Several thousands of hairpins, in many styles, have been recovered from Pom-

A car brake has been patented that operates not on the wheels but on the rails.

Sufferers from Dyspepsia Here's Something for You to Read

Distress in the Stomach CURED by HOOD'S.



Miss Jennie Cunningham

'When I began taking Hood's Sar I could eat nothing but very light food, with out having terrible d'stress in my stom ch. had tried other medicines, which did me n

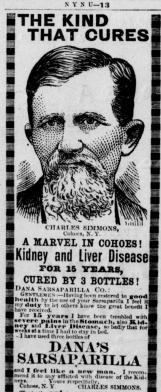
HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

can eat anything. I have had no distress for months, and I think there is no medicine for dyspepsia like Hood's Sarsaparilla. My appetite is excellent, and my health is very much better than for years." Miss Jennie Cunningham, South Newcastle, Me.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

"August Flower"

sia, but after a fair trial of August Flower, am freed from the vexatious trouble—J. B. Young, Daughters College, Harrodsburg, Ky. I had headache one year steady. One bottle of August Flower cured me. It was positively worth one hundred dollars to me—J. W. Smith, P.M. and Gen. Merchant, Townsend, Ont. I have used it myself for constipation and dyspepsia and it cured me, It is the best seller I ever handled—C. Rugh, Druggist, Mechanicsburg, Pa.



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else when you call for Dana's.) Our bottles are being filled with a COUNTERFEIT
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HONEST DEALER who sells you what you
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ABFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.



ASHES FOR FATTENING HOGS.

ASHES FOR FATTENING HOGS.

It is the practice of good farmers to feed either ashes or wood coal to fattening hogs, especially those fattened with corn. Such hogs often suffer from indigestion, and the alkali corrects the sourness of stomach which is always prevalent when digestion is interfered with. It is possible that coal or ashes may in time injure digestion, just as soda or saleratus in food injures the digestion of people. But for a hog that is to be killed in a few weeks, permanent lessening of digestive power does not much matter.—Boston Cultivator.

It is not so much to keep the plants from freezing that they are covered in winter, but mostly to keep the water from washing the dirt from their roots. Plants are never thrifty unless well rooted. They are more likely to have their roots disturbed when planted on a slope where the water from melted snow and rain runs down in streams. Suitable covering will keep the soil unbroken. Coarse hay or straw is a good covering. It is customary to remove such in the spring, but the question has been asked why it should not be left until entirely decomposed to benefit the plants in summer, as posed to benefit the plants in summer, as it will wash into the soil and increase its fertility, and also keep the berries out of the dirt.—Mexican Farmer.

CHEESY TASTE OF BUTTER.

The cause of a cheesy taste in butter is the buttermilk that remains in it and which quickly acquires the flavor of cheese. It is indispensable that all the milk be get out of the butter by the most careful washing with cold water, the colder the better, and brine is better than water because the salt makes the water. colder the better, and brine is better than water, because the salt makes the water cooler. When the butter appears in the form of small grains the churning is stopped and cold water is poured into the churn. This is better than drawing off the milk at once without the water, as the water thins the milk and makes it assier to separate from the butter. easier to separate from the butter. The butter grains also separate more easily in the thinner liquid and float to the top, and the smallest of them are not so apt to escape from the churn. When the milk an i water are drawn off, clear water is poured into the churn, and the butter thoroughly washed, until the water pours off perfectly clear. An ounce of fine salt is enough to a pound of butter, unless much of it is wasted in the mixing, but only the finest quality of salt is to be used.—New York Times.

