Care of the Dairy Calf.

Select the most promising heifer calves for raising at any time of year. It will require a little better management for the best success in cold weather than in warm, but the conditions in either case should be made as favorable as possible. The calves should be kept dry, warm and comfortable at all seasons of the year. This is very important where the best results are expected. As usually, after a few days or weeks old, skimmed milk is made use of, it will be found profitable to feed this until several months old—six or more. It should be fed at the temperature it comes from the cow and not in too large quantities at first. A little gruel made from wheat middlings or oil meal added to the milk will help make up for the fat removed. After the calf gets old enough to eat ground oats, or oats and bran, the gruel can be omitted, as they should do equally well on the other, and it will require less labor. After the first few weeks they will eat a little hay, and care should be taken to have a supply of fine early cut for the purpose.—E. R. Towle, in Massachusetts Ploughman.

Care of Poultry.

At this season of the year the best method for caring for poultry is to give them the greatest liberty and encourage them to make the best use of it by giving them but little grain food of any kind, and especially by not feeding them corn at all. Treated in this way they will spend the livelong day hunting for insects and seeds of all kinds, and will thus keep healthy, active, and in the case of laying hens, producers of eggs. Throw open the henhouses and give plenty of ventilation, and thus encourage the fowls to continue to roost in them and not in the trees, from which they will only have to be broken later. Young chickens will grow faster treated in this way than cooped up in small yards, though they should always have sufficient grain given them to ensure their going to roost with full crops. This, also, is the time of year when the flocks should be culled over and the old hens and roosters be sent to market before they commence to moult. Select from the earliest hatched chickens the best pullets and roosters and mark them, so that they may be safe from being marketed or killed until it is seen how they feather out and grow. These are to be the foundation for next year's flock, and should receive extra care, so as to ensure the pullets being early layers in the fall and winter months. The chickens not desirable to keep should be pushed on and marketed as soon as possible. They will sell for as much as later, and will cost much less to keep. By constant care and close attention to cleaning out the hen houses, the lice may be kept down. Use kerosene freely in and about the nests and roosts and on the chicken coops and spread air-slacked lime in the houses and yards.

Raspberries.

A deep loam or sandy soil should be selected. The Cuthbert, where hardy enough, is acknowledged by all to stand at the head of the list for medium to late, where the Cuthbert winter kills, the Brandywine and Turner should be substituted. For early the Hansell is promising. Instead of planting in the common hedge row system, would recommend setting in hills three by four feet, ground previously marked that distance, as for corn planting; during cultivation work both ways for the first two seasons, using a cultivator with knife to cut off all suckers, which is absolutely necessary to secure a good crop of fruit. The second season after planting, about one-third of a crop may be expected. The third year, after the ground is thoroughly cultivated both ways, the plants will be large enough, so that the tops of each hill should be divided. Half the canes should be bent over in the row, overlapping those of half the next, which should be bent to meet; the tops are then tied in the centre. The hills should be tied in the direction of the wide rows, thus leaving nearly four feet clear for cultivation during the season. The advantages of this mode are: The plants are kept from being broken down by windstorms, the fruit is kept up from the soil and more convenient for picking, also leaving the centre of the hill open, so that the new growth will not be shaded, thus securing a more stocky and better growth for bearing the following season, reducing the expense of cultivation, as hardly any hoeing will be required. The old bearing canes should be cut short soon after bearing, which will allow the ground being cultivated both ways again.—Atlanta Journal.

The Bartlett Pear.

The slightly musky taste peculiar to the Bartlett pear is objected to by delicate connoisseurs, whose taste has been cultivated by acquaintance with varieties that possess less decided character. Yet to the great majority of tastes the Bartlett is agreeable, and there are many acquainted with all varieties who pronounce it equal to the best. It is the largest early pear, and though it has not the delicate, spicy flavor of the Rostiezer pear, which ripens in August, it is in its way quite as good. Probably there is no fruit that, put into the hands of the very young, will be so universally liked as this. It is good for them also. Many young children are every year sacrificed, through fear that fruits will develop bowel complaints. People know that fruits are generally laxative. But they are not unnaturally so. It is far better to use fruits freely, and thus keep the bowels laxative, than to refrain from fruits until constipation begins, and then use cathartic pills as a remedy. These have their place, but it is not nearly so large or important a place as if fruits were used more freely by everybody, and the laxative condition of the bowels were thus always maintained.

