A rainy or a drouthy spell will alarn some men and drive away their good judgment, and they will plant or sow or harvest before the proper time. Grain cut too early may mold. Hay out too early is less in quantity. Ground plowed too wet is cloddy, the animal weaned or bred too early is stunted.—American Agriculturist.

Peafowl are not only ornamental, but excellent for the table. A writer in the Fancier's Monthly says concerning them: They are slow in reaching maturity, and the hen seldom lays before she is two years old. The chicks, however, grow years old. The chicks, however, grow-very rapidly at first, but as they begin to feather almost at the start of life they require frequent feeding or they will perish. They soon begin to fly, and roost on the highest positions they can find. The hens lay from ten to twenty eggs, according to age and treatment. The young chicks should be fed the same as young turkeys, but meat, finely chopped, should be given three times a week after the first week. The male is a quarrelsome bird in the barn yard, and often makes short work of young chicks. They are more ornamental than profitable, though the tail feathers may be pulled for sale as soon as the moulting

PREPARING LAND FOR WHEAT.

After plowing thoroughly it is very should be reasonably solid. The kind it in as perfect a condition as may be, of implement needed to properly fit the soil for the seed must be largely deter—

Scattered here and there over the hillsoil for the seed must be largely determined by the character of the soil and its conditions. When early, and it is in a proper state, a good smoothing harrow is all that will be needed to properly fine it. Afterwards, however, before the plowing can be done the soil gets hard and may break up in hard lumps, and the drag may be used to properly level and fine. Again, hard, beating rains after plowing will often run the soil together, and the hot sun will cause it to bake, and in this condition, in the majority of cases, it he heat to use the disc.

and economically. With nearly all varieties of seeds, the more thorough the preparation of the soil, the better and theirtier the germination of the seed, and the better the start to grow of the sharts. Projects France. plants .- Prairie Farmer.

If you want the cows to yield perfect flavored milk do not let them eat leeks, fungus growths, or any noxious vegeta-tions. This implies that you must have a clean pasture, which should be a part and parcel of every dairy farm.

Some cows develop a morbid appetite, generally those that are ill fed, and they will eat with avidity refress and feel.

will eat with avidity refuse and foul growths that have a most deleterious effect on the quality of the milk. We have known cows to give tainted milk day after day of so rank a character that aeration had but little effect upon the odor, and the butter made therefrom was practically uneatable. Continued investigation for a long time failed to reveal the cause, until it was at last discovered that some of the cows had been cetting poisonous verieties of mush. eating poisonous varieties of mush-rooms, commonly known as "toad stools," which grew abundantly about some old decayed stumps in the pasture.

As soon as the cause was removed the milk resumed its normal character.

It amounts to one and the same thing to give unhealthy food to milch cows, or to place it in a modified form on your table for your family's use. Bad food given to a cow in milk will surely im press its bad character upon her lacteal secretion. Damaged food turned into beef may not be so quickly and thor-oughly transmitted to the human stomach as in the case of milk, for the tissues gives time for considerable of de- fruit tree. matter to be eliminated by processes of nature before the meat becomes human food.

With milk the case is practically of aeration of the fluid cannot expel disease germs and microbes absorbed from an unhealthy appetite. Prevention is the ly cure for bad flavor and worse re-its, in milk affected in the way described .- American Dairyman.

FIGHTING NOXIOUS INSECTS.

Time has come for an active discussion of the means for preventing the great increase in number and varieties of pernicious insects. These have become an intolerable burden upon farmers, and the losses by them far surpass the total of those which have been suffered by animal diseases. And yet there has been for years a special department of the Agricultural Bureau for the suppression of diseases among animals. Laws have been enacted in all the States for the protection of live stock from disease that a better price will be obtained. spread by careless persons.