SELECTING SEED CORN. Many good farmers select the seed for

next year's corn crop in autumn. All farmers should do so, but too many are thoughtless or perhaps careless concerning this matter, and when plauting time comes they go to the crib for it. This season, owing to the wet weather, much corn was planted very late, and the probabilities are that should there be severe cold weather early during winter. severe cold weather early during winter it will be found, when too late, that a large per cent. of the corn in the crib will fail to germinate. This being true all corn growers should see that they secure an abundant supply of seed corn before severe freezing weather and store the same in a dry room where the tem-perature will not fall at all below the treezing point during the coldest weather. Many writers advocate the gathering of seed corn from the earliest ripening stalks, on the theory that the corn will be earlier. Be this as it may, the best seed corn cannot be secured in this way, says a writer in Western Farmer. The proper time, and the only proper time, to select is when the corn is husked. Let the husker keep all the best ears separate from the remainder of the corn by fastening a box that will hold a bushel or two somewhere about the wagon in which may be placed the selected ears. When taken to the crib the box is emptied and after a more critical examination the very best cars are secured for seed. This method takes very little trouble, and you are sure that your seed corn will grow when planting time comes. I think many times that corn thus selected makes a more vigorous start and is less liable to rot planting than corn taken from the crib. Furthermore, by a careful selection of seed it requires but a few years to establish your own ideal corn.

BEES AND HONEY.

A writer in the American Bee Journa is satisfied that bees usually examine and select the place where they intend to locate, either before swarming or while clustered before their second flight, as he has caught several swarms within the past two years by placing hives with a frame of empty comb in a conspicuous place. In nearly every instance he saw a few bees going in and out of the hive one or two days before the swarm arrived, and the swarm when it came went directly to

the swarm when it came went directly to the hive and alighted upon it, going in very quickly. None of the bees were swarms from his own hives, being black bees, while his were nearly pure Italians. A bean-grower and beekeeper in the Santa Clara Valley, California, moved his bees into the beanfield when other sources. bees into the beanfield when other sources of honey failed, and got from the bean flowers a good crop of first class honey that did not cost a bean. Perhaps other beekeepers might take a hint and plant a field of beans on purpose for the bees to visit. The beans are a profitable crop of themselves, but when the honey value is added there should be a large weit.

is added there should be a large profit.

Those who have the movable frame hives, but do not use the comb foundahives should stand level, to have the combs true in the frame.

combs true in the frame.

Bees often begin to breed before there is any pollen on the flowers if standing too much exposed to the sun in the warm spring days, but it is better to keep them back a little longer, even if it be necessary to shade the hives upon such days. Larve hatching so early cannot be properly fed. SUITABLE FOR OATS.

SUITABLE FOR OATS.

Some interesting feeding experiments have been made recently with horses at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station at New Brunswick by Acting Director James Neilson, Professor Edward B. Voorhees and Louis A. Voorhees. The experiments were to compare the results of feeding dried brewers' grains and oats. The experiments proved, it is said, that the brewers' grains furnish a more economical food with equally satisfactory results.

The dried grains were cheaper pound for pound than the oats, and being richer in the valuable nutrients, proteine and fat, permitted of a material reduction in the cost of the ration. The work performed by the horses was quite as great and their health and vigor quite as good as when oats constituted the main part of the ration.

Dried brewers' grains have been for some time used as a food for milch cattle. Oats are not regarded as a highly profitable crop in this State and are raised almost entirely for horse feed.

Horses on the New Brunswick City

Horses on the New Brunswick City Railroad were chosen as the subjects of the experiments. Eight horses were

the experiments. Eight horses were taken. Four were fed a ration of hay, wheat bran, corn, and brewers' grains, while oats were substituted for the dried grains with four others, the total weight of each set differing only by ten pounds.

The experiment continued for three months. At the end of that period the average increase in weight of the horses fed with eight pounds of brewers' grains per day was forty-five pounds per horse. while, with a like quantity of oats, it was 37.5 pcunds per horse.

A veterinary surgeon who carefully watched the horses found that the horses fed on the grains were as healthy as he

fed on the grains were as healthy as he had ever known them to be. The daily work of each horse was at least four trips of six miles each.

