

Is It "Coal Oil"?

The "average man" (and you will find him everywhere in the proportion of about ninety-nine to one) speaks of petroleum—refined—as "coal oil." This is done primarily because of the general impression that the oil comes from coal, and that coal is of vegetable origin. Geologists and scientists in general, however, take a different view of the matter. To them the oil is a relic of past geological ages, as well as of animals that lived when the earth was young. In referring to the genesis of "coal oil" they never think of it except as an animal oil. They argue that the great upheavals and downfalls of the earth's crust, which resulted in burying billions of tons of vegetable matter, which subsequently turned to coal, also covered millions of gigantic animals with hundreds and thousands of feet of sediment. This sedimentary deposit, in the ages which have elapsed since old nature was racked with those rock-rending convulsions which geologists are so fond of telling us about, have turned into great strata of sandstone, limestone, etc., the oil compressed from the great aggregation of animal remains settling in basins, to be tapped by the ingenious well-sinkers of the last half of the Nineteenth Century. Thus even past ages are made to contribute to the welfare and comfort of present generations.—St. Louis Republic.

Pork a Tit-bit for Alligators.

There is a large trade in alligators' teeth in the South, for they are treasured as mementoes by tourists. In Jacksonville, Fla., one may have them mounted with aluminum, gold or silver as vinaigrettes, and they are sometimes prettily marked and tinted. A good many bears' teeth are sold for those of alligators, but the difference between them is decided, those of the bear curving into a quarter circle, while those of the alligator are rounder and nearly straight. Apropos of both animals, there is nothing that gator likes better than fresh pork and he will toddle three miles from water for a Florida razorback. In cool weather he buries himself in mud and becomes dormant until it grows warm. Hunters still make a living by killing him for his hide and teeth. The killing of alligators from the decks of river steamers in Florida has been stopped by law.—Chicago Herald.

We eat too much and take too little out-door exercise. This is the fault of our modern civilization. It is claimed that Garfield's simple herb remedy, helps Nature to overcome these abuses.

FOR THROAT DISEASES AND COUGHS use Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES. Like all really good things, they are limited. The genuine are sold only in boxes.



Mr. Geo. W. Cook, of St. Johnsbury, Vt.

Like a Waterfall After the Grip

Tremendous Hoarseness in the Head-Pain in the Stomach.

"To C. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:" "Two years ago I had a severe attack of the Grip, which left me in a terribly weak and debilitated condition. Last winter I had another attack and was again very badly off, my health nearly wrecked. My appetite was all gone, I had no strength, felt tired all the time, had disagreeable roaring noises in my head like a waterfall. I had also severe headaches and

Severe Sinking Pains In my stomach. I took medicines without benefit, until, having heard so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla, I concluded to try it, and the result is very gratifying. All the disagreeable effects of the Grip are gone, I am free from pains and aches, and believe Hood's Sarsaparilla is surely curing my catarrh. I recommend it to all."—Geo. W. Cook, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

HOOD'S PILLS

Purely vegetable, mild and reliable. Cause perfect digestion, complete absorption, and healthy regularity. For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases.

LOSS OF APPETITE, SICK HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, DIZZY FEELINGS, BILIOUSNESS, TORMID LIVER, DYSPEPSIA.

PERFECT DIGESTION will be accomplished by taking Hood's PILLS. By their ANT-BILIOUS properties they stimulate the liver in the secretion of bile and its discharge through the biliary ducts. These pills in doses of from two to four will quickly regulate the action of the liver and free the patient from these disorders. One or two of Hood's PILLS taken daily by those subject to bilious pains and torpidity of the liver, will keep the system regular and secure healthy digestion.

Price, 25c. per box. Sold by all druggists.

RADWAY & CO., NEW YORK.

SHILOH'S CURE. Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee.

Every Month many women suffer from Excessive or Scant Menstruation; they don't know who to confide in to get proper advice. Don't confide in anybody but try Bradfield's Female Regulator. A Specific for PAINFUL, PROFUSE, SCANTY, SUPPRESSED AND IRREGULAR MENSTRUATION. Book to "WOMAN" mailed free. BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga. Sold by all Druggists.



THE QUINCE.

