

sidered, are those one year old—fowls that were hatched the previous season in

the next year, and to kill the old stock regularly every fall before moulting or as soon as they cease to lay.

Among our foremost breeders the mating of vigorous twelve months' old pullets to a good cock in his full second year has given as good chicks on the average as the mating of two-year-old hens to a young cock. One thing that may be depended on as a rule, the most reliable breeding birds that can be mated together as to age are those of one sex

together as to age are those of one sex or the other that are a year the oldest.

It is only through repeated experiments that the breeder can be able to select the

best pointed and finest specimens for mating, and when this is accomplished

CORN AND MILLET COMPARED. Experiments have been made at the Massachusetts Hatch Station for the pur-

pose of comparing corn and millet as grain crops on the basis of the yield. Further experiments are in progress to compare meal from millet seed and from

For the present it is simply desired to call attention to the fact that the millet

weighing 47 pounds to the bushel, while the corn gave 30.8 bushels of shell grain. The millet straw weighed 2.191 pounds;

the corn stover (by no means as dry), 2.100 pounds. The millet straw, chopped, crushed, moistened and sprinkled with meal is readily eaten by both horses and cattle, but it does not appear to be equal to the corn stover in feeding value.

The millet seed, as shown by the re-suits of foreign analysis, appears to re-

suits of foreign analysis, appears to re-semble oats very closely in composition. So far as they have had experience in feeding it at the station, the meal from it appears to equal corn meal in feeding value for milk production. The fertil-izers were the same for the two crops, but the labor cost considerably more for

but the labor cost considerably more lor-the millet than for the corn. The crop, however, was cultivated in drifts and hand heed and weeded, while in ordin-ary farm practice it would be possible to secure good crops by sowing broadcast without cultivation and thus bring the

labor cost per acre as low as for corn.
It does not thresh easily by hand, but on
a large scale the work could doubtless be
done by machine at a much lower cost.
The seed was sown in drills fourteen

inches apart, at the rate of about two quarts per acre. It was planted May 14, cut and stacked September 18, and threshed October 5 and 7:—New York

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

A squealing pig gives no profit to its

Start the hog on milk, grow it on grass and finish it on grain.

Get-a supply of sand and small gravel before the pit freezes up—better get it

Road dust makes a better dust bath than ashes. Have you a supply housed for winter?

If you want plenty of lard feed your

pigs on corn; if you desire meat and growth feed other food.

It is stated that in a well-bred hog

gain of from ten to eleven pounds can be

Fowls roosting in trees had better be brought down from their high position and given a place with those that roost

If eggs are your principal object, use Leghorns to improve your stock. But for both eggs and for market fowls, we think nothing can excel Plymouth

Basswood honey is very desirable.
The trees, five or six feet high, may be obtained reasonably from the nurserymen, and will begin to bloom in about

One of the first inducements for keep

There may be no warmth in a coat of

whitewash, but a hen house with a south window and well whitened walls will be

more cheerful and seem warmer than a dark and dingy one. Light is warmth.

Competition in the bee business need

salable at a remunerative price, and even the pleasure of having it for the table will pay for the trouble and time needed

Do not forget the heas when you are

Do not lorget the heas when you are harvesting the cabbage crop. Bury some of the loose headed ones, that you are throwing one side, for their special bene-fit. They will take care of them, stump and all, next winter.

If you have a goodly stock of fowls de not make a special effort to feed all the small potatoes to the hogs. Boiled mashed and mixed with shorts or oat

meal, they make a most excellent break tast for fowls in winter if fed warm,

made from a bushel of corn.

Clean up for winter.

to-day.

upon by the strong.

four years.

they are able to do it.

has enormous cropping capacity. gave to the half acre 37.2 bushels of s

as food for milch cows.

the most satisfactory results will erally follow.—Connecticut Farmer.