The cost of the dried grains per ton

was \$18, while that of the oats was \$30.

was \$18, while that of the oats was \$30, or the siving per day by the use of the grains 4.9 cents per horse. This saving, while appearing small, in the aggregate means considerable. It applied to forty horses, it would represent a saving of \$1.96 per day or \$700 a year.

The brewers' grains are a by-product from the manufacture of malt liquors, and consist of the residue from the extraction of the germinated grain, usually barley, with hot water. Their value depends upon the large amount of fatty and albuminous matter that they contain. Schemes have been devised to remove the water they contain when distain. Schemes have been devised to remove the water they contain when discharged from the brewery. When thoroughly dried they can be shipped without difficulty to an unlimited distance. The plants engaged in drying the grains aggregate in capacity at present 15,000 tons a year, and more are in process of construction with a claimed capacity of 20,000 tons. Plants now in use are also to be enlarged.

to be enlarged. The value of the fertilizer constituents contained in the feeds is also to be regarded. According to the experiments a ton of oats sold from a farm carried away on an average of 37 pounds of nitrogen, 15 pounds of phosphoric acid, and 12 pounds of potash. A ton of dried brewers' grains would bring to the farm 77 pounds of nitrogen, 19 pounds of phosphoric acid and 2 pounds of potash, a gain to the farm of

pounds of potash, a gain to the farm of 40 pounds of nitrogen and 4 of phos-phoric acid, and a loss of 10 pounds of potash. The net gain, however, would be \$6.19, on the basis of their fertiliz-

Ing values.

That the brewers' grains are a wholesome, nutritious and palatable horse feed, and may be substituted for oats with a decided saving in the cost of the ration, is proved according to the experiments. The substitute is to receive a further trial by New Jersey farmers.-

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES. Too much corn will not give eggs. Hens will thrive best if given plenty

Ducks eat much that otherwise would Geese nearly always begin to lay and

Hemp or sunflower seed will give gloss to the plumage. Use plenty of whitewash about the hen

ouse and put it on hot. A fellow is never too late to learn, especially if he begins late in life to sell sugar for honey.

A blush on the face of the sugarhoney man should not be taken for a sign of embarrassment.

It is the beekeeper who investigates who progresses. The conditions of yesterday are seldom repeated.

It is a common fallacy for a man to

consider his neighbor's business more congenial and profitable than his own. Young stock do not often fail to pay a profit upon what they consume. stock are pretty sure to do exactly the

opposite. If you would establish a market for your honey first create a confidence in your honesty and ability to furnish first-class, absolutely pure honey.

How can there be any doubt as to whether beekeeping pays, when bees board themselves, and in any ordinary season furnish a surplus of honey?

No matter what kind of an animal is kept the value of the feed and of the work necessary to feed and care for is the same. Why not keep the best?

The beginner in beekeeping should not go into the business with an idea that he can learn it in a day. Three or four days are necessary, and three or four years are better. It is not how much honey the beekeeper sells nor the per cent. which he makes, but the relation which his ex-

penses bear to his receipts which determines his profit. The largest single span of wire in the world is used for a telegraph wire, and is stretched over the River Kistuah, between Bezorah and Sectana rum, India. It is over 6000 feet long, and is stretched from the top of one mountain to another.

Cut the Pennies in Two.

Cut the Pennies in Two.

How many collectors of coins know anything about the curious half-pence issued centuries ago by English authorities, half-pence in the truest sense of the words, since they were nothing more than minted pennies cut directly in half? Specimens of these coins have been discovered frequently among the buried treasures which from time to time have been unearthed in Great Britain. In Lancashire in 1840 were found a rare lot of coins, among which were several pennies of the time of Alfred and Edward divided in this way.