But nothing has been done in regard to the spread of noxious insects from farm to farm in the manner of a pesti-lence, and encouraged by thoughtless and careless neighbors, who breed myriads of the pests in their fields or rdens, and permit them to scatter road without compunction. The injury done is enormous, and unless some effective remedy is applied very soon the burden will become too heavy to be

be seen leaving the early potato fields where the crop has been gathered and swarming over the roads and fences to the fields which have been cleared already of repeated swarms of the pests at large expense. And now the stock is

renewed by persons who have themselves taken but very inadequate pains to de-stroy the insects on their own fields and now are stocking fields of their neigh-bors. This is a crime, and with other related offenses calls for effective remedy

related offenses calls for effective remedy by law.

There is a certain remedy for these pests and a cheap one. This is spraying the plants and trees with well known preparations which kill the insects. It has been proved effective, and the use of it should be enforced by law. A begin-ning has been made in the State of New York, where penalties are provided for York, where penalties are provided for neglect to destroy the fungus which pro-duces the black knot in cherry and plum trees, by no means nearly so costly a pest as many others that might be men-tioned. What is most needed, however, is the public sentiment which would in-duce all concerned to take the necessary measures to keep their own premis free from pests of all kinds, and wh this is once aroused effectively there will be an end of the trouble.—New York Times.

SAVING MANURE.

Manure lies at the root of successful husbandry in all of the older States. The virgin prairie soils of the green West are fast becoming impoverished, under the influence of remorseless cropping, unattended by any adequate return of fertility. Therefore it is merely a question of time when the Western farmer is destined to find himself in the same straits, regarding the use of manimportant to have land intended to be sown to fall wheat that it be prepared in as good condition as possible. The soil to the depth of three or four inches should be in fine tilth as a seed bed for the wheat, and underneath this the bed should be research; selid. The kind the same self-underneath the bed should be research; selid. The kind the same self-underneath the bed should be research; selid to the successful, make all the manure possible from his domestic animals, and preserve the successful the same self-underneath the same self-underneath the same self-underneath the same self-underneath the same straits, regarding the use of manure, as his Eastern contemporary. Large crops everywhere require liberal fertilization.

jority of cases, it be best to use the disc harrow. What will be best at one time or in one kind of soil will not be the most economical under other conditions and.

The sites of these barns being usually In this reason, the character of the soil and the kind of work to be done must always be consideted. The one important item is to be sure of working enough, and then to use the implement that will do the work most therewell. and more soluable portions of the manure (which, from the very reason of their solubility, are most valuable) are soonest wasted by leaching. Manure managed in the above manner loses at one-half its value. Now, with very little labor and expense, all this waste may be avoided. First, remove the soil to the depth of two feet from the entire surface, which the bottom of the manure pile is to cover, replacing it with some good dry absorbent, which will catch and hold all the liquids. Next construct a lean-to roof against the barn, sufficiently high and large enough to protect the manure. Any rough or second-hand boards are good enough for the purpose. These may be covered with cheap shingles, tin or anything water proof. The thin sheet iron, such as is used in making caustic soda casks, makes a tight and durable roof, and can usually be bought of soap manufacturers for a song. The manure, even when kept out of doors, may be kept practically without loss. Matters will be greatly facilitated if cows are always furnished with bedding sufficient to absorb the valuable materials in the urine.

> -American Agriculturist. PARM AND GARDEN NOTES. It is better to prune in the fall than in

sorb the valuable materials in the urine.

the spring.

Pears should never be allowed to beble on the trees.

There is no need of sending select fruit to market if it is not carefully packed. The fowls kept for breeding should be the best of the whole flock, carefully

It will never do any harm to cut off the dead wood or a crossing limb of a

After pear trees have arrived at the bearing age, there should be but very little trimming done.

Hay and fruit cannot be very well grown on the same land, and especially is this true in the case with apples.

It is better to prevent the growth that you do not want than it is to wait until the wood is made and then cut it off.

Cochins, Brahmas, Wyandottes, Leghorns and Dominiques all have yellow legs, which is an advantage in a market fowl.

Late hatched pullets should be pushed to maturity. Unless well matured before cold weather pullets will not lay until spring.

Turkeys are in their glory now, and they secure plenty of insects while loraging. The farmer cannot realize the good they do in this way.