BANKING UP TREES

In raising the level of ground by filling, the question often arises whether trees which are thus covered to a considerable height around the trunk will be killed or not. The Country Gentleman says that trees which have green and tender bark may be killed by banking up the earth around them, if the soil is of such a character as to hold water for some time wherever it is drenched by rains; but older trees, with stiff and dry and thick bark, and with the soil about them sufficiently dry and porous to allow the water to drain away soon, will not be injured. Trees which have a coarse-furrowed bark will favor this drainage better than those with smooth bark.

Two-YEAR-OLD HENS FOR BREEDERS.

There is no doubt but two-year-old hens are preferable to yearling pullets for breeding purposes, as the eggs of the hens are larger. The chicks coming from hens' eggs are likely to be stronger and more apt to live. But hens two or three years old will not lay so great a number of eggs as will pullets in the first welve months after they commence to lay. If, however, one has a choice lot of well developed pullets and mated with a vigorous two-year-old cock, do not fear to set the eggs from them, but do not use the earliest litters, as they are not likely to give you as strong chicks at the later ones.

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The farmer who has good dairy cows and the modern improved dairy appliances makes the glit edge butter that private customers like to pay fancy priess for. The factory takes milk or cream from large herds of cows milked for. The factory takes milk or cream from large herds of cows milked in filthy stables, and it is impossible to make gilt edge butter from such cream. The improved appliances had dairying pleasant and profitable. The cower for churning is furnished by a the milk is The improved appliances make home good big calf or steam. The milk is cooled and the cream may be separated as fast as milked and the sweet milk better utilized. With all these adbetter utilized. With all these advantages where the cleanliness is known to be satisfactory with ice or running water in the dairy, the farm dairy with new methods can make better butter of new methods can make better butter of finer flavor than the creamery. The butter is put in neat, attractive packages, wrapped in specially prepared paper, in-stead of white rags that may have served for other purposes, like the famous little English cheese that was discovered to be nand soon ceased .- Western Live Stock

VALUE OF APPLE POMACE.

The value of apple pomace for feeding cattle is such that it should not be wasted attle is such that it should not be wasted as it has been. It is easily kept sweet by packing it down solidly in barrels or boxes, and it is eaten with avidity by all the animals of the farm. Cows especially desire it and it is good for them. The horses like it, and sheep, pigs, and poultry are glad to get it. It is an aid to digestion, and, while it may not contain any great amount of nutriment. contain any great amount of nutriment, it is as agreeable to the live stock, although "fattening food."

We do not eat apples for the nutriment they contain, and we may not justly object to the pomace that it is not fattening to the animals. They like it, and if it does no special good it does no learn. But it does now a good if only harm. But it does some good, if only harm. But it does some good, if only indirectly, for when cows are fed a peck of it, with meal sprinkled on it, they will give more milk than if the meal is given without it. If there are apples to spare, they may be saved for the cows with advantage, and a peck given daily, sliced and with a little meal added, or alone, will return a profit in the milk and butter.—New York Times.

# CHARACTERISTICS OF SHEEP.

Individuality in sheep is very distinctly marked. There are good ones and bad ones, quiet ones, and nervous, fidgety ones, some that are always at the front, and others that are always at the hind end of the flock tagging along. There are family traits of individual merit and By keeping a flock register it was found there were ewes that never raised their lambs with any uniformity, if not from one cause, then another was sure to take them off. Another family were apt to bring thin, weak lambs, but they were always willing to live, and some attention would bring to healthy, vigorous sheephood. Still another fam-ily would bring great big, lusty-looking lambs that seemed born to die, and disappoint all reasonable expectations.

Twins are characteristic of some fam-There is also family resemblances by which an expert shephard may readily dentify families and members of families. Colonel Mark Cockrell, of Tenuessee, one of the most careful shephards, could pick up an abandoned lamb and identify its mother by the lamb.

dentify its mother by the lamb.

Some sheep are strong in their likes and dislikes, and will often display a good deal of cunning to carry a point. Some are voracious eaters, and others just the oppoiste. The individual characteristic incidental with breeds and varieties is often very distinctly marked.

