"Ah, ha! my rascal, I've got you," he cried, and would have dispatched pine, in which Georgia's exhibits him then and there, but the bird was shall be made.—Baltimore Sun. such a monster that the farmer determined to keep him on exhibition for a few days that his anighbors might be-

Many were the visitors that looked at him and poked him with sticks through on your gooselerry vines soon after the slatted box, so enraging him that every feather stood on end, and he cracked his enormous bill as though

he were gritting his teeth. But what to feed him with? "Why, chicken, of course," said the farmer's

was found dead like the first. Was It was a long, tedious wait, but in such a way that she could make no noise. In an instant the farmer pulled

placed in the owl's box, and while he paid no heed to the hen, he pounced some wood ashes under the mulch so upon the weasel with evident delight, pecking him fiercely on the head before dispatching him.

Then a light broke in upon the farmer, and he said, addressing him self to the owl, "My poor fellow, I have wronged you, for you were my friend all the time, and I never knew Swarming is a great annoyance when it. It was you who saw that miserawe don't want it, and with a little ble weasel prowling around when all manipulation we can prevent it. Bees the rest of us were asleep, and trying will not swarm except queen cells are to catch it you got caught yourself, present. At any rate it would be a My feathered friend, I beg your parvery rare exception; indeed, so rare don. To-morrow you shall have your liberty," and the farmer kept his

The owl seemed a very patriarch known as the Great Horned Owl (Bubo Virginiauus), the most remarkable in

who has found out that owls friends to man and not foes, for the If we wish them to swarm once, but rats and mice they destroy every year no more; then, after the first swarm around a farmer's barn and granaries Moral-Be sure you have the right

fellow before you execute him. - Mrs. A. E. C. Maskell, in the New York

THE QUEEN'S DOCS. Great Britain's Sovereign is Fond of Pets of all Kinds.

There is no one fonder of dogs and orses than Queen Victoria. One of the most interesting parts to her of all Windsor Castle is that in which the kennels stand. Here the Queen's splendid collection of dogs are housed. Every one of the sixty animals has its own residence, this being a little apartment fourteen or fifteen feet square, with a neat tiled yard in front the same size.

Every day a new bed of straw is daily ablutions, and to reach it they selves to a drying shed in the paduated; and in another corner there is It has been thoroughly tried by a plot called the "Apron Piece," many of the experiment stations in where in former days the Queen used

Her Majesty never forgets the name and history of any of her dogs or horses, some of which are very valuable, as they have been presented to The plant will grow from two to three the Queen by other sovereigns or by feet high, and serves exceedingly well distinguished travelers. There are for green manuring, but cannot be three or four dogs which always acaccount of the insect pest it should be ever she goes, these being a funny lit-turned under when in blossom. It the red Spitz dog called "Marco," a very succulent and decomposes terrier named "Spot" and one or two

The dogs who live in the kennels inches apart, and manured with pot-ash and phosphoric acid, but very who take them for their daily walk. They go out in batches of two, and it The white lupine is also a valuable is a funny sight to see them when they sedately do they march back. from the castle that the royal lady wants one or another to be brought a nitrogenous green feed, but the soy for her inspection. Her Majesty has bean, a medium green variety, being statuettes in silver or bronze made of nearly all her pets, whether they be horses, dors, caws or her favorite genous crop, and would probably suc- man, victor, who resides at the Zoo .-

There is a growing demand for Georgia pine lands and their value is on the increase. Recently a number of inquiries from Iowa and Minnesota One morning this spring when have been received from parties de-Parmer M— went out to feed his siring to purchase. Besides the firstdeath tragically because she was sugar cane, sweet potatoes and Irish potatoes, while the fruit-pears,

Georgia Pine.