Naturally the Bartlett pear has a short season. But its popularity as a fruit leads to its extension at both ends. It is one of the many kinds of pears that overbear, but, unlike most others, the immature fruit, if picked and kept in a dark place, between flannels, will ripen up and have the distinctive Bartlett flavor. It will also ripen while the fruit on the tree is growing. Owing to the habit of the Bartlett of overbearing, most of the fruit is not so large as it should be. By beginning early and thinning out the fruit when not grown more than half its natural size, the latest ripening Bartletts will be nearly or quite as large as a man's fist. These large pears, grown by thinning until very few are left on the tree, will sell at fancy prices. They are superior in quality to the extra large California pears which only look like Bartletts, but are comparatively dry and not nearly so good as Barfletts grown in the Eastern States.

The pears grown in New England, and especially in the region around Boston, have long had the reputation of being richer and more juicy than the same varieties are farther West. We believe this reputation is deserved, and that it is due to the moist breezes that blow from the Atlantic. A good many of these pears are kept in cold storage until the holidays, when they, especially the Bartletts, bring very high prices. Because this variety is universally known and liked there is a better market for it than any other, and there is no evidence that its popularity is likely to decline.—American Cultivator.

The Causes of Corns and Bunions.

The feet are surely pliant members when they can endure the variformed shoes that from time to time compel them into new habits with each new pair put on; yet they rarely rebel or give trouble unless barbarously neglected. Corns and bunions are more often the result of wearing old shoes than in a wrong selection of new ones. A constant change of footgear inures the foot to variety, and even those who confine themselves wholly to the ready-made article need suffer no ill effects if they will keep their shoe supply as carefully replenished as is the rest of the wardrobe.

It is one of the most fallacious of practices to attempt to economize by wearing old shoes about the house, unless they possess all their buttons, have straight heels and soles, and are daily brushed and aired, as are their newer fellows. Only in this way may the ankles be continually braced into straightness and the toes allowed to move gently in an almost straight direction. When the foot is thrown out of balance by worn-down heels, the toes, attempting to retain a level position, perform prehensile feats which resemble the action of the forebears some scientists have ascribed to us. Moreover, the combined heat and moisture of the normal foot hardens the leather of the continuously worn shoe into permanent creases, which in turn render the foot extremely sensitive, and a struggling against its hard environment enlarges the joints and causes local distress.—Harper's Bazar.

WISE WORDS.

A lazy man's working time is to-morrow.

'Tis only the marble image of purity that is cold.

More flies are caught with honey than vinegar.

Others see our faults as plainly as we see theirs.

Children have more need of models than of critics.

Some are active because they fear to be thought idle.

If you would not be known to do a thing, never do it.

Never meet trouble half way; let it do all the walking.

Say as little as possible about that of which you know nothing.

To put off repenting until to-morrow may be putting it off forever.

It is easier for water to run uphill than for a selfish man to be happy.

A strong constitution is necessary to stand the effect of taking medicine.

The man who plows deep makes the right kind of a prayer for good crops.

A deaf man nearly always hears everything you don't want him to hear.

The child has the seeing eye; years veil our vision with stupid things called facts.

It is always fair to suspect a man, not because he is wicked, but because he is a man.

It may be said that yesterday suggests, to-morrow promises, but to-day accomplishes.

Pointing to the hypocrites in the church will not make your own sinning any safer.

The man who invents a substitute for air castles will be entitled to a patent on his discovery.

He who has learned how to adjust himself to his surroundings is usually found at the head of his class.—The South-West.

Redhot Stove Rather Than a Mouse.

A Topeka woman who resides on Morris avenue declared war a few days ago upon a mouse which inhabited her cupboard. Having secured incontrovertible evidence that the mouse was in the cupboard she seized the rolling pin. The cupboard doors were opened, and the mouse jumped out, making straight for its assailant. The woman lost her nerve, and looked around for something upon which to climb. The stove was the only thing in sight. She gave an awful scream and leaped upon the stove, which was blazing hot. The soles of her feet were badly scorched. The mouse escaped.—Topeka State Journal.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

How to Blanch Vegetables.

Blanching a vegetable is accomplished by giving it a boiling bath. It is a common process in French kitchens, where care in the preparation of food for cooking process is more minute than in others. A measure of spinach, after being carefully picked over and washed, is immersed in a large wooden or earthenware bowl filled with boiling salted water, and left for five minutes. The salt water is then poured off and cold water turned over it, after which it is carefully dried, minced and cooked, to be served with butter, salt and pepper and a bit of boiled egg.

Rugs vs. Carpets.