These characteristics are very interesting These characteristics are very interesting to the student, and highly important to cultivator of sheep.—American Farmer.

# THE CREAM GATHERER.

A most important man in a cream-A most important man in a cream-collecting creamery is the driver, says the American Creamery. He must be a man of tact, intelligence and fidelity; upon his judgment often depends the success of the business. He must be a neat man, not one of those animated patches of grease and filth, but a man who takes pride in keeping his cans bright and his wagon clean. He must far have a nose for good cream, be able to tell instantly the presence of taint, and be backed with strict orders to refuse grapes by cutting the skins and sucking be backed with strict orders to refuse grapes by cutting the skins and sucking everything "off flavor." Such a man is out the juice. It is not probable that worth good wages and can earn them. Never trust a boy to gather cream. If we succeed in getting the cream prop-erly raised we want it well care 1 for in

transit to the creamery, and not jounced at breakneck speed over rough roads.

Cans are vastly preferable to tanks for transporting cream. Each can should be gradually filled from the start, although many drivers fill one can at a time, and in hot weather bring three or four cans of half churned cream to be mixed up with the balance in the vat. One creamery expert has recommended putting a pound of salt in the bottom of each can when starting out in the morning. After commencing to fill the cans stir the cream until the salt is dissolved -salt is a refrigerine, and cream will keep in better shape if so treated. A blanket should be carried in hot eather and kept spread over the cans bisten it often and let the heat of the sun work upon that rather than upon the FROM TEXASTO THE TABLE

HOW THE LONG-HORNED STEER JOURNEY TO LONDON.

and at the End People in Pioca-dilly Feeds on Him.

AN one conceive of a more marked evidence of human progress than this—that cattle born in Texas and herded mostly by Mexicans are slaughtered in Liverpool and served at the restaurants and hotels of London "down Piccadilly way" as the "roast beef of old England." The fact that this can be done is one of the the "roast beef of old England." The fact that this can be done is one of the wonders of a wonderful age—an age in which a country where the wheat crop fails can get its flour from any laud in the temperate or semi-tropical regions; an age in which the question of the fresh meat supply has been solved by the application of ammonia for freezing and steam for transportation; an age, in fact, of high pressure, rapid transit and electrical communication.

But although he can get his mutton, veal and steaks in frozen chuncks from

But although he can get his mutton, veal and steaks in frozen chuncks from the Antipodes at small cost, the wealthy Englishman rather fancies having cuts from animals killed within his immediate purview, and that is the reason why the Texas steer journeys in all his frisky and long-horned entity from the plains to Piccadilly. As a calf he faces the sun, feeds on the luscious grass and flees the norther. His horns grow, he defies the herder and enters into conspiracies for stampedes.

spiracies for stampedes. spiracies for stampedes.

But all the same, he doesn't know enough to avert the fate for which he was destined from youth up. Some fine day he and his fellows are coaxed along to a corral, then chased into a chute, next forced into cars, and the last and deadly journey has begun. The consignment reaches New York or Boston, as the case may be and the prisoners as the case may be, and the prisoners who have lived the free life of the prairies get a taste of fresh air during the transfer from the cars to the steamer. The fever of confinement is in their blood, the terror of crowds and

in their blood, the terror of crowds and strange noises crazes their brains, and for these reasons some break loose and tear about the streets, scattering crowds and precipitating their own destruction.

Years ago the cath were transferred to vessels by means of lighters and hauled up the ship's side in slings. In these days of rush and hurry the method has been improved on and the beasts are has been improved on and the beasts are run into an entrance at the steamer's side through a chute of the same style as that used at corrais and by the railroads.

Once aboard they are packed together in compartments almost as close as sardines, and during the voyage depend upon the "cattle boss" and his assistants for food, drink and indeed for life. The boss gets from \$50 to \$100 per trip and the hands are given their passage across to England and back and all the way from one to twenty dollars in money. They have a week ashore and nothing to do on the return voyage.

