



**“10,000 Needles”**  
Seemed to be attacking in my legs, when I was suffering with a terrible humor, my legs being down. I was tried to take **HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA** and in a short time it was **Hood's Cures** perfectly cured. I am an old sailor, aged 74 in the best of health, thanks to Hood's. **JOSEPH GODFREY, Sailors' Song Harbor, Staten Island, N. Y.**

**DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT CURED ME.**  
La Grippe! Gripp! Gripp! After Effects Cured.

Mr. Bilger writes: "I had a bad attack of the Gripp after a time caught cold and had a second attack, it settled in my kidneys and liver, and Oh such pain and misery in my back and legs. The physician's medicine and other things that I used made no impression, and I continually grew worse until I was a physical wreck, and given up to die. Father bought me a bottle of **DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT**, and before I had used all of the second bottle I felt better, and today I am just as well as ever. A year has passed and not a trace of the Gripp is left. **SWAMP-ROOT saved my life.**"  
D. H. BILGER, Holmerville, Pa. Jan. 10th, 1895.

**DROPSY! DROPSY! DROPSY!**  
Suffered Three Years.  
"Respected Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. My wife had suffered for three years with **Dropsy**, during that time she was attended by five different physicians, none of whom helped her for longer than a few days. We also used besides, more than twenty different remedies, but nothing would help.

Then we used your **SWAMP-ROOT**, and after she had used three bottles relief was apparent, hence she continued to take it until she had used twenty-five One Dollar bottles. Now she is healthy and strong as she never was before."  
She will be forty-one years old on the 9th of next March and next to God she owes her life to **SWAMP-ROOT**. I send you this testimony and enclose herewith a Photograph of my wife. Your true friend, **HERMAN BROERING**  
Feb. 23, 1895. Lorain, Miss., Ohio.  
At Druggists, 50c. or \$1.00 Size. "Swamp-Root" is a Trade Mark.  
Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

**U & O Anointment**  
Cures Piles  
Trial Free. At Druggists 50c.

**RADWAY'S PILLS,**  
Farely vegetable, mild and reliable. Cures Constipation, Biliousness, Headache, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Biliousness, Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia.

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

PERFECT DIGESTION will be accomplished by taking **RADWAY'S PILLS**. By their **ANTI-BILIOUS** property 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 **RADWAY'S PILLS**, taken daily by those who are in good health and torpidity of the liver, will keep the system regular and secure healthy digestion.  
Price, 50c. per box. Sold by all druggists.

**RADWAY & CO., NEW YORK.**

**THE KIND THAT CURES**  
Dyspepsia for 20 Years!  
TRIED EVERYTHING,  
Yet 2 bottles wrought  
A CURE.  
NO FICTITIOUS BUT TRUTH

**DAN'S SARSAPARILLA**  
HELPS ME TO LIVE  
DAN'S SARSAPARILLA  
HELPS ME TO LIVE  
DAN'S SARSAPARILLA  
HELPS ME TO LIVE



**WORKING HORSES WITHOUT GRAIN.**  
T. B. Terry, of Ohio, who is an excellent farmer, has made his boast that he can, and does, feed his working team on clover hay without grain. The hay is cut at the right time and is as good feed as can be made of hay alone. After all, the more practical question is not whether horses cannot do a fair day's work and keep in good condition without grain, but whether a little grain and less clover would not enable the horses to do enough more to make the grain an economical feed. We have, when farming, plowed with horses without grain, but it was slow work, and we thought then that if a high priced man worked that team, its owner, who was our father, could not afford not to grain them.—Boston Cultivator.

**HOW LONG TO MILK COWS.**  
One of the greatest mistakes which was ever made in the management of milk cows, was to milk them a little over half the year, and allow them to dry the other half, writes Albert Pringle, of Canada. There is little profit in this. A good animal should be fed well and kept producing all, or nearly all, the time. It is probable that, in a state of nature, the cow would cease to give milk when the time came for the calf to cease to suck. But our domestic animals are not in a state of nature, and they are influenced by surroundings. The object in view would have something to do in this matter of protracted milking. If the aim is the greatest amount of butter and cheese, then keep the cow milking nearly all the time. If the aim is to raise an extra calf, it would, of course, be well to free the cow from the milk pailsoner. The farmer's common sense and observation and the stockman's sagacity must be used here, as everywhere else. Many farmers make a great mistake, not only in drying up the milk cows too soon, but in the time of calving. The cows are usually timed to calve about the time the cheese factories open. The cows are allowed to dry up soon after the cheese factories close in the fall, except, perhaps, one or two of the best, which are milked once a day. This certainly is not the way to make much profit out of the cows.