The woman who still clings to carpets on every floor and her sister who strongly holds out for rugs and hardwood have argued the question for a number of years and the victory seems inclined toward the housekeeper with the bare, polished floor and loose rugs. Carpets harbor dust, disease and moths and even where concession is made to carpets in the reception rooms, above the first floor nothing but matting will be found and the dining room and library will have bare floors.

Matting is ideal for bedrooms and may be kept in a perfectly sanitary condition if it is sponged over once a week with salt and water or water and sulphuric acid. The latter is one of the best of germicides and will not destroy coloring.

Those who fancy matting cold can use denim. An industrious housewife is just displaying a rug she has accomplished. She bought nine yards of expensive denim and nine of a cheaper grade. Both pieces she put into a tub, scalded with hot soapsuds, dried and ironed out. The lengths were cut into three pieces each and sewed together overhand, the cheaper denim used as a lining. This made two squares nine feet each way, which were basted together and quilted on the sewing machine in small checks with various colors of cotton—a row of stitching in deep red, one of olive, one of white and one of bright yellow; then a plain space the width of the stitched rows, then more stitching, etc. A fancy border of the colors finished it and when the rug was put down over a light gray matting the effect was bright and artistic.

A square of denim with a wide hem stitched down answers admirably for a bedroom rug. After a housekeeper has once tried tearing up her carpets and having her floors relaid with hardwood, which will take a polish, or if that is too expensive simply painting and varnishing the floors and laying down rugs, she will never again have a carpet in the house. The rugs are more artistic and moreover, if one moves, there are no carpets to be rendered useless by the change in the size or shape of the rooms.

Recipes.

Cold Mousseline.—Equal parts of thick mayonnaise, whipped cream and whipped aspic seasoned to taste with sugar, cayenne and tarragon vinegar.

Cocoanut Balls—Grate a cocoanut; add to it half its weight of sugar; then stir in the whipped white of one egg. Roll the mixture into balls, and bake in a moderate oven twenty to thirty minutes. If the mixture is too soft to hold its shape, add a very little flour.

Coffee Cake—Two cups brown sugar, one cup butter, one cup strong coffee, one cup of molasses, four cups of flour, four eggs, one teaspoon each of soda and grated nutmeg, two teaspoons cinnamon, two of cloves, one pound raisins, one pound of currants. Bake in loaf tins.

Potato Pudding—Two cups of boiled and mashed potatoes, yolks of four eggs, two small cups of sugar, one-half cup of butter; beat well together. Add juice and rind of one lemon, half a nutmeg, half a wineglass of rose water. Beat the whites of the eggs and stir in gently last. Bake half an hour.

Savory Cabbage—Wash a nice spring cabbage, boil it in water with a pinch of salt and a little soda. When the vegetable yields to the pressure of the finger, take it out and squeeze dry, then put into a clean saucepan with a little butter, salt, pepper, nutmeg, and a tablespoonful of grated cheese. Pour over all a little milk, and stew for ten minutes. Serve very hot.

Prune Jelly—One pound of prunes; one-half box of gelatine. Soak the prunes over night, and stew until tender in the water in which they have soaked. Remove the stones and sweeten to taste. Dissolve the gelatine in a little hot water, and add to the prunes while hot. Lastly, add the juice of a lemon and two tablespoonfuls of blanched almonds. Pour the jelly into molds and set it on the ice to harden. Eat with cream.

Cheese Soup—Makes a good change where soup is required daily. Put one quart of milk on to boil with a blade of mace, a carrot and an onion. Rub two tablespoonsful of butter and two tablespoonsful of flour together, strain the milk, add the butter and flour, and stir until thick. Add three large tablespoonsful of grated cheese, take from the fire, add the beaten yolks of two eggs, with salt and pepper to taste. Serve at once with grated Parmesan cheese.

Delicious Turnips—Turnips prepared in this way make an excellent dish. This is a recipe for the old style of preparing this vegetable. Peel three large turnips and boil them in milk; boil half a pound of macaroni in salt water; mash the turnips, put them in the bottom of a baking dish, sprinkle minced onion and red pepper over them; then lay in the macaroni, spread over with grated cheese, stale breadcrumbs, and bits of butter, pour over a teacupful of milk, and set in a hot oven until brown.

Elaborate Indian Arrow Heads.

Dr. R. E. Stewart, of Goldendale, Wash., a collector of curios, has found two Indian arrow heads, each attached to a bone six inches long, the other end of which is pierced, ready for the insertion of an arrow. The bones are carved elaborately. The doctor sent his find to the Smithsonian Institution.