It is important that the quince should have proper pruning and cultivation. Distinct directions for performing the work, instead of loose and random cutting, are given by Joseph Meehan, in substance as follows: How often do we see large bushes with nothing but old stumpy branches on them. Cut these back one-half or so to get a good stock of young wood. Then cut them back a little every winter, topping last season's wood a little and cutting side growths. This will give fine, fair fruit and plenty of it, if the trees are properly cared for in other respects, and are kept sufficiently thinned.—American Farmer.

NEW FAD IN COW FEEDING.

The newest fad in cow feeding is to reduce it to two meals a day. A few dairymen have tried this plan for the past two winters with satisfactory results. The object sought to be attained is that a great amount of rest for the cow is secured. She lies quiet or sleeps during the middle of the day, and in doing so better results are reached in the product of milk. To feed twice a day implies a warm stable and the best quality of the most acceptable form of food in ample quantity that the cows will consume. Under such conditions it is claimed that dairy cows will prosper in a larger measure than more frequent feeding will admit of.—American Dairyman.

ORNAMENT THE ROADSIDE.

The general appearance of the roadside can be much improved by clearing up the brush and loose fencing materials and by not using the roadside as a dumping ground for rubbish. Plant a few shade trees upon one side only, especially if the road runs north and south, as large trees on both sides shade the road so densely that it dries out very slowly after each rain. A few apple, or other standard fruit trees, with proper care, can be made to flourish and be as valuable along the roadside as the cultivated fields. Weeds and bushes should be cut down each year, and it takes but little time to make the roadside so smooth that the grass along them can be cut with a machine. They look so much neater when thus trimmed, and the hay alone will compensate for all trouble involved in this road improvement.—American Agriculturist.

HIDDING THE GARDEN OF SLUGS.

A subscriber tells us how to trap slugs. Baiting slugs with bran is as good a good way of catching them as any I know of. Take some pieces of slate, or some flat stones, and lay them here and there about the garden where the slugs do the most mischief. About sundown go around and put a teaspoonful of bran on each piece of slate or stone. The slugs will soon find out it there and collect to feed on it. About an hour after dark take a lantern and a pail filled with salt water, and go over the garden, picking up each piece of slate or stone on which slugs have gathered, and drop them into the brine, where they will instantly die. It is well to go around again in the morning, as many slugs will be found hiding under the slate and stones. By following up this method persistently for a few weeks, the garden may be effectively rid of this nuisance.—Success With Flowers.

REMEDY FOR PLANT LICE.

The old method of fumigating with tobacco, so long considered the most efficient method of destroying plant lice or aphids is almost, if not altogether, abandoned by professional florists, writes A. Charles in the American Agriculturist. To accomplish the desired results tobacco dust was also used. This, when dusted over the foliage of the young plants, by means of a bellows, destroyed the lice quite effectively, and with much less trouble. But its use gave the plants an untidy appearance, so that better methods were sought and soon found. Now, the favored remedy is to scatter tobacco stems among the plants. If bedded out, the surface between the plants is entirely covered with stems. Tobacco stems are also placed on the water or steam pipes. For house plants, the stems should be cut short and scattered over the soil in the pots, which not only kills the lice that infest the tops, but the root aphids as well. These underground enemies are more injurious than those presented to view, and often kill the plant without our knowing the real cause of its death. The water applied will carry sufficient strength of the tobacco to the roots to free them from insect enemies. At the same time tobacco stems are one of the best fertilizers that can be used. They contain more plant food than can be found in the same given amount of any other vegetable substance, and no danger can arise from a too liberal use of them.

THE FARM HARNESS.

The proper care of the harness is an important item in farm management. If kept clean and well oiled and hung up in a convenient, tight closet when not in use it will last as long again as when hung up behind the horses in the stables and allowed to accumulate dirt and filth and go without oiling. Harness that is in use the greater part of the time should be thoroughly oiled at least every three months, and in many cases, especially during the winter, it will be better to oil it every two months. In oiling it should be taken apart and every part wiped clean with a wet rag. If it is dirty water and soap should be used to clean it thoroughly. Apply the oil with a cloth, taking pains to rub in carefully. Harness oil can generally be bought at the stores or harness shops, but neat-foot oil and lampblack make a good harness oil. In many cases it will be best to go over the harness twice, especially when, as is often the case on the farm, it is a long time between oilings. The objection to hanging the harness behind the horses is that the ammonia arising from the manure injures the leather very much. The advantage in hanging it in the horse stables is convenience, but it is questionable economy. While there is leisure it is a good time to overhaul the harness and repair and

oil thoroughly before the season for hard work begins.