It is in the care of the cattle that certain abuses have developed which are just now attracting attention in England, where buyers like to have their beef prime and of the first quality. A protest, put in shape some time ago by Mr. Plimsoll, indicates in few words just what is thought objectionable. Said the well-known member of Parliament when in New York:

"People who have not seen the sufferings of the poor brutes cannot tell what agonies they endure. They are packed in the hold, between decks and on deck. Sometimes the steamers are loaded down so heavily that in port the vessels sway. Think of the torture of the poor brutes in the storm, with seas breaking over them, knocking them together and sometimes sweeping them overboard. Why, men have told me that overboard. Why, men have told me that they have seen cattle jammed so violently against the bulwark of a steamer in a gale that there legs were ground off, while other wretched brutes were trampled to a jelly on the deck. Sometimes they are crowded together so trampled to a jelly on the deck. Some-times they are crowded together so tightly that cattle lying down would be trampled to death and to prevent this fires are lighted under the cattle, or paraffine put in their cars. It was any-thing to keep them on their feet, any-thing to save their flesh. This is horri-ble and inhuman. It would be humane, and perhaps would pay better in the end, to transport the beef than the live

To this a "hand" has recently added his testimony regarding life on a cattle ship. After the load had been made up and the voyage had begun, the boss and nearly all the helpers got drunk and didn't regain their senses for nearly

thirty-six hours. Says the narrator:
"The cattle had not been fed or wa tered since they were put on shipboard. The boss had become sober enough to realize his negligence, but was still drunk enough to want to make reparadrunk enough to want to make reparation. We were short of hands, only one
having been sent to every forty cattle.
It took us nearly two hours to give the
cattle hay, and it took me about three
hours more to pick the splinters and
thisties out of my hands. The next
morning the boss had us up at four to
water and feed the cattle. The watering came first. Condensed water is
used. Pipes connected with the condenser ran to all parts of the ship, excent ing came first. Condensed water is used. Pipes connected with the condenser ran to all parts of the ship, except to points where it was needed. So far as convenience is concerned, it would have been just as well to leave the water at the donkey engine as to draw it off into barrels and be obliged to pack it from them.

it from them.
"My clothing was dripping wet, and
"My clothing was dripping exercise, I notwithstanding the severe exercise, I was thorougaly chilled. It took us three solid hours to water. Then we had a half an hour to sit by the fiddler three solid hours to water. Then we had a half an hour to sit by the fiddler to dry ourselves. After breakfast came the haying, and after the haying we had to fill the barrels with water. That took us till 11. From 11 until 2 we had nothing to do but lie in the sun. At 2 we began to get the hay up out of the hold, and after it was up to feed the cattle and weep up the alleys. By the time that was done it was 6 o'clock. At 6 came what may, for the sake of courtesy, be called supper. After supper two men went on to watch for the night. The others went to bed or sat around the fiddler and told lies, but they had to be up by 4 in the morning."

And so for fifteen days—'13 average length of a voyage. When the cattle reach the Liverpool yards they enjoy a brief space of luxury before they go to the slaughter. They rest, eat and drink to their hearts' content for from three days to a week. Then the ax knooks out their life and the purpose of their existence has been accomplished,

They have been born, have roamed the wide plains, have traversed a continent and crossed an ocean that the roast beef of England shall not perisb rom the New York Advertiser.

Love cannot be made to order. The greatest man may be the mean Hope is the yeast in the bread of

An interrupted influence is as good as

Don't try to please everybody except When the skies are blue nobody else

Love lessens woman's delicacy and increases man's.

Courtship is to matrimony what pie is Fearlessness springs from ignorance

s often as fear

Only the highest and noblest love is without real trickery.

A dropped stitch is not always recovered in the next round.

No man was ever saved for what he had done inside of a church. When unexpected pleasures disappoint us we are none the less serene.

More men fail by trying to do too much than by doing too little.