Similarly divided pence of the time of Edward the Confessor have been found, and in speaking of the discovery in 1833 of a number of these curious halt-pence of the time of William the Conqueror, an unquestioned authority states that they were probably issued from the mints in that form, since the whole collection had evidently been in circulation. The juice of two lemons may be squeezed in the platter, a few drops of oil, a little salt, and some per per, is which gravy the very rare slices should be soaked a moment before handing To make potato puree take two cupof mashed potato, one onion, four cupof boiling water, one cup of milk, one
stalk of celery, one teaspoonful butter,
one tablespoonful flour, with salt and
pepper to taste. The onion, potato and
celery are cooked in the water half an
hour; they are then rubbed through a
colander. After returning to the fire,
the milk, thickening and seasoning are
added.—Boston Cultivator.

POTATO PUREE.

CURLED WAFFRS.

Beat six ounces of fresh butter to a cream, then mix it gradually with an equal weight of dried, sifted flour, three large well-beaten eggs, two ounces of fine white sugar, a pinch of salt, a few drops of flavoring essence and three or four tablespoontuls of cream; beat the mixture briskly until the various ingredicts are thoroughly blended, then dron

ients are thoroughly blended, then drop it, a tablespoonful at a time, upon a but-tered baking tin, leaving plenty of space between for the cakes to swell during the

process of cooking, which they will do o a considerable extent; when cooked

sufficiently and lightly browned remove the cakes from the tin, and while still hot twist each one very carefully to the

form of a cornucopia, or a horn, in a gentle manner so as not to break the wafers; return the cakes to the oven for a minute or two to stiffen into shape;

a minute or two to stiffen into snape; then, when quite cold, put first a tiny spoonful of some delicate preserves into each, then a spoonful of whipped cream, and serve tastefully arranged on a pretty glass dish.—St. Louis Republic.

The popcorn ball of the confectioner, made of tasteless corn, a small amount

of white sugar and gum arabic, notwith-standing its white beauty, is a very in-ferior article in taste compared with the home-made balls. In our family the little

home-made balls. In our family the little folks are exceedingly fond of coraballs, and one of the number, a young girl, quite prides herself on her skill in making them. The younger children shell the corn and assist in the popping. A peck pail is almost filled with the exploded grains, excluding those irreversely dupbed 'tald maids' the grains

ploded grains, excluding those irrever-ently dubbed "old maids," the grains

that will not pop.

Half a pint of molasses and half a

pint of sugar are mixed together and put on to boil; to this is added half a terspoonful of salt and a terspoonful of

butter: this must boil until it is about

ready to candy, when it is poured over the corn; as it is poured the corn should be gently stirred with the handle of a

long spoon, and the candy distributed through it as evenly as possible; as soon

as it is sufficiently cool, with butterel hands the corn is formed into balls; the

corn must not be pressed too hard when

making the balls.

The butter and salt—so there is not too much of the latter—improve the taste very materially. Of course these balls are not so nice looking as those of

the confectioner; but they are far more palatable.—Albany Cultivator.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

A heated knife will cut hot bread as

A few, drops of salad oil on tar stains

Eggs covered with frying will cook

Milk is much improved by boiling for

Add a pinch of salt to whites of eggs to make them beat up quickly.

When sponge cake gets dry it is very nice cut in thin slices and toasted.

A little flour dredged over the top of a cake will keep the icing from running.

To purify the air of a newly-painted room put several tubs of water in it, and it will absorb much of the odor.

A large slice of raw potato in the fat when frying doughnuts will prevent black specks from appearing on their

Sweet oil will clean bronze; it must

be well rubbed with a brush into all the crevices, then rubbed off thoroughly with a brush.

bath water prevents the little one's skin

from chafing and he is not so liable to "break out with the heat."

The best way when hot grease has been spilled on the floor is to dash cold

water over it, so as to harden it quickly and prevent its striking into the bo

much more evenly.

In the British Museum in London are specimers of these divided coins issued specimers of these divided coins issued under various monarchs from Alfred to Henry III., with the latter of whom the custom ceased. An eminent archæologist accounts for the divided coins by saying that this doubtless arose from the scarcity of small change, which was in part remedied under the reign of Edward I. by the coinage of half-pence and farthings.—Chicago Tribune.

Quail Eas ly Tamed.