Tu great indignation he set a steel plums, melons, grapes, figs, apples, position. As its name implies, this is to be a Georgia building of Georgia

Strength of Steel. An experiment has been recently hold the curiosity and know what a made in Vienus in order to test the famous trapper he himself was, so he relative resistance under pressure of released the pour foot and placed the the hardest steel and the hardest 'varmint," as he called it, in a slatted stone. Small cubes of corundum and of the finest steel were subjected to a Now this owl was almost as large as test. The corundum broke under the an eagle, and seemed very old, since weight of six tons, but the steel split he had a row of feathers under his up with a noise like the report of a chin reaching from ear to ear, which gun, breaking into a powder and he could ruffle up or lower at his plens-ure, giving him the appearance some what of an old man with whiskers, chine like shot HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

Pineapple Lemonade. Squeeze the juice of six lemons into a glass jug. Add to it half a pound of loaf sugar, a quart of cold water, and four slices of fresh pineapple cut up into small cubes. Remove all the eyes from the pineapple first of all. Fill a pint measure with ice broken small, and put it in as well. Let it stand fifteen minutes before it is served.

Aprons for use when doing domestic work have the pockets deep enough to hold a dusting brush or cloth brush, suggests a housewife. This saves much weariness of body and spirit, for one has not to hunt round the room for the particular brush for each different object. I have also a special small ring on my housework aprons, far back where I carry the keys.—St. Louis Star.

Fruit and Grass Stains. As" the season of fruit and grass stains is upon us with various and often troublesome remedies recommended for the same, it is agreeable to be assured that, as a general rule, it is a safe plan to try the effect of pure water upon a stain before using chemicals. Most fruit stains, for example, can be easily removed by holding the stained portion over a vessel and pouring boiling water directly through it. This is a much better method than soaking the article, as it prevents the stain from spreading.

Another way is to rub the stain with alcohol, before putting it into the water, and still another to apply a little salts of lemon, letting it stand for a few hours, when it should be washed off in clear water. This, by the way, is an excellent receipt for the removal of ink spots, though in all cases the stain will yield more readily to treatment if it be taken in hand as soon as it is made.

Grass stains may be removed by rubbing with alcohol, and iron rust by immersion in a hot solution of oxalic acid, followed by rinsing in ammonia water.

Bits of Household Wisdom.

Some bits of wisdom gleaned from a cooking-school examination are: That croquettes will break open if the fat is not hot enough, if too many are in at one time, if they are not thoroughly coated with egg, and if they are too large. That the proper proportions of ice and salt to freeze cream or ice are: One part salt to three parts ice; too much salt makes ice cream coarse-grained and soft. That the correct way to boil eggs is to place them in cold water and bring it slowly to the boil. That to tell when custard is cooked and baked one must insert a spoon; the cooked custard will coat the spoon; a baked custard will not cling to a spoon passed through it. A test for frying is to put a piece of bread in the lard, and if it browns while forty can be counted, twenty for each side, the lard is hot enough for cooked foods, like croquettes and the like; it will take the counting of sixty, thirty to each side, for uncooked foods. A spoon to serve peas with has a long graceful vine-like handle, which ends in an open pod, showing a row of peas in green enamel. The bowl, which is shallow and perforated, is in a leaf design.

Raspberry Pyramid-Crush a quart of raspberries with a quart of sugar, beat the whites of six eggs very stiff, mix with the raspberries, and pile high on a glass dish. Serve with whipped

cream. Beef Heart-Boil a beef heart in laid down for these fortunate pets, salted water until tender; make a water in which the heart was cooked; season with butter, sage and pepper; fill the heart and bake a few moments.

Cafe au Lait-One pint very strong made coffee, fresh and hot; one pint of boiling milk. Pour the coffee off the grounds through a fine strainer into the table coffee-pot. Add the milk and keep hot for five minutes before serving.

Graham Bread-One cup of sour milk, three tablespoons of molasses, one teaspoonful of soda. Make the batter a little thicker than for griddle cakes, using one-third corn meal and two-thirds graham flour. Bake slowly until it will not stick to a straw.