It very frequently happens that eggs are soiled when collected. Wash them before marketing, and the chances are

Good butter will always bring a good price. If farmers would only think of quality instead of quantity, they would be able to make more profit from the

After the moulting season begins prices are generally low, for the reason that the hens quit laying and are sent to market on this account. Often by waiting until the rush is over better prices may be realized.

The cultivation of a crop of beets Just how the striped potato beetle may not difficult after the plants get a good seen leaving the early potato fields start. The most critical period is when HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

AN EGG CABINET.

The egg cabinet is a novelty in the house furnishing line. In order to have fresh eggs the greatest care must be exercised in keeping them in such a way that plenty of air circulates about them, at the white invention scene to fill ercised in keeping them in such a way that plenty of air circulates about them, and the cabinet in question seems to fill the bill to a nicety. It is made of wood, the front, the back and sides consisting of smail round sticks set an inch apart so as to give a perfect and thorough circulation of air on all sides. The interior is fitted with trays, pierced with round holes, into which the eggs fit securely. The top of the cabinet is fitted up with a beaded edge and ornamental centre piece, and, with the other portions painted and striped in various designs, proves not only useful, but rather ornamentsl.—New York World.

DIGESTIBILITY OF FISH.

The red blooded fish, such, for instance, as salmon, herring and mackerel, are highly nutritious but not easily digosted, partly because of the amount of fat distributed through the flesh. White fish, such as cod, haddock, turbot, halibut, and flounder, contain comparatively little fat, and that mostly in the liver. They are easy of digestion

the liver. They are easy of digestion and possess a delicate flavor. When in on and just from their native elemen they are delicious and make excellent food for the sick on account of this ease

When Fish Are in Season—Cod, all the When Fish Are in Season—Cod, all the year; haddock, all the year; cusk, winter; halbut, all the year; flounders, all the year; salmon, May to September; shad, spring; bluefish, June to October; whitefish, winter; swordfish, July to September; smelts, September to March; perch, spring and summer; mackerel, April to October; oysters, September to May; clams, all the year.

How to Broil Fish—Small fish such as perch and scrod (young cod) are excel-

perch and scrod (young cod) are excel-lent broiled. After the fish is cleaned, washed and wiped, split it lengthwise if it is thick, sprinkle on salt and pep-per, squeeze over it some drops of lemon juice, dip it in melted butter and broil over clear coals, quickly at first and then very slowly, allowing ten minutes for each inch of thickness. Serve with but-

To Make Butter Cream—Cream some To Make Butter Cream—Cream some butter in a bowl, season it with salt, cayenne, lemon juice and vinegar. A teasponful of butter is enough for an ordinary small fish such as a perch, and to season it a speck of cayenne, a speck of salt and half a teaspoonful each of vinegar and lemon juice will be good proportions. Spread it on the fish to melt and run over it or serve separately melt and run over it or serve separately in a little ball on a glass butter plate. A nice addition to the butter is a little finely minced parsley or chopped pickles, such as cucumbers or olives, or the three mixed if they are at hand.

Creamed Fish—To make creamed fish, any white fish which flakes easily may be used. Cusk, cod and haddock are especially recommended. Cook the fish fifteen or twenty minutes by gentle boil-ing, then remove the flesh carefully from the bones, letting it separate lightly into flakes; season with pepper and salt and a few drops of lemon juice. For every pint of prepared fish make a rich cream sauce with four tablespoons of butter, two of flour and a pint of rich milk in which a small slice of onion has been boiled. Pour it over the seasoned fish, rolling all together gently, so that the flakes may not be broken. Arrange on a platter, sprinkle the top with buttered crumbs and bake in a hot oven twenty or thirty minutes. A speck of cayenne is a good addition to make to the sauce. This is a delicious and wholesome way of cooking fish for the sick. The butter is so thoroughly incorporated with the flour of the sauce that it becomes one of the few very easily digested forms of cooked fat .- Chicago News.