Peter Landin has been in the habit of throwing out feed near his house for a flock of quail during the winter. When the late storm commenced he put the feed under a box up against the house. The quail took shelter under the box, when Mr. Landin took them into his house, where they enjoyed the warmth to the full. One remained in the house for several days, refusing to go out and These quail are special pets of Mr. Lan-din, and woe be unto the person that molests them. He pets them so they will clean the thistles from his farm.—Port Stanley (Wash.) Graphic.

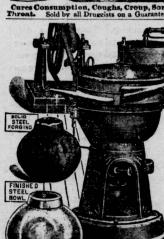


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It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starc., Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one ent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTER.

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German Seups.

Soups furnish a curious instance in which Germany differs from other nations in the preparation of food. Milk soups, sweet and savory, chocolate soups, almond soup and wine soup, frothed lemon soup and beer soup, are among the number, while soups made of apples, pears, strawberries, currants and cherries are not uncommon. There are also a large number of fish soups, which bear a strong resemblance to the fish soups of the Russian kitchen.—Detroit Free Press.

The product of hardware in the United States in 1888 amounted \$970,000,000,000, as against \$100,000,000 in 1860.

Wanted. -5000 Pale People to buy 50c. tles of Forestine Bloot Bitters of all der for 25c. Gives you Strength and Vigor the Freshness of Youth.

"Remember that in Garfield Tea you h unfailing remedy for Indivestion, Slok ache and every attending ill that an a stomach can make you suffer. Every di sells it. 25c., 50c. and \$1."

For Coughs and Throat Troubles use BROWN's BRONCHIAL TROCHES.—"They stop an attack of my asthma cough very promptly." -U. Faich, Mamteille, Ahlo.

Royal Baking Powder Is Absolutely Pure

WHILE there are so many alum baking powders in the market, the use of which all physicians decide render the food unwholesome and liable to produce dyspepsia and other ailments, housekeepers should exercise the utmost care to prevent any powder but the Royal from being brought into their kitchens.

In the use of Royal there is an absolute certainty of pure and wholesome food.

The official State Chemists report: The Royal Baking Powder does not contain ammonia, alum, lime, nor any injurious ingredients. It is absolutely pure and wholesome.

The Government reports show all other baking powders to contain impurities.

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T WILL STAY where you put it and during your lifetime you will never replace the HARTMAN STEEL PICKET FENCE. For beauty of appearance it is unequalled.
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The new HARTMAN WIRE PANEL FENCE costs less than barbed wire, and is Humane, Strong, Visible and Ornamental.
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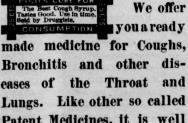
Worth Reading.

Mt. Sterling, Ky., Feb. 13, 1889.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Gentlemen:-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. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS, 75 cents.



Bronchitis and other diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Like other so called Patent Medicines, it is well advertised, and having merit it has attained a wide sale under the name of Piso's It is now a "Nostrum," though at first it was compounded after a prescription by a regular physician, with no idea that it would ever go on the market as a proprietary medicine. But after compounding that prescription over a thousand times in one year, we named it "Piso's Cure for Consumption," and began advertising it in a small way. A medicine known all over the world is the result.

Why is it not just as good

Why is it not just as good as though costing fifty cents to a dollar for a prescription and an equal sum to have it put up at a drug store?

"To Save Time is to Lengthen Life." Do You Value Life? Then Use

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Garfield Tea Overcome results of paid eating. Cures Sick Headache MUST HAVE Agents AT ONCE. Sample for ic. Stamp. Immense. Unrives Head. Only good one over invented. Brass weights. Sales unfull. In \$12 a day. Write quick. Bronant, Phila., Pa

Cure for Consumption.

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DENSION TO HN W. MORBIS, Successfully Prococytes Claips. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bursau 3 yraji late war, 13 adjudicating claims, aty diseas

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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 colda, headaches 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. Both the method and results whe

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