Sacred to the loving heart is the form that has said to it, "I am thine." The love which is long overlooked

eldom, if ever, becomes a reciprocating love. The man who refuses to pay his just debts is too cowardly to steal in any

other way. The fair one believes the flatterer, whom she sets down as a consummate flatterer of all others.

The conjunction of the upper planets is more easily brought about than that of the upper class of lovers.

Before any mother, it is of itself an impossibility to introduce an edifying conversation with the daughter.

In consideration of la maladie de per-fection with which some souls are born fate sometimes in a softened mood grants one some perfect thing.

There is a fine point in the ethics of good breeding where attending to one's own business may pass the line of virtue and league itself with criminality.

#### A Great Map of the World ..

At the Geographical Congress in Berne a year ago Professor Penck proposed the publication of a map of the entire world on a uniform scale of one in 1,000,000, or about sixteen statute miles to the inch, the various Nations to take part in the the various Nations to take part in the production of the map. The proposition was favorably entertained, and a committee was appointed to take steps for its realization. The geographers of various Nations, on the whole, have received the idea with favor, and there seems to be no doubt that the map will be produced.

Each sheet of the map up to sixty de-

grees North latitude will embrace five degrees in each direction. The more Northern sheets will embrace ten degrees of longitude. The representation of the whole earth, including the sea, will rewhole earth, including the sea, will require 936 of these sheets, while the land alone may be shown on 769 sheets. It is proposed to give great attention to physical and political features. Dr. Ravenstein, the English map maker, says the rivers will be in blue and the hills in brown. Contour, lines will be drawn at rivers will be in blue and the hills in brown. Contour lines will be drawn at elevations of 100, 300, 500 and 1200 metres, and the areas enclosed by them are to be tinted. It is expected that sheets which deal with countries already topographically surveyed will be engraved on copper. The remaining sheets will probably be lithographed. The Greenwich meridian will be accepted for the entire map, and all altitudes are to the entire map, and all altitudes are to be marked in metres. The official spell-ing of all countries using the Latin alphabet is to be retained. Other alphabets are to be transliterated in accordance with a system to be agreed upon, while names in unwritten languages will be spelled phonetically. It is estimated that the cost of an edition of 1000 copies showing only the land surface, will be \$957,190, and as the sale of the first edition at two shillings a sheet would produce only \$478,595, the deficit would have to be made up by the Governments concerned or by liberal private patrons.

—New York Sun.

# Growth-Movements of Plants

Photography is marvellously widening ur field of vision. It has shown us millions of stars hitherto unknown, it has revealed astonishing details of animal locomotion and caught the rifle bullet in its flight, and it is now being made to record the movements of the growing parts of plants. Especially growing parts of plants. Especially curious are the results with certain climbers, such as the hop-convolvulus, ipomoea, etc. The young stems move in a succession of irregular circular or elliptical curves, which vary every moment, even in direction, and are due to irregular growth in different parts of ment, even in direction, and are due to irregular growth in different parts of the stem. During the sleep of plants movements do not cease, but consist of alternate upward and downward vibra-tions.—Trenton (N. J.) American.

Curious Material Used by Florists. Curious Material Used by Florists.

An uncommonly interesting and valuable material, familiar to the florist, though little known to others, is "raphia," a fibre made from the inner bark of a Japanese tree, and used in long platts like horschair, is a light brownish yellow in color, and when twisted makes a light, strong twine. Large quantities of raphia are imported for the use of florists and gardners. It is found cheaper than manufactured twine, and, by reason of its pliancy and softness, is more suitable to the use to softness, is more suitable to the use to which it is put.-Picayune,

# The Cherokee Strip.

I have just crossed the Cherokee Strip, writes a correspondent, and was sur-prised to find that it took the train over prised to find that it took the train over three hours to cross it. The general impression as to the Strip is that it is a narrow neck of land only a few miles across, reserved as a highway or outlet for the Cherokees. As a matter of fact, the Strip is eighty miles across, and is larger in area than some of the States of the Union. The eighty miles is covered with the best quality of fine blue grass and it is doubtful whether in the best parts of Texas it is to be duplicated.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The native countries of the tallest and the shortest people of Europe, the Nor-wegians and the Laps, adjoin each other.