Another item, not only in saving the harness, but the horses as well, is to have the harness properly fitted so far as is possible; every work horse on the farm should have a collar and set of harness properly fitted to him. A collar that fits one horse, especially after he has worked in it awhile, will rarely, if ever, fit another as snugly and comfortably as it ought. The harness should fit snugly into the collar, but not so tightly as to press it out of shape. Ill-fitting collars and harness cause galls and sores, and in nearly all cases these are easier prevented than cured. The collars should always be kept clean, as dirty collars and dirty shoulders often cause sores. In purchasing a new collar it is best to have it fit snug and tight, and in a short time it will adapt itself to the shape of the shoulders in pulling. Be sure that the bridles and lines are good, as the place in these often causes considerable loss through a runaway. It is always good economy to buy good harness, as cheap harness almost always proves dear in the end. But in order to get the most out of good harness it must be properly taken care of.—St. Louis Republic.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Cream should be stirred every day. Have you got the cow stable fixed up tight and snug?

Good drainage is an important requisite for an outhouse.

The Countess of Aberdeen is a pure white fuchsia with handsome foliage.

Farmers who have used heavy muscular teams have found them satisfactory.

It is a good plan to aerate the cream every time a fresh skimming is added to the can.

A moist atmosphere, shade, an ordinary warm temperature are the special needs of the fuchsia.

There is some prejudice in certain sections against the use of very heavy horses for farm work.

If the butter won't come because the cream is too cold, a little warm, weak brine may be the best remedy.

If you sell milk and it is flavored with turnips, aerating it will rid it of most, if not all, of the obnoxious flavor.

Sawdust makes about the best packing for ice, but if it is not convenient to get that, chaff, straw or leaves will do.

By pouring slowly from one can or pail into another the cream will be aered and thoroughly mixed and will ripen evenly.

The efficacy of the Bordeaux mixture as a preventive of the leaf blight has been proved at the New York Experiment Station.

If you churn in a very cold room the cream in the churn may get too cold; if the butter is long in coming test the cream with the thermometer.

The Royal Church raspberry is larger than Outhbert, ripens early and continues to ripen through a long season. The plants are said to be hardy.

If you warm the churn thoroughly by means of hot water before you put the cream into it, there will be little danger of the outside cold temperature affecting the cream.

German sugar-beet growers and manufacturers use oxen instead of horses for their working stock, and then fatten them for beef upon the beet-pulp refuse. There's economy!

As the tillage of wheat, under our present methods, must consist almost wholly in the proper preparation of the seed-bed, no effort or labor should be spared that will help to make that preparation complete.

The money received for cattle sold is easily enough calculated. But the benefit to the land which results from their proper handling can never be told in dollars and cents. Usually one estimates it too low rather than too high.

Fruit-growing pays, but don't go into it all at once. Start with a small amount of land and plant a good variety. Then while learning practically the methods of culture you can also find what branch of the work is best suited to your needs.

The purpose of all agriculture is to make a plant (or an animal) grow to the best advantage under the conditions surrounding it, and to surround it with the conditions that will best minister to such growth. You are all right if you are working along this line.

One thousand bushels of potatoes per acre, 255 bushels shelled corn and 105 bushels of wheat have shown what the possibilities of the soil are. And the average yield of about one-tenth these amounts shows how far farmers usually come from achieving these possibilities.

It is surprising how lightly most farmers treat their poultry interest and how persistently they continue to regard it as a small affair. Yet in this business lie great possibilities to every farmer, for on every farm the conditions are such as to make poultry profitable if they are handled in a common-sense manner.

A practical orchardist will generally confine his list of varieties to a small number. But on the other hand he must keep abreast of the times and know something of the new fruits that are constantly being evolved. By grafting he may make one or two trees answer for testing any number of new sorts.