Rice Cakes—To one teacup of soft-boiled rice add a pinch of salt, the yolk of an egg, two tablespoons of flour, and enough sweet cream or milk to make it the consistency of sponge cake; when ready for the oven stir in the well-beaten white of one egg. Bake in muffin rings

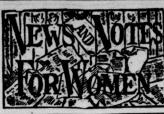
Balloon Muffins-Take one pint of flour, half a pint of water and half a pint of milk; beat thoroughly with an eggbeater; have gem irons hot, grease and fill them two thirds full. Bake in a quick oven twenty minutes, or until light and

browned. Use no salt or baking powder. Ham Omelet-Boat half a dozen eggs separately, very light. Have ready a spider with three tablespoons of hot butter and then pour in the eggs. Let them brown on the bottom and on top, then spread over it a cup of finely chopped ham; fold the omelet over, take up and

serve immediately. Canned Peaches—Make a syrup of one quart of water and one pound of granulated sugar, skim. Pare and halve enough peaches for one can, dropping each half at once into cold water to prevent discoloration. Drain the peaches, drop them into the syrup and boil slowly till they can be easily pierced with a silver fork. Lift each piece carefully and put in the can, then fill it residue in the can, then fill it quickly with the hot syrup and seal. Enough peaches can be prepared and dropped into water for a second can while those for the first one are cooking.

Delicious Peach Pudding-Fill a pudding dish with whole peeled peaches and pour over them two cups of water. Cover closely and bake until the peaches are tender, after which drain the juice from them and let stand until the juice from them and to be accorded to the juice one pint of cool. Add to the juice one pint of sweet milk, four well-beaten eggs, a sweet milk, four with one teaspoonful small cup of flour with one teaspoonful of baking powder sifted into it, one cup of sugar, one tablespoonful of melted butter and a little salt. Beat well for three or four minutes, then pour over the peaches. Bake until a rich brown and serve with cream.

Baked Apple Dumpling—Pare and chop very fine half a dozen nice, large acid apples. Mix with this one and a half cups of sugar. Make a nice pastry, to which if there be added a small pinch of soda it will be much better for the dumpling; roll this quite thin and cut in four-inch squares; fill these with the chopped apples and sugar; close and stand in a baking bowl which holds about a gallon. Add a half teacup of butter; fill the bowl to the brim with boiling water, pouring it in carefully. Set in a hot oven and allow them to bake half an hour. When removed from the oven add two teaspoonfuls of vanilla. These are delicious, eaten hot or cold. More sugar may be added if desired.



Round waists are much worn, Velvet dresses are in fashion now. Sleeves are larger and fuller than ever. The craze for short hair has spent it-

Green is to be more fashionable than

There are 300,000 women engaged in industrial pursuits in Ma machusett

The very latest trains for elegant even-ing wear are square-cut and not pointed. Miss Lawson, a young sculptor of Cincinnati, Ohio, has sold her statue, "The Mermaid," for \$6000.

It is estimated that there is a daily display of \$5,000,000 worth of diamonds at Saratoga during the season. Lady Ponsonby may be said to be the

most interesting and clever woman con-nected with Queen Victoria's court. London furriers announce the furs for the coming season to be unplucked otter, the three kinds of fox, sealskin, and

Russian sable. The new imperial crown of Queen Victoria has its entire surface completely covered with jewels, several of which are famous in history.

A bed quilt with 3000 pieces in it, and upon which a Coopersburg (Penn.) woman had labored for years, was sold

at her death for \$125. Coat basques cut off at the waist and prolonged in coat tails at the back are being made up in heavy and serviceable

material for street wear. Would you have dark lashes and brows and yet keep all pasty cosmetics at arm's length? Try walnut juice, applying it with a fine camel's hair brush.

It is said that Queen Victoria cherishes a large number of dolls, chiefly wooden and of Dutch make, which she herself dressed when she was a girl.

