The Bed of Old Atlantic.

The Bed of Old Atlantic. The topography of the Atlantic Ocean bed is now almost as well known as if it were dry land. The charts represent it as a huge trough of varying depths, ex-tending from pole to pole. Here and there are rocky peaks, like that of Tener-iffe, or huge mountains of sand, like the Banks of Newfoundland, which reach up to or above the surface. Between Irc-land and Newfoundland there is a re-markable submarine plain. This great level stretch of ocean bottom is always referred to as the "telegraph or cable plateau," because of the fact of the main submarine cables being stretched across submarine cables being stretched across it. This plateau is believed to be a con-tinuation of the great water shed which, between the latitudes of forty and fifty degrees north, surrounds the earth, and divides the waters which flow south from those which flow toward the north.— New York Dispatch.

Still Bright and Booming.

Still Bright and Booming. A publication brimful of sound advice and the raciest bits of fux, original and copyright-source of the source of the period the source of the source of the source of the period the source of the source of the source of the period for the source of the source of the source of the period for the source of the source of the source of the period for the source of the source of the source of the period for the source of the sou

No SAFER REMEDY can be hal for Coughe and Colds or any trouble of the Throat than Sold only in bozes." Price 25 cents.

Wanted. -5000 Pale People to buy 50c. Bot-tles of Forestine Blool Bitters of all dealers for 25c. Gives you Strength and Vigor w.th the Freshness of Youth.

We can too much and take too little out-door exercise. This is the fault of our modern civ-ilization. It is claumed that Garfield Tea, a simple herb remedy, helps Nature to overcome

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. isaao Thomp-son's Eye-water. Druggists soil et 35. per bottle

\$3 Worth of Kood's

Cured When Others Failed



Mr. N. J. McCoun Kingsley, Iowa.

'In 1879 I had an eruption appear on my left "In 1879 I had an cruption appear on my left leg and arm. Sometimes it would ulcerate and on account of it I was unable to work a great deal of the time. I had seven deters ex-amine and treat me without success. Some called it psorads, some eczema, some sult rheum and one knowing one called it prairie itch. All the doctors in the county had a trial but none did me a particle of good. I spent all my spare money trying to get rollef. Finally I was persuaded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. After using one and a half bottles I saw the benefit. I have now used the third bottle and am completely cured. I received more

Times.

HOOD'S Sarsaparil'a CURES

Sarsaparilla than from the hundreds of dollar paid for advice and other medicine. Any one suffering from skin trouble will surely get relief in Hood's Sarsaparilla." N. J. McCoun

tef in Hood's Sarsapara.... Kingsley, Iowa. We know This to Be True "We know Mr. N. J. McCoun; saw his leg and arm before taking hood's Sarsaparilla and know he was terribly at fit ded; now he is cured." 'E. H. BANKS, Druggist, "D. A. OLTMANN J. P. GASPER, "R. B. ELLIS, C. C. BARTER, Kingsley, Iowa. Kingsley, Iowa.
We know This to Be True
We know Mr. N. J. McCoun; saw his lege and of a size of a size to suit the sash on hand or number of plants required. Locate this pit in a dry spot, facing south or east. One sash will generally give early plants enough for a large family. The farme for the sash or sashes may be made ot boards nailed to small posts at the corners. This frame ought to be about eighteen inches high at the back and twelve inches in froat, to give the proper slope to catch the





PEW KEEP GUINEA FOWLS. The Guinea fowl is one of the most teautiful specimens of accurate feather marking known among gallinaceous fowls. There are two species, the black and white spotted and the "pure white treed. Few keep guineas, on account of their noisy manner, which at times grows tiresome; yet chicken thieves hold them as great enemies, as they give an alarm even at midnight, if strangers come among them.—New York Independent.

TREATMENT OF TOMATO PLANTS.

green food regularly every day, and scalded meal with plenty of meat scraps stirred in they grow fast. The yards should be kept as clean spossible, and the pens for both young and old ducks should be in a dry place, and with a board floor and plenty of straw or other litter, as damp ground, or being out in a cold storm or a heavy shower, will quickly kill young ducklings, at least until well feathered. They should not be given very cold water to drink, as it causes cramps, which are sometimes fatal. They need larger yards or a more frequent change of location than chickens, as filth soon kills them, and, in fact, they should not be crowded in their brooders' pens or yards.—Boston Cultivator. TREATMENT OF TOMATO PLANTS. The succulent regetable, the tomato— once despised—is now the subject of great attention. The following is good advice in the treatment of the plant: Set out plants when six inches high and hill up well until the height of a foot is reached. Train the branches apart. Throw around the plant wood ashes which will at once act as a fertilizer and a poison to bugs and disease. The roots will be thrown out by the hilling process and growth forced. The hill acts as a good bed for the fruit to rest on and prevents rot,—American Agriculturist. Cultivator. FARM AND GARDEN NOTES. Don't starve the soil or the stock. Pigs in the clover is a farm game. Feeding skimpingly is throwing money away. The secret of good service is to keep the borses in a healthy, thriving con-

dition.

revents rot .- American Agriculturist.