Salmon on Toast-Flake the fish, season with pepper and salt; heat it with a little milk or cream. Have ready some slices of toasted bread; dip them quickly into some hot milk; place on a hot dish; spread with butter and pour over them the heated fish.

Egg Salad-Boil nice fresh eggs; remove the shell and cut in halves; mash the yolks with a little butter; slice the whites; place a layer of the yolks in a salad bowl, then a layer of the sliced whites; sprinkle with salt and pepper, and pour over some good vinegar.

Spinach on Toast-Boil three heads of spinach until quite tender, in two quarts of well-salted water. Drain off the water, and put the spinach in a large bowl with one hard-boiled egg, and saltspoonful of black pepper. Chop all together, add a tablespoonful of butter, and lay on small rounds of hot buttered toast.

Serambled Eggs-Boil up a cup of milk with an ounce of butter, a little salt and pepper and a large spoonful of finely cut parsley. Break into this ten eggs and stir until they are set. Place some crackers, which have been buttered and soaked in hot milk, into a deep dish and turn the eggs over them. A nice breakfast dish.

Spanish Steak-Take round or flank of steak, put in dripping pan, slice enough onions to cover and partly cook them in little water; drain and spread on steak; spread one-half a can tomatoes on top of onions, season well with salt and pepper, then sprinkle over all a thin layer of grated cheese. Put in oven and bake half an hour.

A Use For the English Sparrow. There is no longer any doubt about the mission of little pestiferous English sparrow, says Dr. Miles. The doctor says he has four acres of tobacco near his barn, where the birds nestle, the worming of which has not cost him anything this year. These little birds do this laborious work free of chargefor the love and affection they have for the worms, with which they feed their young. He clauss that there were four acres more, off from the house and out of reach of the birds, which had to be wormed once a week .- Marion (S. C.)

A TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

THE DRINK EVIL MADE MANIFEST IN MANY WAYS. How It Comes-The Tramp's "Distillery" -How Thirst is Quenched at Some

New York Groggeries-Flery Whisky Through a Hose-A Touching Story. If wine fell down from heaven as fails the rain; If ale like dow descended on hill and plain; If shaining rills and rivers with brandy ran, Nor change, nor fermentation were caused

by man, Then might we say God's blessing is on the That He indeed has sent it for us to sup.

Not thus, however, comes it, but trailing And grain, and fair hop-blossom, and streams that shine,
Are taken and polluted to make them yield
That draught which with man's patent
alone is sealed;
That thing which, since to Noah it proved

a snare, Has aye been working mischief and causing

Therefore not as a "creature" which God has given, A gift which like pure water comes down trom heaven,
Lot us receive and use it, but rather shun
It as a dark "invention" which sin hath A potion blessed by Saian, a draught of woe, Which whose would walk wisely will aye

-Faith Chiltern.

The Tramp's "Distillery." Prompts action and the movements of these lass few years toward driving away New York's long-established army of tramps have done much to blot out of existence the worst of these places. Some still remain, however, on the outskirts of the town, over toward the river front, and they are curious enough to be well worth a visit from those who do not mind touching elbows with rough and unpleasant company.

clows with rough and unpleasant company.

There was a year or so age—and the place is certainly still in existence, though its unique custom may have changed—a "distillery" in the "gas-house district," a region between Fourteenth and Twenty-third streets, and east of Second avenue, which had a fame among tramps from here to Chicago. It was situated on a dark, badly-lighted street, which was not safe to travel after nightfall. Originally it had been a stable, and had come to be a groggery of the lowest type. cloows with rough and unpleasant company

travel after nightfall. Originally it had been a stable, and had come to be a groggery of the lowest type.

Barrels of spirits lined its walls, and the single gas jet overhead made dark corners. The interior was gloomy in the extreme, and for a purpose. Customers were not encouraged to lounge about there, as is the rule in the ordinary saloom. What, was wanted was for a man to pay over his money, get his drink and go.