"Professor" Lawrence rose in a balloon to a height of 7000 feet near Naini Tal, in the Himalayas, when the balloon was burst by a heavy rain cloud. The "professor" descended by parachute in safety.

A TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

THE DRINK EVIL MADE MANIFEST IN MANY WAYS.

The Drunkard's Prayer—New Questions in Medical Jurisprudence—Alcohol Clearly Predisposes to Criminality—The Faulty Reasoning of Inebriates.

Once I was gay of the gayest,
Free-handed, free-hearted, men said;
Now I am low of the lowest,
A thing that had better be dead.

Once did my song ring the loudest
Among the convivial clan,
Once was my bearing the proudest,
But now I'm under the ban.

Once I was careless and jolly
With plenty of friends at my call;
Now I'm morose, melancholy,
Deserted, rejected by all.

Now I'm a drunkard degraded,
Who begs for a nickel for drink;
Now with dark sorrow I'm shaded,
A creature on perdition's brink.

Out of the depths lift me, brothers,
Make me a man once again,
You who have sisters and mothers
Let not my pleading be vain.

—Sacred Heart Review.

Drinkers' Contracts.

Among the new questions in medical jurisprudence considered by Dr. T. D. Crothers, in the Popular Science Monthly, is that concerning the ability of men who use much alcohol to make a contract.

"Alcohol," says Dr. Crothers, "clearly predisposes to criminality by lowering and paralyzing the higher brain centres which preside over consciousness of right and wrong. The immediate effect of spirits is to cause impulsive, petty acts. For the present moment such acts might materialize into serious crime, but it would depend upon favorable conditions and surroundings. The unstable condition of the brain, made so by alcohol, is more or less incapable of sustaining a preconceived idea and carrying it out, especially if time and continuous drinking follow. This is the rule to which there are exceptions, but these exceptions clearly follow certain circumstances which are easily traced. Often it is claimed that spirits are given for the purpose of obtaining undue influence in the making of a will or signing a contract. This is confirmed by clinical study of cases, and facts indicate the impulsiveness of the act, with absence of deliberation or forethought. Delusions and misconceptions of acts and motives are very common in all inebriates. Faulty reasoning, childish credulity and general failure of capacity to discriminate and adjust himself to the conditions and surroundings must of necessity result in wrongdoing; although in many cases the condition is covered up, and only when the person acts along unusual lines is it apparent.

"All contracts and wills written by inebriates should be subjected to careful scrutiny. Not infrequently such acts display sound judgment, and it is found that they are the culmination of previous conceptions. Where they manifest imbecility and strange motives, it is clearly the workings of an anæsthetic brain, acting from suggestions from without or deranged impulses formed within. While a very large number of inebriates act rationally in ordinary affairs of society and business, and do not commit overt acts that come under legal recognition, it is a question if this is not the result of accident and conditions. There are strong reasons for believing that a slight changing of surroundings both mental and physical would explode the degeneration which exists and bring to light insanity, criminality or idiocy. Instances are not infrequent of acts of lawlessness and crime in inebriates previously lawabiding and honest citizens. It was not the last use of spirits which provoked the act; this only exploded a condition which had been gathering like a storm before. The direction and form which this disturbance would take could not always be foreseen."

Longevity of Teetotalers.

The following statement appeared in a late issue of the British Medical Journal:

"The remarkable difference in favor of abstaining lives over those of non-abstainers, which has characterized the yearly returns of the United Kingdom Temperance Insurance Company for a quarter of a century, has been again exhibited. During last year, in the non-abstaining section, the actual death claims were 356, or forty-six fewer than the expectancy. In the temperance sections the actual death claims were 246, or 118 fewer than the expectancy. In other words, if the death-rate of the abstainers had been the same as of the non-abstainers, instead of 246 there would have been 329 deaths, or seventy-four more; while if the death rate of the non-abstainers had been the same as of the abstainers, there would have been eighty-four fewer deaths."

In the face of the great popular fallacy that intoxicating drinks are necessary to preserve our health, this statement from the very best medical authority is, to say the very least, of paramount importance. "All that a man hath will he give for his life," says Holy Writ, and it may be reasonably presumed that if mankind generally were positively assured of longer life on condition that they totally abstained from drinking alcoholic liquors, the ranks of the teetotalers would be swelled to formidable figures.