The eggplant may be successfully grown without a hotbed by any one who will take pains to learn its habits. ROTATION IN THE GARDEN. It is a good thing in the cultivation of arden not to grow the same vegetables or plants year after year on the same spot, nor even two years in succession on the same. It is liable to generate disease and to exhaust that portion of the soil in which the plant feeds or to remove the needing softwards. Oatmeal is one of the very best feeds that can be supplied to very young poul-try; pin-head oatmeal is the best. It pays to feed the young fowls liber-ally, as once stunted they will never re-gain their vigor, no matter how well fed. peculiar elements which it needs. Roots, deep-feeding and shallow-feeding plants should succeed each other. A strict Cornmeal and wheat bran made into a mush with milk is a good feed for duck-lings, much better than commeal alone. should succeed each other. A strict system of rotation is always safest. Where a mixed lot of vegetables is grown, the same ground may be worked for an almost indefinite length of time by changing the location of each kind from year to year. Where cabbages, cauliflowers, radishes, turnips or other members of this same family were grown last year plant tomatoes, eeg plant, pen-It would be as unreasonable to expect a field of rag weeds to produce fine wool as for a field of weeds to produce golden Don't cool off the stables before milk-ing. It makes the cows hold up their milk, and frequently they become fretful last year plant tomatoes, egg plant, pep-pers, etc., this year, and sweet corn or vines next, and so on.—Chicago Times. and kick.

SIZE AND WEIGHT OF JACKS.

HOW TO MAKE A HOT BED.

yank him. Jacks vary in size and weight con-siderably. A medium size is 14 hands It is a mistake to think that horses at siderably. A medium size is 14 hands, and 800 pounds; the largest are 16 hands and upward, and 1200 to 1300 pounds. A jack recently sold in Kentucky for \$1300, was 16 \pm hands, and weighed 1250 pounds. The measurements of this ani-mal were: 121 \pm inches from the noser to the next of taut 33 \pm inches from the noser to light work can be kept entirely on hay. Such horses soon fall off in flesh and do not thrive. If sheep raisers have followed the advice given in these columns, the old ewes are all fat now and can be sold for the root of tail, 33¹/₂ inches from tip to tip of ears, head 32 inches, girth 66, knee to ankle 12, around arms 26¹/₂, and a fine price.

Study and plan for the coming season's work so that when it is here you will be ready to be up and at it, and know what you want to do. around stifle 33 inches. This is not so large as one sold previously for \$3250. The American jacks surpass those of any other country in all respects, but the French and Spanish blood has been used liberally in their improvement. The best of these animals are reared in Ken-tucky and Tennessee. Ordinary mules sell in those States for \$100 to \$250 per head, according to size.—New York Times. The American jacks surpass those of any Sheep are used in Northwestern India

as a beast of burden. They are sure-footed, and carry a burden of fifteen to twenty pounds each. Manage to use your horses a little every day during the winter. Steady everyday work tends to keep them sound and in good health.

The most difficult thin 7 to teach a colt

is to back up. It is not natural for him, and if he appears a little stubborn don't

Even when the eggs are set under a hen it will be best to examine them af-ter the sixth or seventh day and take out all that are infertile. Where the farmer or gardener is too

far removed from business centers to buy plants cheaply of the seedsmen, a hot-bed will be found convenient for starting many kinds of plants. The first step to be taken is getting ready the manure with which to supply the required bot-tom heat. Fresh horse manure mixed thoroughly with one-third to one-half its bulk of leaves, or straw used for bed-ding, or other manure that has been far removed from business centers to buy Wood ashes, besides setting free the ammonia of the droppings, bleathes the shanks of the fowls and should not be emptied in the poultry house. If eggs are sent some distance it will

be best to unpack carefully and lay in a bread basket for twenty-four hours be fore putting them under a hen. buik of leaves, or straw used for bed-ding, or other manure that has been heated once, are the materials preferred. As soon as this compost begins to fer-ment turn it again and let remain untit signs appear of a second fermentation.