Olive Thorne Miller, the authoress, knows as much about ornithology as a professor. She devotes six months of every year to the study of birds and bird

Mrs. Julia Stark Evans, of Hampton, Iowa, though the wife of an active law-yer and the mother of five children, is studying for graduation at the State

The waists of some of the new dresses seem to be made entirely of trimming. They are piecemeals of garniture, and many of them are quite too fussy and patchy to be either pretty are becoming.

It is said by those in authority that the fashionable coat of the future will be the long redingote, cut double breasted, with wide Directoire reveres, big buttons, and a double or triple

Much of the money which Mrs. Custer, widow of the General, realized by her seventy-two readings last winter has gone toward educating a young girl whose father died on the same field with her husband.

One of the old insurance companies in One of the old insurance companies in Philadelphia makes a specialty of insur-ing women's lives on several plans, and has women physicians, Drs. Anna Broomall and Clara Marshall, to act as women examiners.

Women with oval faces, and, unfortunately, many with less classical contour, have adopted the fashion of rolling the hair close to the head and twisting s ribbon in and out of the coils to tie in two pointed ends on top.

The pretty fashion of flower-hung necklaces which has been carried out with enamelled blossoms hung on a slender gold chain, is gorgeously reproduced now by Parisian jewelers in diamonds and precious stones.

Mrs. L. L. Polk, widow of the late tinues the publication of the Progressive Farmer at Raleigh, N. C., in her own name. The Farmer is published in the interests of the People's Party.

Emilia Bazan, the Spanish authoress. runs a monthly review to which she is the only contributer. Each edition contains a disquisition on the principal topics of the day, a review of the most notable books of the month, and a story

The bell-skirt remains, but it is short, just clearing the ground, and is either plain or trimmed, according to taste. But however plain the skirt may be, the waist fully makes up for any lack of garniture on the lower portion of the

In one consignment recently a feather dealer in London received 6000 birds of paradise, 360,000 birds of various kinds from the East Indies, and 400,000 humming birds. In three months another dealer imported 356,398 birds from the East Indies.

The accordion-plaited blouse is a new The according platted blouse is a new and popular factor in the field. There is no lining except in the little round yoke, from which the platted funess falls longer than the waist line, and is caught up beneath a folded belt finished with a rosette on one side.

A pretty and popular way of making up China silks in Pompadour patterns is in Louis Quinze style, with a long, slen-der coat back and full blouse front that reaches just below the waist line, where the folds are held by a girdle or soft sash run through a pointed buckle.

The jingling, nerve destroying chate-laine is to be worn again this year. Quite alite medicine case or surgeon's equip-ment is now appended to the silver or gold bow. There is a book, whose leaves are of court plaster, a silver flask of salts, a tiny cruet and a scissors, knife and andum book!

Miss Zelia Nuttall, of San Francisco Cal., is making a mark as an anthropologist. Just now she is in Dresden, Germany, where she has a fine collection of books on Mexico. Her apartments are furnished and decorated in Mexican style, and she is wonderfully well informed in Aztec history and arts.

Eminent specialists are declaring that insanity, diseases of the eyes and nervous prostration are largely traceable to the tight-fitting narrow-toed shoes now so fashionable. There are certain nerve-in the feet which seem to be abnormally sensitive to the pressure of narrow shoe and untold suffering results from wear

Piano Tuners are All Nerves.

The plane tuner who is a man has t learned from books. He has grown not learned from books. He has grown up with the piano as a boy in the factory and knows it at every stage. His ear is attuned to those fine differences that are essential to the best of sort of piano tunning, and his appreciation of them is almost like an instinct. To catch these he is always on the alert. Every sound detracts him, a child's cry, a bird's chirp. The constant wear and tear engenders nervous irritability; he becomes a bundle of nerves, and the distance from thence to crankiness is not tance from thence to crankiness is not far. It is this strain on the nerves, rather that the muscular strength required. that makes piano tuning a discouraging occupation for women. The muscular strength required in holding up the strings is considerable, but women could stand it much better. Another obstacle to women's success as piano tuners is that they are not mechanics. A man tuning a piano is expected to remedy the creaking pedal and anything else amiss that can be done without sending it to the shop. This his previous experience enables him to do. Altogether it seems that women piano tuners could hardly compete with men, but in remote places might find their ervices valuable.—New York Sun.