How a Ship's Log is Kept.

How a Ship's Log is Kept,

How many landsmen know how a log book is written up? It seems just as complicated as double entry bookkeeping when one does not know, but after a little careful attention and study it's as easy to keep a log book as to eat hot gingerbread. There is a list of letters arranged and they look like so much Greek to the uneducated. The letter b, for instance, stands for blue sky, whether there be clear or hazy atmosphere, c indicates cloudy or detached opening clouds, d denotes drizzling rain, a small f fog, a capital F thick fog, g gloomy, dark weather, h hail, l lightning and m misty or hazy so as to interfere with the view.

when the whole sky is covered with one impenetrable cloud. Passing showers are noted by the letter p, and q indicates the weather to be squally. Continuous rain is indicated by an r, snow by an s, and thunder by a t. An ugly, threatening appearance in the weather calls for the letter u, and visibility of distant objects, whether the sky be cloudy or not, is represented by the letter v. A small wis wet dew. A full point or dot under w is wet dew. A full point or dot under any letter denotes an extraordinary de-

As an example of how the letters are used take q p d l t. This reads very hard squalls and showers of drizzle, achard squalls and showers of drizzle, ac-companied by lightning with very heavy thunder. Numerals denote the force of the wind. A cipher indicates calm, 1 light air, 2 light breeze, 3 gentle breeze, 4 moderate breeze, 5 fresh breeze, 6 strong breeze, 7 small gale, 8 fresh gale, 9 strong gale, 10 whole gale, 11 storm and 12 hurricane. This system of ab-breviation is generally adhered to on all breviation is generally adhered to on all merchant vessels.—Boston Budget.

#### Bound to Be Good.

Not long ago there lived in Pennsylvania an old lady who was celebrated for having a famous breed of turkeys.

On one occasion she sold one of these to a gentleman named Brown. When

cooked and served up at table it was found to be so tough as to be quite un-catable. Meeting the old woman a short time afterward Mr. Brown said to

her:
"What did you mean by selling your
turkey to me?"
"What was wrong about it?"
"What was wrong about it?"

tleman.
"No good? It was bound to be good. It won first prize for eleven years at cat-tle shows."--Boston Globe.

#### He Thought Out Loud.

The late Duke of Cambridge was in the habit of thinking out loud, so to speak, and there were times when his audible expression of opinions was at least inopportune. It is related of him by a London journal that during divine service, whenever the rector said, "Let us pray," His Royal Highness would answer in a voice audible throughout the church, "Aye, to be sure; why not?" Once at the opera, after the Duke had swept the house with his glasses, he called out in a tone that reached from pit to dome, "Why, I declare, there are not half a dozen pretty girls in the house — not half a dozen, not half a dozen."—Detroit Free Press.

# Lassoed Bruin in Bathing

The Hoquiam Washingtonian says that the steamer Elgar caught a bear in the lower Gray's Harbor the other aiternoon. A lasso was thrown over his head while swimming and he was soon subdued and brought to the boat, where his throat

Cheap fuel and low freights are the necessities of manufacturing. Two fuel-oil pipe lines, four railroads, one a complete belt line give Griffith these advantages and brought he four factories as soon as the town was laid ou by Jay A. Dwiggins & Co.—Chicago News.

The railways of the United Kingdon of Great Britain have 16,860 locomo

A CURE for nearly all of the common ills-what, doctors? Pshaw! Take Beecham's Pills. For sale by all drugists. 25 cents



Swellings In the neck, or Got tre, caused me terribi suffering, and I spent a enormous amount o money for medicines, in money for medicines, it vain. I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and in a few weeks I found the swelling very much reduced, and I could breath to the swelling very much reduced, and I could be set in the specific fare, which I had not done for sears. I continued with Hood's Sarsaparilla and an Permanentilla (sered.") Mrs. J. Bioriow, Fremont, Mich.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation

Ask your doctor what happens to cod-liver oil when it

gets inside of you. He will say it is shaken and broken up into tiny drops, becomes an emulsion: there are other changes, but this is the first.