In the economical management of poultry it is as much of an item to know how to feed them as it is with any other kind of stock kept on the farm.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

NOW TO KNOW GOOD FLOUR.

NOW TO KNOW GOOD FLOUR. In buying flour there are certain tests of quality. If it is white, with a slightly yellowish or straw-solored tint, it is good. If it is blue white or has black specks, it is bad. If a little lump thrown against a dry perpendicular surface ad-heres, it is good. If it falls in powder, it is bad. If a portion squeezed in the hand retains the shape given by the pressure, it is gcod.—St. Louis Re-public.

CAN YOU BOIL A HAM

CAN YOU BOIL A HAN? Boiling a ham is not the simple thing it seems. It should be scraped and washed carefully and left in water over-night. In the morning when the water —enough to cover the ham—is nearly boiling, lay the ham in and keep the about an hour throw in two carrots, four onions, two heads of celery, a sprig of parsley, two or three blades of mace and four cloves. If the ham is very salt, it is well to change the water before put-ting in the seasoning, but if you do, be sure to change to boiling water. To obtain tenderness and mellowness the ham must not be allowed to boil hard, only simmer. When the ham is done, set it off in its own water and let it cool in it; by this means it will retain its it and dred be bread crumbs and pepper over it and set it in the oven until it browns.---New York World.

rowns .--- New York World

HOW TO CLEAN DRESSES.

Get five cents' worth of soapbark from the druggist (about a teacupful). For one dress take half of it and steep in about one quart of boiling water for about half an hour or more, then strain through a cloth. through a cloth. For a silk dress, while the liquid i

warm, take a piece of white flannel and dip into it at intervals, and rub the silk, when done, pull the material straight, and hang it to dry. Do not iron either the silk or satin. If the dress is very much solled, use clean liquor to rinse it; but do not use clear water for silk, or it will not stiffen up well

but do not use clear water for silk, or it will not stiffen up well. For a woolen dress dip the part to be cleansed, or the whole of it, if needed, into the luquor. This can be rinsed in the same after washing, or in clean waran water. If very dirty put the dress to soak in a tub in the liquor with more water added before cleaning or washing. The woolen goods should be pressed until it is quite dry. Water in which potatoes have been boiled will cleanse delicate colored

while in which pointed with the bolt of the will cleanse delicate colored woolen or worsted goods. The dress should be wet all over. Use no soap. Rinse in clear waran water. Press while still damp. This will not injure the most delicate colors.—Boston Cultivator.

SOME RECIPES FOR SOUPS

SOME RECITES FOR SOUPS. Salsify Soup—Scrape two dozen salsify or oyster-plant roots, cut into slices, put in a saucepan, and cover with boiling water. Let boil until tender. Add three pints of new milk, six whole all-spice, six pepper-coras and a blade of mace. Rub two ounces of butter and two tablespoons of flour together, and stir into the boiling soup. Season with salt and a dash of cayenne, and serve.

Celery Soup—Take four roots of cel-ery; wash and cut in small pieces. Cover it with water, add a teaspoonful of salt, and boil half an hour; then pass through a colander. Put two quarts of milk on to boil; add the water in which the cel-ery was boiled, with a slice of onion and Rub a tablespoonful each of butter and flour together, and stir in the boiling soup. Season with salt and pepper and serve immediately. Halibut Soup—Put two pounds of

fresh halibut in a soup-kettle, with a bunch of parsley and one sliced onion. Cover with boiling water, and let simmer for twenty minutes. Take the fish up, pick it free of bone and skin, and mash the flesh fine. Put three pints of milk on to boil; rub an ounce of butter and two ounces of flour together, add to the boiling milk, str until thick, put in the fish with sait and menner. Let come to a fish with salt and pepper, let come to a boil, and serve. Any fresh fish may be used instead of halibut.

Bisque of Lobster-Prepare, boil and open two hen lobsters; cut the mertiato small pieces. Break the shells and small claws; put in a saucepan with a quart of boiling water. Pound and mix the spawn, the fat, part of the coral, two ounces of the lobster meat, an

SERIOUS FACTS ABOUT BREAD Which Housekeepers Should Earn

Consider.' A serious danger menaces the health of the people of this country in the nu-merous alum baking powders that are now being urged upon the public. There is no question as to the detri-mental effect of these powders upon the system. Every Board of Health, every physician, will tell you of the unwhole-some qualities they add to the food. Some countries have absolutely pro-hibited the sale of bread containing alum. Tom the atmosphere as tank and and do. Dew is a great respecter of colors. To prove this take pieces of glass or boards and paint them red, yellow, green and black. Expose them at night and you will find that the yellow will be covered with moisture; that the green will be damp, but that the red and the black will be left perfectly dry! On an area of land equal to the size of the State of Missouri the amount of "dew-fall" per annum would be 19,156,219,-322 tons, counting the ton of 252 im-perial gallons.—St. Louis Republic.