There is a peculiar life insurance company in Great Britain, which has no counterpart in the United States. It is the United Kingdom Temperance Insurance Company, and it makes a specialty of dividing its policies into two classes—policies issued to total abstainers from alcoholic drinks, and policies issued to non-abstainers. The non-abstainers are not intemperate persons; at least they are not at the time the policies are taken out, because no insurance company will write a policy upon the life of a man who either admits, or upon medical examination is found to be, using intoxicants to excess at the time he makes his application.—Sacred Heart Review.

Delirium Tremens Investigated.

The visual hallucinations in delirium tremens have been investigated with the ophthalmoscope at Bellevue Hospital. The blood vessels of the retina were found to have changed from their usual pale and almost invisible condition, and to have become almost black with congested blood. These blood vessels being thus made prominent are projected into the field of vision, their movements giving rise to the usual visions of writhing snakes and worms.—Trenton (N. J.) American.

Temperance News and Notes.

An order has been issued forbidding the sale of liquor in the restaurants of the Maine Central Railroad.

The only effective method of destroying anarchy in this country is to destroy the liquor traffic. Anarchy without beer would be like the lower regions without brimstone.

A movement auxiliary to the temperance crusade was started by the young women of the churches in Harper, Kan., by their forming an organization and taking a pledge not to go with men who drink, smoke or use profane language. The meeting was called by the daughter of the Rev. Henry Farwell.

The men who own bicycles to-day are not the millionaires, but the wage-earners of the country, and their machines were bought from the money that they were enabled to save by economizing in some other direction. And what is more reasonable than that this economy should be first put in practice by cutting off the luxury of drinking?

England's North American Fleet.

The Navy Department, Washington, has received information of the purpose of Great Britain to augment her present strong fleet of warships on the North American station by the addition of one of her most powerful battleships and several cruisers and torpedo-boat destroyers of recent construction. The ships are to join the station this fall and will probably be scattered between Halifax on the north and the West Indies on the south.

North Carolina Crops Good.

North Carolina reports that its crops this year will exceed in quantity and value any produced in the State in the past thirty years or more.

No Feuds or Rifles Wanted.

A large colony of Kentuckians is about to take up its belongings and come out to California to settle and grow up. That's all right, good people. You are heartily welcome. But please leave Kentucky feuds and rifles behind, will you!—Sacramento (Cal.) Record-Union.

Surely She Was Right.

A school teacher lately put the question: "What is the highest form of animal life?" "The giraffe!" responded a bright little girl in the class.

How He Earned It.

"Here," said the city editor, "is a note to the cashier requesting him to increase your salary $5 a week."

"Thank you very much," said the new reporter. "May I ask what particular piece of my work has pleased you?"

"In writing up the fire last night you didn't say that 'the inmates were caught like rats in a trap.' I believe that such heroic self-denial should be rewarded."—Cleveland Leader.

Mr. Schoonover's Lively Time.

At Waverley, Ohio, while Tom Schoonover was crossing the field of a neighbor, he was pursued by an infuriated bull. The chase began about the middle of the field, and, although Schoonover put forth superhuman efforts to reach the fence, he was struck in the rear by the bull and thrown bodily fifteen feet high, coming down on his feet in the middle of the pond, comparatively unhurt.

On facing his bullship, that stood for an instant looking in the direction of the man, what was his consternation to see perched upon the bovine's back a wildcat vigorously doing his best with claws and teeth to sever the vertebræ of the bull. The next moment the bull wheeled, and the last seen of him was when he dashed into a dense wood in the hope, doubtless, of ridding himself of his enemy by coming in contact with the low limbs. —Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Tell-Tale Finger-Tips.

The seat of that invaluable quality, tact, is said to be in our fingers. Hence physiologists as well as psychologists are said to devote special attention to the study of the human digit. Mr. Francis Galton pointed out years ago that the delicate lines in our fingertips may become means of identifying persons, since these lines vary with every individual, and remain the same all through life. M. Fere, the French savant, has gone a step further, and, after a number of experiments, has come to the conclusion that not only the lines themselves, but the way in which people touch and handle objects, reveal their character and aptitudes. Thus, by causing a number of persons to take up a ball of soft putty he has at once obtained the lines by which he identifies, and the impression, more or less strong, by which he can tell whether a person's capabilities lean towards a professional or an artistic career.—Westminster Gazette

Springfield, Ill., is built on five and one-half square miles of ground, and has 30,000 population, who owe $902,350 and own $5,837,495.

What $100 Will Buy.