Few besides the average "hobo" of the road and the street ever came there. For the better-dressed men there were glasses and "ten-cent drinks," but this class of trade was not wanted. The tramp with a nickel in his grinsy flat was the animal this "distillery" catered to.

When the slambling wretch stood before the little counter, the one word of the man behind it would be, "Price!" The coin being produced and thrown into a drawer the proprietor would hand over one end of a length of hose. The other end rested in a barrel of whisky of the worst sort under the counter. The rule of the "distillery" was this: The tramp could pull upon the hose until his mouth was full. That constituted his drink. It must be done without swallowing, however. At the slightest indication of an attempt to swallow the five cents must be paid for even a single drop more.—New York Tribune.

"No, I won't drink with you to-day, boys," said a drummer to several companions, as they settled down in a smoking-car and passed the bottle. "The fact is, boys, I have quir drinking. I've sworn off."

boys. I have quit drinking. I've sworn off."

"What's the matter with you, old boy?" sang out one. "If you've quit drinking, something's up. What is it?"

"Well, boys. I will tell you, Yesterday I was in Chicago. Down in South Clark street a customer of mine keeps a pawnshop in connection with his other business. I called on him, and while I was there a young man of not more than twenty-five, wearing threablare clothes and looking as hard as though he hadn't seen a sober day for a month, came in with a package in his hand. He unwrapped it and handed the article to the pawnbroker, saying, 'Give me ten cents. And, boys, what do you suppose it was?' A pair of baby shoes, little things, with the bottoms only a triffe soiled, as if they had been worn only once or twice, 'Where did youget these?' asked the pawnbroker. 'Got 'em at home,' replied the ran, who had an intelligent face and the manner of a gentleman, despite his condition. 'My wife bought them for our baby. Give me ten cents for 'em-I want a drink.' 'You had better take the shoes back to your wife; the baby will need them.' drink.' You had better take the shoes back to your wife; the baby will need them,' said the pawnbroker. 'No, s-she won't, because she's doad. She's lying at home now—lied last night.' As he said this, the poor fellow broke down, bowed his head on the show case and cried like a child. Boys," said the drummer, 'you may laugh if you please, but I—I have a baby at home, and I swear I'll never touch another drop."

A Drunkard's Will.

A Drunkard's Will.

I leave to society a ruined character, a wretched example, and a memory that will soon rot. I leave to my purents during the rest of their lives as much sorrow as humanity in its dediting state can bear. I leave to my brothers and sisters as much mortification and injury as I could bring upon them. I leave to my wife a broken heart, a life of wretchedness and shame, to weep over my premature death. I give and bequeath to each of my children, poverty, tgaorance and low character, and the remembrance that their father was a brute

The Queen's Pedlar.

The Queen's Pedlar.

This story is told of a Scotch Highlander, who, from being a great drunkard, had become an carnest abstainor. The Queen, it seems, had purchased some of his wares, and had given him permission to wear the Royal Arms, as "the Queen's Pedlar." On one occasion the Earl of Caribie, who was in attendance on Her Majesty, offered him a glass of wine, in which he was to drink the Queen's health. It was a great temptation, but Donald bravely said: "I cannot drink the Queen's health in wine, but I will drink it in water."

Temperance News and Notes. To ask a man long accustomed to wine and beer to abstain totally from such beycrages is to require quite a sacrifice. But it seems prudent, in view of what the doctors say, to train up the new generation in such a manner that, not having formed the habit of beer-drinking, they will experience no craving for alcohol.

I am far from saying, remarks a temper-I am far from saying, remarks a temperance lecturer, that moderate drinking is
always unhealthy; but I simply echo the
unanimous statement of physicians when I
affirm that total abstinence is more healthful than even moderate drinking. The
total abstainer is favored more than any
other person by the life insurance companies; his head is clear, his heart beats
steadily, not being excited by alcohol; his
vital functions work regularly and normally,
and when he gets sick he is easily cured.
Accidents apart, he lives to a good old age.
Alcoholism is a distinctive disease possess Alcoholism is a distinctive disease posse

Alcoholism is a distinctive disease possessing its own citolexy, symptomatology, pathology, etc. A ourcean not be effected by will power or any other agent, except the relieving of the system of the atecholic impression. In many cases by will power alone a man is candided to hold the disease in abeyance. That requires the constant exercise of will power, so that when the will power, so to speak, is diverted in other directions, the alcoholic influences or appetite having full sway would cause a reliance.