The set of N. Y., recently, because the train here went to the station to catch was an hour late.

Dr. Kilmer's

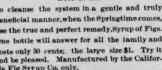
dren. How shall the dangerous alum powders be distinguished? And how shall the danger to health from their use be avoided? **Makes Another Remarkable Cure!**

swoided? Generally, alum powders may be known from the price at which they are sold, or from the fact that they are accom-panied by a gift, are disposed of under some scheme. The alum powder costs out a few cents a pound to make, and is often sold at 20 or 25 cents a pound. If some present is given with it, the price may be 30, 40 or 50 cents a pound. It is impossible to name all the alum powders in the market, but any baking powder sold at a low price, or adverbedy seemed to be out of order; was under the care of different physicians for nearly two years; tried every doctor in our town and used other medicine, but continued to suffer and ecline until I was a physicians call serverk. The most learned physicians made call serverk. The most learned physicians made on ounced my case one of for a strength of the Bladder, and said that i would never be any better until it was remov-ed by a surgical operation. Oh! I thought what exit Beergy one foil said; I myself gave up, as an operation served to us certain death.

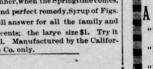
powders in the market, but any baking powder sold at a low price, or adver-tized as costing only half as much as cream of tartar powders, accompanied by a present, or disposed of under any scheme, is of this class, detrimental to health, and to be avoided. But the easy, safe, and certain protec-tion of our bread, biscuit and cake from all danger of unwholesomeness is in the use of the Royal Baking Powder only. This powder is mentioned because of the innumerable reports in its favor by high medical authoritnes, by the U. S. Gov-ernment, and by the official chemists and Boards of Health, which leave no doubt as to its entire freedom from alum, lime Boards of Health, which leave no doubt as to its entire freedom from alum, lime and ammonia, its absolute purity and wholesomeness. While its use is thus a safeguard against the poisonous alum powders it is satisfactory at the same time to know that it makes the whitest, time to know that it makes the whites, lightest, sweetest and most delicious food, which will keep moist and fresh longer, and that can be eaten with im-munity hot or cold, stale or fresh, and also that owing to its greater strength it

urns a deaf ear to all importunities to buy the inferior powder. If a grocer urges the sale of the cheap, impure, alum brands, it should be berne in mind that it is because by care make more aprofile on is because he can make more profit on them. The wise housekeeper will decline

The State Capitol of Texas is the largest State building in the United States and the seventh in size among







Strictly speaking, dew does not "fall," it is always formed upon the substance upon which it is found, and cannot, in any sense of the word, be said to "fall" from the atmosphere as rain and snow do. German Syrup"

Dewiall of a Year

A man committed suicide at Saratoga;

SWAMP-ROOT

GIVEN UP TO DIE!

wamp-Root Dissolves a Stone in th

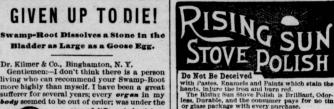
Bladder as Large as a Goose Egg.

NO USE FOR THE KNIFE! I shall never forget how timely the good news of your Swamp-Root reached me. I send you by this same mail a sample of the stone or gravel that was dissolved and expelled by the

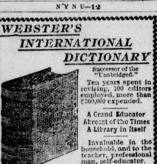
Justice of the Peace, George Wil-kinson, of Lowville, Murray Co., Minn., makes a deposition concern-ing a severe cold. Listen to it. "In the Spring of 1888, through ex-posure I contracted a very severe cold that settled on my lungs. This was accompanied by excessive night sweats. One bottle of Boschee's German Syrup broke up the cold, night sweats, and all and left me in a good, healthy condition. I can give German Syrup my most earnest commendatior.."



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and the consumer pays for no tin age with every purchase.



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PERFECT DIGESTION will be accomplished by taking Radway's Pills. By their ANTI BILLOUS prop-erties they stimulate the liver in the secretion of the bile and its discharge through the billary ducts. These pills in doess of from two to four will quickly regulate the action of the liver and free the patient from these disorders. One or two or flavary's Pills n daily by those subject to billous pains and tor ty of the liver, will keep the system regular and Price, 25c, per box. Sold by all druggists

RADWAY & CO., NEW YORK.



appears in Scott's appears in Scott's Emulsion is easily taken up by the system. In no other form can so much fat-food be assimilated with-out injury to the out injury to the organs of digestion.