3 mos. course in Wood's New York School of Business and Shorthand, Tuition, Books, Board. The unlimited possibilities of securing good positions. F. E. WOOD, 5th Ave. and 125th St.

Vacant Stores in New York City.

There are over 10,000 vacant stores in New York City.

New Orleans, Mexico and California.

Reached from New York via Pennsylvania and Southern Railway, offering the most perfect service to New Orleans, Mexico and the Pacific coast. Tourist car the year round from Washington to San Francisco. New York office, 271 Broadway.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c. in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy N. Y.

I have found Piso's Cure for Consumption an unfailing medicine.—F. R. LOTZ, 1305 Scott St., Covington, Ky., Oct. 1, 1895.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure to get the genuine. It is taken internally, and is made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists; price, 75c. per bottle. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Every Person Has to Use Soap.

Why not use the best? Dreydoppel's, the only real and genuine borax soap, for all purposes that soap is to be used. Dreydoppel soap, full pound bars, sold everywhere.

There is a Class of People

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been 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 coffee. It does not cost over one-quarter as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15 cts. and 25 cts. per package. Try it. Ask for Grain-O.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Florida and the South.

Southern Railway, the most direct route. Operating double daily service, New York to Florida and the South year round. The only line operating dining car service in the South. New York office, 271 Broadway.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

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

HALL'S
Vegetable Sicilian
HAIR RENEWER
Beautifies and restores Gray Hair to its original color and vitality; prevents baldness; cures itching and dandruff. A fine hair dressing.
R. P. Hall & Co., Props., Nashua, N. H.
Sold by all Druggists.

DRUNK ARDS can be saved without their knowledge by Anti-Jag, the marvelous cure for the drink habit. Write Remove Chemical Co., 66 Broadway, N. Y. Full information (in plain wrapper) mailed free

A Forty-Year-Old Pony.

A horse, which up to the last was called a pony, died at Burlington, Kan., recently at the age of forty-one. The owner, Dr. Manson, had had it in his possession for thirty-nine years, ever since he bought it from the Sac and Fox Indians.—New York Sun.

The French colony in New York City numbers 10,535, the largest of any city in the United States. The next largest is found in New Orleans, 5710.

Hail broke forty panes of glass in the Sandown (N. H.) meeting house windows in one afternoon storm.

MRS. ELLA M'GARVY,

Writing to Mrs. Pinkham.

She says:—I have been using your Vegetable Compound and find that it does all that it is recommended to do. I have been a sufferer for the last four years with womb trouble, weak back and excretions. I was hardly able to do my household duties, and while about my work was so nervous that I was miserable. I had also given up in despair, when I was persuaded to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and to-day, I am feeling like a new woman.—MRS. ELLA MCGARVY, Neebe Road Station, Cincinnati, O.

ASPINALL'S ENGLISH ENAMEL
FOR DECORATIVE PURPOSES.
ALSO
"SPECIAL ENAMEL" FOR BATH TUBS
Send for prices and color card.
E. ASPINALL, 98 & 100 Beekman St., N.Y.

ADVERTISING IN THIS PAPER PAYS. NYSU—35.

ROOFING Use our Metal Shingles, Fire-Proof, Durable. Catalogue Free. MONTROSS & CO., Camden, N. J.

Pin Making.

Of pins it is said that some of the large department stores often order 100 cases at a time. Each case contains 108 dozen papers and each paper holds 360 pins, so a little use of the multiplication table will show what an immense thing even the one order means. The yearly output of pins from the largest factory in the United States, it is claimed, would, if placed end to end, reach three times around the world.

R·I·P·A·N·S
Packed Without Glass.
TEN FOR FIVE CENTS.

This special form of Ripans Tabules is prepared from the original prescription, but more commodiously put up for the purpose of meeting the universal modern demand for a low price.
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The five-cent packages are not yet to be had of all dealers, although it is probable that every druggist will obtain a supply when requested by a customer to do so; but in any case a single carton, containing ten tabules, will be sent, postage paid, to any address for five cents in stamps, forwarded to the Ripans Chemical Co., No. 10 Spruce st., New York. Until the goods are thoroughly introduced to the trade, agents and peddlers will be supplied at a price which will allow them a fair margin of profit, viz.: 1 dozen cartons for 40 cents—by mail 48 cents. 12 dozen (144 cartons) for $4.80—by mail for $4.95. 6 gross (720 cartons) for $20.00. 25 gross (3,000 cartons) for $100. Cash with the order in every case, and freight or express charges at the buyer's cost.

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