To Press Ferns.

To Press Ferns.

Place the fronds to be pressed smoothly, one by one, in the layers of newspaper, putting at least three thicknesses of paper between the fronds. Arrange the latter with their points all the same way, for the pressure will sometimes leave the dent of the thicker part of the stack of one fern across the delicate tip of another. Ferns with especially coarse stems should be pressed in a pile by themselves for the same reasor. The book covers or boards, with the pile of fern filled papers into them, should be fern filled papers into them, should be placed under a heavy weight; the next day the ferns should be taken out, one day the ferns should be taken out, one by one, and placed in fresh papers with the same care as before. The papers first used can be spread to dry, and again used for the next day's change. It will not be necessary then to change again for three or four days, and after that the man rest undistingted for that they may rest undisturbed for a week, or, still better, for two weeks. When taken out they should be kept in a flat pile till wanted for use, to prevent them from curling up.—Good House-kernise. keeping.

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"Four railroads, one a belt line, and two fuel,
oil pipe-lines are sure to make a big city here."
said Jay A. Dwiggins & Co., of Chicago, when
they founded Griffith. They were right. Four
factories located at once, new houses and stores
are going up daily,—Chicago News.

Over two million postal cards are necessary to meet the daily demand in this

Mrs. Jones to Mrs. B own.

Mrs. J—"I wonder why, when Croup, Whooping Cough and Diphtheria were epidemic, your children alone escaped an attack." Or. Hoxsie's Mrs. B—"The rea-on is plain. Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure was used at the avpearance of the first symptom. It is a wonderful preventive. We got our druggist to send for it. It is only 50c."

The average daily earnings of a railroad locomotive are said to be about \$100.



No Wonder People Speak Well of HOOD'S. "For a long time I was troubled with weak stomach, In-

with weak stomach, Indigestion and Dyspepsia. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilia and have not felt so well all hood's Sarsaparilia with very ploasing results. Hood's Sarsaparilia, bon't see how they can help that Barsaparilia, Don't see how they can help that Barsaparilia. t." R. J. BRUNDAGE, Norwalk, Ct. N.B.—Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and officiently on the liver and bowels.

German Syrup',
William McKeekan, Druggist at
Bloomingdale, Mich. "I have had
the Asthma badly ever since I came
out of the army and though I have

been in the drug business for fifteen years, and have tried nearly everything on the market, nothing has given me the slightest relief until a few morths are when I and schee's German Syrup. I am now glad to acknowledge the great good it has done me. I am greatly relieved during the day and at night go to sleep without the least trouble."

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DYSPEPSIA.

DR. RADWAT'S PILLS are a cure for this complaint. They restore strength to the stomach and snable it to perform its functions. The symptoms of the system to contract diseases. Take the medicine according to the directions and observe what we say in "False and True "respecting diet."

False Observe the following symptoms resulting from disease of the symptomic of the stomach, nauses, heartburn, diagness of considerable of the stomach, sour cructation, sinking or fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sonsation when in a lying posture, disease of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the bead, deficiency of perspiration, chest, limbs and sudden flashes of heat, burning in the flesh.

is a scientifically prepared Liniment and harmless; every ingredient is of recognized value and in constant use by the medical profession. It shortens Labor, Lessens Pain, Diminishes Danger to life of Mother and Child. Book "To Mothers" mailed free, containing valuable information and voluntary testimonials.

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Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute

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value for prices asked, as
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\$3 Hand-Sewed, \$2.50, \$2 and \$1.75

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Shoes for Misses are made of the best Domeston of the Call, as desired. They are very stylish, com-

gola or fine Call, as desired. They are very stylish, comfortable and durable. The \$3 shoe equals custom made shoes costing from \$4\$ to \$6. Ladies who wish to economize in their footwear are finding this out.

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