He will tell you also that it is economy to take the oil broken up, as it is in Scott's Emulsion, rather than burden yourself with this work. You skip the taste too.

Let us send you an interesting book on CAREFUL LIV-ING; free.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 132 South 5th Avenue, New York. Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver eil—all druggists everywhere do. \$1.

# "August Flower"

"I have been afflicted with bilious-

"I have been afflicted with biliousness and constipation for fifteen years and first one and then another preparation was suggested to me and tried, but to no purpose. A friend recommended August Flower and words cannot describe the admiration in which I hold it. It has given me a new lease of life, which before was a burden. Its good qualities and wonderful merits should be made known to everyone suffering with dyspepsia and biliousness." JESSE BARKER, Printer, Humboldt, Kas.

Expert Egg Handlers.

In fall weather the commission dealers in large cities handle thousands of dozens of eggs. These large quantities are inspected by expert men, who pass the eggs under the tester; the condition of each egg is noted; and they are sorted into several classes, depending upon their condition. It is astonishing how enoughly the eyes of such experts be quickly the eyes of such experts be-come trained in detecting the quality of "hen fruit" without sampling it.—New

Drugged the Baby.

Mrs. A.—"That cough mixture I bought yes
erday for baby's cold made her vomit, and
hen made her so stupid I feared she had brain fever."
Mrs. B.—"My young friend, Dr. Hoxsie
Certain Croup Cure is the one and only coug
remedy for children. Your druggist can get
of any wholesale medicine house. 50c."

Old gold is to be the color of the Chicago University million-dollar-build-

Train Leaded With Stove Polish.

Last week Messrs. Morse Bros., proprietors of the well known Rising Sun Stove Polish. Hilled orders from the Stove Polish. Store Polish of the Store Polish. The Store Polish of the Store Polish. As such ear contained 40 gross, weighing 15 tons, the shipment to these two houses was 9230 gross, or 345 tons. The immense business done by this firm is a monument to the industry and high grade of goods for which they have carned a reputation at home and abroad.

promptly, but one should remember to use even the most perfect remedies only when needed. The best and most simple and gentle the California Fig Syrup Co.

E. A. Rood, Toledo, Ohio, says: Hall's Catarrh Cure cured my wife of catarrh fifteen years ago and she has had no return of it. It's a sure cure." Sold by Druggists, 75c. If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists seil at 25c. per bottle

# Solid Silver Watch

EASILY EARNED. Any one who sells 25 lbs. Tea, Baking Powder and Spices combined will receive a SOLID SILVER WATCH (any size preferred), stem wind and

perfect timekeeper and the perfect timekeeper and timekeeper an



Pain in the Back.

Kidney Complaint,

Urinary Troubles.

Stinging sensations when voiding, dister sure in the parts, urethral irritation, str

Disordered Liver, Bloat or dark circles under the eyes, tongue coated, constipation, yellowish eyeballs. fited, Druggista will refund you the price paid.

At Druggists, 50c. Size, \$1.00 Size,
Invalids' Guide to Health" free-Consultation free.

DR. KILMER & CO., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the

CHIACOBS OT

Cures Pain Promptly.

PURELY a vegetable compound, made entirely of roots and herbs gathered from the forests of Georgia, and has been used by millions of people with the best results. It

CURES

All manner of Blood diseases, from the

pestiferous little boil on your nose to the worst cases of inherited blood taint, such as Scrofula, Rheumatism,

SKIN-CANCER

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC Co., Atlanta, Ga.

REE Illustrated Publications,
WITH MAPS, describing
Minneeds, North Dakots, Montana,
Idabo, Washington and Oregon, the
FREE GOVERNMENT
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