Farmers sharpen their intellect by reading. They get new ideas, learn all about new methods and improvements in agriculture, and the literary part of their reading makes them better writers and talkers—something greatly to be desired in this age, when our farmers are coming to the front in public affairs.

An Eastern grape-grower claims that grapes may be kept from September to February by following these directions: Pick the clusters carefully, place in trays and let stand in the packing house a few days to allow the stems to wilt and the moisture to evaporate. Line the basket with paraffined paper so that it will lap over the top of the basket. Place cover on and fasten down tightly to exclude the air as much as possible.



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, head-aches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known. 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.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

BEWARE OF FAUD. Ask for and insist upon having W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES. Name genuine without preparation and price stamped on bottom. Look for the name on every shoe.



THIS IS THE BEST \$3. SHOE IN THE WORLD.

"August Flower"

I had been troubled five months with Dyspepsia. I had a fullness after eating, and a heavy load in the pit of my stomach. Sometimes a deathly sickness would overtake me. I was working for Thomas McHenry, Druggist, Allegheny City, Pa., in whose employ I had been for seven years. I used August Flower for two weeks. I was relieved of all trouble. I can now eat things I dared not touch before. I have gained twenty pounds since my recovery. J. D. Cox, Allegheny, Pa.

Unlike the Dutch Process

No Alkalies Other Chemicals are used in the

W. BAKER & CO.'S Breakfast Cocoa

which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup.

It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

THE KIND THAT CURES



TORTURING "Headache for 10 Years!"

BY Dana's Sarsaparilla

"I WAS CURED!"

Mr. BALL was the first man to purchase DANA'S SARSAPARILLA. LATER HE TELLS YOU THE REASON.

DANA'S SARSAPARILLA CO. GENTLEMEN—I have been a sufferer from Headache the last few years. Last fall I saw in one of our local papers an advertisement of your medicine, and I concluded to try it.

I decided to try one bottle. The first bottle wonderfully relieved me, and by the time I had taken two more bottles I WAS CURED. I can recommend

DANA'S SARSAPARILLA as a safe and reliable medicine.

Waterbury, N.Y. JEROME BALL.

The truth of Mr. Ball's statement is certified to by M. McDELMON, Druggist, Waterbury, N.Y.

Dana Sarsaparilla Co., Belfast, Maine.

Hereditary Fees.

The memory of the Pimas, nor do his traditions, run so far back that a mortal enemy with the Apaches did not exist. The first thing the Pima child is taught is to hate the Apache, the vandal of the great American desert, and he seldom forgets his teaching. Though it is not so bad now that the Apaches have surrendered to the United States Government, still the hatred exists, and when the opportunity is presented the Pima heaps all kinds of contumely upon the heads of the Apaches.

As is known the Pimas seldom leave their valley homes, and as the Apaches are now on the reservation under the surveillance of troops, it is rarely that they meet, though last winter a company of the Apache soldiers were brought through the city under a United States officer. Before they had been here an hour their old enemies, the Pimas and Maricopas, all knew of it, and by the middle of the afternoon fully 2000 were in town to see them. The Apache sentinel had been taught enough military discipline to know that he must not resent the insults heaped upon him by the Indian onlookers, but it must have been a hard trial to his wild nature.

Years ago the Apaches and the Pimas often settled their differences by single combat or pitched battles, and there is now one Pima living who killed six Apaches in one day in single combat near where the Sacton Agency is located. The Pima used his ironwood club, about two feet in length, and the Apaches their spears and war clubs. It is wonderful how skillful these Pimas are in the use of their clubs, fencing with them equal to the exhibition of French master of the foil.—Phoenix (Arizona) Herald.

W. L. DOUGLAS

FOR \$3 SHOE GENTLEMEN.

A sewed shoe that will not rip; Call, seamless, smooth inside, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Every style. Equals custom-made shoes costing from \$5 to \$8.

The following are of the same high standard of merit:

\$4.00 and \$5.00 Fine Calf, Hand-Sewed.

\$3.50 Police, Farmers and Letter-Carriers.

\$2.50, \$3.25 and \$3.00 for Working Men.

\$3.00 and \$4.75 for Youth and Boys.

\$3.00 Hand-Sewed.