The doctors are alcohol docsn't do a man

The doctors say alcohol doesn't do a man any good; the moralists say that it leads him into temptations. Wisdom would therefore urgs that our boys be brought up total alcabhers. total abstainers. A woman may be willing to die for a man,

but unwilling to take a direct road to the poorhouse with him. A young indy student teaching in the combiny wrote, "Please send me some temperative badges and a couple of beaux." Washing a Fine Art.

Ever since spinning was a type of womanly industry, from age to age it has been
expected that leautiful apparel should
clothe woman. To keep dainty belongings
in good order it is necessary to have them
properly laundered. This is especially true
in the laundering of pretty summer gowns,
which is now quite a fine art. To do the
work properly, fill a tub two-thirds full of
warm water, dissolve the fourth of a cake
of Ivery Song (which will not fade the most
delicate colors), add it to the water; wash
the articles through it, rinse first in cical
and then in blue water; wring, dip in thin
starch, shake out and hang on the line in
the shade. When dry, sprinkle and iron.
Gowns thus laundered will retain their
freshness the entire season. freshness the entire season.

Etiza R. Panken.

A purple blue orchid of a color never seen before in England, discovered by M. Robeliu in the Philippine Islands, 6000 feet above sea level, has just been introduced to the British public under the name of Dendrobium Victoriae Reginae. Three hundred of the driedup roots were sold in London at from \$4 to \$10 apiece.

The Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations has decided to make a collective experiment station exhibit at the Paris World's Exposition in 1900.

A People With No Government.

The English explorer, Harry de Windt, recently returned to London from the Siberian shores of Bering strait. In a short time he will leave England for a lecturing tour in the United States. The Tchuktchis are nominally Russian subjects, but the only vessels ever in the neighborhood are American whalers and the United States revenue cutter. Mr. de Windt had an enforced sojourn of two months among the natives.

He says they are physically a far finer race than the Alaskan Esquimaux, and their women are better looking, but the Tchuktchis are wholly devoid of morality, and will barter a wife for a handful of tobacco. They number altogether about 5000 and along Bering strait are seven settlements of perhaps 300 each. The others are seat tered along the seaboard of the Arctic ocean, stretching away to the settlement of Nijni Kolymsk.

The most weird Tchuktohi ceremony is the "Kamitsk." This is simply the putting to death, with their free consent, of aged or useless members of the community. When a Tchuktchi's powers have decreased to an appreciable extent a family council is held and a day fixed for the victim's departure for another world. Perhaps the most curious feature is the indifference shown by the doomed one, who takes a lively interest in the proceedings, and often assists in the preparations for his own death. The execution is precoded by a feast, where seal and walrus mentare greedily devoured and villainous whiskey is consumed,-New York Journal.

Precipices in the Himalayas.

There is one remarkable peculiarity of the series of Himalayan ranges be tween the vale and Kasmir and the central Asian watershed—they are one after another cut right across by ridges. The reason for this is that the rivers were there before the ranges were formed, and as, by the crinkling of the earth's crust, the ranges were raised, the rivers cut gorges through them and maintained their flow.