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites has come to be an article of every day use, a prompt and infallible cure for Colds, Coughs, Throat troubles, and a positive builder of flesh

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

at the back and twelve inches in froat, to give the proper slope to catch the sunlight. To facilitate the opening and shutting of the frame, cross-pieces should be planed for the sash to slide on. When all is ready tread the manure down irmly in the pit, to the depth of two and a half feet; put on the sash and keep the pit closed until the heat rises. In two or three days spread on top soil to a depth of six or eight inches. In this seed may be sown in drills, two or three inches anart, for early tomatoes, three inches apart, for early tomatoes, egg-plant, cabbage, cauliflower, lettuce, pepper, etc.—New York World.

RAISING DUCKS FOR MARKET.

When a pound of duck can be produced for six cents and sold for thirty-live cents or more early in the season, there is money in the business, especially as the eggs not needed for hatching usually sell well at the same price as hens' eggs. The duck usually lays about 150 eggs in remain in the ground all winter, and early in the spring when the tops begin to grow they are cut for use.

a year. Those who desire to raise duck lings for market prefer the Pekin, as they can be made to grow more rapidly than any other and are thought to be-cin lawing a little series. Largest Fruit Farm in the World. Largest Fruit Far.n in the World. Howell County, Missouri, will soon have the largest fruit farm in the world, if it has not already that honor. A com-pany has been organized by South Bend, Evansville and Springfield capitalists for the purpose of converting 12,000 acres near Brandsville into an immense fruit farm, work to commence within thirty days. There is plenty of money backing the scheme. The company proposes to build a cold storage plant, evaporator and distillery. The land is situated on the line of the Gulf road and is the most desirable location in the county.-St. than any other and are thought to be gin laying a little earlier. They are not as large as some others, the drake weigh-ing eight pounds according to the stand-ard, which requires the same for the Cayuga, nine pounds for the Rouen and Aylesbury, and ten pounds for the Mus-covy, which, by the way, is not a duck, as the offspring of a cross between it and other ducks are infertile like the mule one pound lighter than the drake. Most of those who breed ducklings for market hatch them in the incubator, in order to desirable location in the county .- St.

of those who breed ducklings for market early. With

peated freezing and thawing, but the bulk of the root will be sweeter and richer than if gathered and put in cellar

before frost came. before frost came. In many countries of Europe turnip tops are very much relished in spring, served up with potatoes and bacon. Even in our Southern States they bring a bigher price than cabba ges. The seeds higher price than cabba zes. The seeds are thickly sown in the fall, the turnips

butter, and two of flour until reduced to a pulp. Strain the liquor from the saucepan over the pulp, gradually mix-ing it; season with a little salt and cayenne, add the remainder of the meat, and the coral rubbed fine, and serve immediately.

mediately. Potato Soup—Take half a dozen me-dium-sized potatoes, pare, and put on to boil in a quart of cold water. When half done, drain, and cover with a pint of fresh boiling water. Add a sprig of parsley, a stalk of celery, a slice of onicn, and let boil until the potatoes are doze. But these pints of new milk on onicn, and let boil until the pocatoes are done. Put three pints of new milk on to boil. Press the potatoes through a sieve. Rub tablespoonful each of flour and butter together, and stir into the boiling milk. Pour over the potatoes, stir until smooth, season with salt and pepper, and serve immediately.—.ilar-per's Bazar.

The Silk of Spiders.

In a French publication there is a paper by Rev. P. Cambone on the silk of spiders. After giving a history of the attempts to obtain and use the silk of attempts to obtain and use the silk of spiders, he gives tome interesting ex seri-ments of his own, made on a large orb-weaving spider of Ma'lagascar. He finds that the spider furnishes the most silk aftershe has iaid her eggs. From one spider there was obtained in twenty-seven days nearly four thousand meters of silk—over three miles. The silk was of a golden yellow color. He gives the plan of an apparatus for winding the silk, which, however, as he says, is imperfect. Nothing, however, was done as to the raising and keeping of the spiders in large numbers, undoubtedly the most serious question.

Plants and Planos.

A growing plant in the room where the piano stands is said to preserve its tone, presumably, because of its accu nulation of moisture. Some of the time a plant absorbs moisture, and at other times gives, tending to preserve an equi-librium in the atmosphere. —New York Journal. Journal.

Roadsides grown up to weeds are a ! curse to the country.