\$2.50 and 2.00 Dongola, 1 Ladies.

\$1.75 for 3 Sizes.

IT IS A DUTY you owe yourself to get the best value for your money. Economize in your footwear by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes, which represent the best value at the prices advertised as thousands can testify. Do you wear them?

Will give exclusive sale to shoe dealers and general merchants where I have no agents. Write for catalogue and price list to Factory, 291 Broadway, New York, N.Y. Kind, size and width wanted. Postage Free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

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Dana Sarsaparilla Co., Belfast, Maine.

Distilling Roses in Turkey.

We stopped before a khan, says a writer in Blackwood's Magazine, to look at a distillery and rose field. In front of a long shed six large caldrons stood over the braziers, and into these vessels about 100 pounds worth of roses were put with warm water. The iron tubes through which the vapor escapes passed through a long tin receptacle shaped like a trough, which was filled with cold water, and below which large glass bottles stood to receive the first distillation. Three distillations are necessary, before the oil of the rose ap-

pears. We were shown a small bottle into which the essence just distilled had been poured. The color is a rich gold, and the smell is strong, subtle, and penetrating, pleasant for the first instant, but soon producing a sense of giddiness and oppression in the head. It affects everything near it, and the perfume clings tenaciously even in open air. The proprietors are secured from being cheated, as the peasants cannot endure the perfume they themselves manufacture, and make no use of it whatever. It is sealed up in leaden bottles and sent to the great perfume emporiums in London and Paris.

"Each Spoonful has done its Perfect Work,"

Is the verdict of every woman who has used Royal Baking Powder. Other baking powders soon deteriorate and lose their strength, owing to the use of inferior ingredients, but Royal Baking Powder is so carefully and accurately compounded from the purest materials that it retains its strength for any length of time, and the last spoonful in the can is as good as the first, which is not true of any other baking powder.

A Testimonial Worth Reading.

MT. STERLING, KY., FEB. 13, 1889.

I desire to make a brief statement for the benefit of the suffering. I had been afflicted with catarrh of the head, throat and nose, and perhaps the bladder for fully twenty-five years. Having tried other remedies without success, I was led by an advertisement in the Sentinel-Democrat to try Hall's Catarrh Cure. I have just finished my fourth bottle, and I believe I am right when I say I am thoroughly restored. I don't believe there is a trace of the disease left.

Respectfully,

WM. BRIDGES, Merchant Tailor.

\$10,000 Souvenir

(This sum was paid for the first World's Fair Souvenir Coin minted.)

in the shape of a coin, but many can have fac-similes of this valuable work of art—only special coin ever issued by the U. S. Government—for \$1 each.

United States Government

World's Fair Souvenir Coins—

The Official Souvenir of the Great Exposition—

5,000,000 of which were donated to the World's Columbian Exposition by the Government, are being rapidly taken by an enthusiastically patriotic people.

As there early promised to be a demand for these Souvenirs that would render them very valuable in the hands of speculators, the Exposition Authorities decided to place the price at

\$1.00 for Each Coin

and sell them direct to the people, thus realizing \$5,000,000, and using the additional money for the further development of the Fair.

Considering the fact that there were but 5,000,000 of these coins to be distributed among 65,000,000 people in this country alone (to say nothing of the foreign demand), and that many have already been taken, those wishing to purchase these mementoes of our Country's Discovery and of the grandest Exposition ever held, should secure as many as they desire at once.

Realizing that every patriotic American will want one or more of these coins, and in order to make it convenient for him to get them, we have made arrangements to have them sold throughout the country by all the leading Merchants and Banks. If not for sale in your town, send \$1.00 each for not less than five coins, by Post-office or Express Money-order, Registered Letter or Bank Draft, with instructions how to send them to you, all charges prepaid, to Treasurer World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, Ill.

"Good Wives Grow Fair in the Light of Their Works," Especially if They Use

SAPOLIO

Garfield Tea Cures Sick Headache

GOITRE Thick Neck Cure, By Mail, \$3. Largest and BEST Stock in United States. Planters and Dealers should get OUR PRICES before placing orders. E. MOODY & SONS, LOCKPORT, N.Y.

Plan's Remedy for Catarrh in the Head, Throat