Nauga Parbat is part of the true and principal Himalayan range, and its summit rises to the stupendous altitude above sea level of 26,630 feet. Close to its foot, not more than ten miles in horizontal distance from the peak, the Indus flows through a desert gorge, and here the height above ses level of the river bed is not much above

It is easy to conceive from these figures on how vast a scale nature's architecture is set up. I have never been down this part of the Indus gorge, but a friend of mine who was there told me that the path along the side of the gorge is in places perilous ly narrow and carried across precipical of such appatling character that at one point a servant of his who lost his footing fell a mile in vertical height, and was, of course, smashed to atoms. One side of Nanga Parbat sinks to this gorge by a series of ridges and ravines-that is the Chilas side. The other two sides of the mountain, for it is on a triangular base, are likewise defined by long valleys, one of which is filled by the great Tarshing glacier. -North American Review.

Man's Inhumanity to Man makes countless millions mourn." We know of no better illustration of the above quotation, than where a man allows his wife to wash on a washloard, when he can purchase her a Rocker Washer, which operates as easily, that twirtually does away with all the hardships of washday. See advertisement in another column.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflamma tion, allays pain, cures wind colic. 35c.a bottle

NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

A New Jersey Woman Expresses Her Gratitude to Mrs. Pinkham for Relief.

"Will you kindly allow me," writes Miss Mary E. Saidt to Mrs. Pinkham, "the pleasure of expressing my gratitude for the wonderful relief I have experienced by taking your Compound? I suffered for a long time with nervous prostration and

> general debility. caused by falling of the womb. It seemed asthough my back would never stop aching. Icould not sleep. I had dull headaches. Iwasweary all the time. and life was a burden to me. senshore for relief, but all

in vain. On my return I resolved to give your medicine a trial. I took two bottles

and was cured. I can cheerfully state, if more ladies would only give medicine a fair trial they would bless the day they saw the advertisement, and there would be happier homes. Imban to do all I can for you in the future. I have you alone to thank for my re-covery, for which I am very grateful." -MISS MARY E. SAIDT, Jobstown, N. J.

forcibly illustrated by fallen trunks There is a Class of People

The durability of this timber is

after these trees fall they are overgrown with moss, in which seeds lodge

and germinate and grow up into vigor-

ous saplings, which stand in a low on

the backs of their dead ancestors. Of

this company of young trees perhaps three or four will grow to full stature, sending down straddling roots on each side, and establishing themselves in the soil; and after they have reached

an age of two or three hundred years,

the downtrodden trunk on which they

as fresh in the heart as when it fell .-

Soap of any dealer in your town, write to the manufacturer, and give the names of the storekeepers. Address William Dreydoppel, the practical soap-maker and chemist, Phila-delphia, Pa. If You Cannot Get Dreydoppel

Rev. H. P. Carson, Scotland, Dak., says "Two bottles of Hall's Catarrh Cure complete ly cured my little girl." Sold by Druggists, 75c

We have not been without Piso's Cure for Consumption for 30 years.—Luzzin Franki, Camp St., Harrisburg, Pa., May 4, 1994.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompon's Eye-water, Druggists sell at 25c, per bottle

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Vegetable Sicilian

HAIR RENEWER

Beautifies and restores Gray

Hair to its original color and

vitality; prevents baldness;

cures itching and dandruff,

R. P. Hall & Co., Props., Nashun, N. H. Sold by all Druggists.

CANCER CURED AT HOME AND CO.

A fine hair dressing.

are standing, when cut into, is found |

the damp woods for centuries.

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has bean placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee.

The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from

It does not cost over 1 as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15 cents and 25 cents per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

Try Grain=0!



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Wanted-An Idea of some simple U. S. PATENT LAWS.

ADVERTISING PAYS NYME 31 PISO'S CURE FOR N

Bost Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Ose In time. Sold by drugists.



All bicycles look pretty much alike when shining with enamel; the question is what lies underneath.

No guessing about the quality of material beneath the glittering coat of Columbia bicycles-you know the unequalled strength of the 5% Nickel Steel Tubing used exclusively in Columbias-it gives you a feeling of complete safety. A A A A 1896 COLUMBIAS, \$60.

Hartford Bicycles, Second only to \$50, \$45, \$40, \$30.

POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn. Catalogue free from any Columbia dealer: by mail from us for one 2-cent stamp.



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