**MANAGEMENT OF TULIPS.**  
Tulips may remain in the ground several years without taking up, but it is a far better plan to cut the flowers as soon as they begin to fade, which hastens the ripening of the bulbs, and as soon as the leaves begin to turn yellow, take the bulbs up, and put them in some shaded place, where they may remain for a few days. Then take them up and store in a cool, dry place, until the time comes for replanting, which should be early in October. One of the objections to leaving tulips in the ground over summer is, that the old skin of the bulbs forms a harbor for insects that sometimes trouble the new bulbs. Tulips grown from seed are self—that is, of one color—in the cup, crimson, scarlet, purple, white, or yellow, the base being generally white, or purple. These, after a few years, break or become variegated.—American Agriculturist.

**FERTILIZERS FOR POOR LANDS.**  
The improvement of poor land is best secured by any means by which clover may be grown. With a crop of clover to be turned under the question of the recovery of worn land is settled affirmatively. But this is the difficulty. The clover must have something to feed upon, and this is provided by a liberal dressing of lime, by which the available fertility of the land is developed and made useful for the crop. Unless the land is exceedingly impoverished by wasteful culture, an application of twenty-five bushels of air-slacked lime will be sufficient to bring a fair yield of clover, and this plowed under will add a large quantity of nitrogen and organic matter to the soil. Then by giving about 300 pounds to the acre of mixed superphosphate and potash salts, a good yield of wheat may be made, and a better crop of clover grown with it than at first. This mowed for hay and then planted with some early kind of potatoes will yield a profitable crop. The best rotation under these circumstances is wheat, clover and potatoes; the next wheat being sowed on the potato ground.—New York Times.

**GATHERING THE HAY CROP.**  
The gathering of the hay crop rapidly approaches, and farmers will do well to see to it that it is cared for in every respect as one of the most economical and valuable of crops produced on the farm. In time gone by too little attention has been given to it. It is important that more interest be taken in this branch of farming, for the reason that it governs the price of milk, meat and stock. Not only does it raise the price of these, but it indirectly has an influence over the wheat and corn prices. The history of agriculture has shown that the original productiveness of farm lands in all civilized countries has suffered, in course of time, a gradual decline. It has been ascribed to the reduction in the area occupied by our natural pastures and meadows. This cutting off of the cultivation of grasses means a gradual reduction of live stock, which in turn causes a falling off in the principal home resources of manorial matter. By experiments it has been shown that the chief cause of less remunerative crops was due to a serious falling off of the fodder crops.—Chicago Times.

**PATENTING OF SWINE.**  
Fattening of swine is the subject treated of in the second annual report of Professor J. W. Robertson, Canadian Dairy Commissioner. In view of the great profit secured by swine breeders for their product last season the Professor's experiments are timely. The experiments were carried on at the experiment farm located at Ottawa, Ontario. The experiments covered the following points: First, the different amounts of grain required to produce a pound of increase in live weight when fed steamed and warm in one case and raw and cold in another. Second, a record of the comparative quantities of grain required to produce a pound of increase in live weight during the different stages of the feeding period. The grain was fed wet in both instances. There were twenty-four pigs in the experiment, sixteen being Berkshire grades and eight being Chester White grades. Cold water was given to the pigs to drink in addition to the wet feed already mentioned, and a mixture of wood ashes and salt was provided for them, to which they had free access. The Professor's conclusions are that there is no appreciable difference in the number of pounds of grain required to produce a pound of increase of live weight when fed steamed and warm in one case and raw and cold in another. Second, a record of the comparative quantities of grain required to produce a pound of increase in live weight during the different stages of the feeding period. The grain was fed wet in both instances. There were twenty-four pigs in the experiment, sixteen being Berkshire grades and eight being Chester White grades. Cold water was given to the pigs to drink in addition to the wet feed already mentioned, and a mixture of wood ashes and salt was provided for them, to which they had free access. The Professor's conclusions are that there is no appreciable difference in the number of pounds of grain required to produce a pound of increase of live weight when fed steamed and warm in one case and raw and cold in another.

**HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.**  
**TO CLEAN BOTTLES.**  
To clean coarse glass bottles and decanters, throw half a cup of coarse sand into them and shake until they are clean. Too long a shaking will scratch the glass. For fine glass, cut a raw potato into small cubes, and use in the same way. The process will be longer, but there is no danger of breaking or scratching.—New York World.

**PLANTS IN THE KITCHEN.**  
A few growing plants give an aesthetic touch to the appearance of the kitchen. I once read, writes a correspondent of the New York World, that the beautiful flower known as the Cyclamen had a sort of Cinderella beginning in the fire corner of an industrious housewife's kitchen. She used a perforated shelf, back of her kitchen stove, on which she placed a box of earth for a propagating bed.

**HOW TO CLEAN CALVES' FEET.**  
Calves' foot jelly is often recommended as a diet for invalids, but I have never seen any method of cleaning the feet, writes Sharlot M. Hall. The following method is the result of experiments made in our family and we have found that calves' feet are more easily cleaned than pigs' feet. Skin the feet carefully down to the hoofs and then put them in boiling water for ten or fifteen minutes. The hoofs will then slip off easily and leave the feet clean. Wash well and they are ready for use.

**THE KITCHEN LIBRARY.**  
A shelf for books will not be altogether out of place in the kitchen. There are some much needed books for this part of the house as well as for the library. For instance, there are the cook books that the modern housekeeper needs for reference, since methods are changing all the time, and there is a blank book you need yourself to jot down receipts in or else to paste in those you may clip from magazines or papers. Then there are the butcher's and grocer's books that should be kept where they are easily found. That housekeeper who can prevail upon her cook to keep an account book, and trust her to guard the small leaks of the kitchen by taking pains to note expenditures is fortunate, indeed; however, this sort of "help" cannot be reckoned upon in every household.—St. Louis Star-Sayings.

**DRYING SHEETS AND TABLECLOTHS.**  
It is a good plan, always considered, of course, whether time and strength will allow, to take linen sheets and tablecloths from the line when about half dry, shake them and smooth them out, fold them once over and hang them over the line without any stretching or pulling. A couple of pins at a little distance from either edge will keep them in place. This gives more line room, which is often greatly needed and allows the pieces to dry in much better shape. Many laundresses seem to think that clothes may be flung on the line in any way whatever, wrinkled, folded or twisted, as the case may be, but this means just so much additional work when ironing day comes. Things that are done right in the first place save much labor and perplexity, as well as not a little wear and tear of the articles themselves.

**The Process of Coating Mirrors.**  
The process of coating mirrors with mercury does not materially differ now from that of three hundred years ago. A large stone table ground perfectly smooth is so arranged as to be easily canted a little on one side by means of a screw set beneath it. Around the edges of the table is a groove, in which mercury may flow and drop from one corner into bowls. The table is first made perfectly horizontal, and then the tin foil is carefully laid over it, covering a greater space than the glass to be coated. A strip of glass is placed along each of the three sides of the foil to prevent the mercury from flowing off. The metal is then poured from ladles upon the foil till it is nearly a quarter of an inch deep, and its tendency to flow is checked by its affinity for the tin foil, and the mechanical obstruction of the slips of glass. The plate of glass, cleaned with special care, is dexterously slid from the open side, and its advancing edge is kept in the mercury, so that no air or floating oxide of the metal or other impurities can get between the glass and the clean surface of the mercury. When exactly in its place it is held till one edge of the table has been elevated ten or twelve degrees, and the superfluous mercury has run off. Heavy weights are placed on the glass, and it is left for several hours. It is then turned over and placed on a frame, the side covered with the amalgam which adheres to it being uppermost. In this position the amalgam becomes hard and the plate can then be set on edge; but for several weeks it is necessary to guard against turning it over, as until the amalgam is thoroughly dried the coating is easily injured. The process is attended with many serious difficulties. The health of workmen is affected by the fumes of mercury; the glass plates are frequently broken by the weight placed upon them, and the coating of amalgam is frequently spoiled by drops of mercury removing portions of it as they trickle down, or by its crystallizing, or by mechanical abrasion.—Courier-Journal.

**Interesting Scenes in Tangier.**  
Tangier's beauty lies in so many different things—in the monklike garb of the men and in the white muffled figures of the women; in the brilliancy of its sky, and of these dashing upon the rocks and tossing the feluccas with their three-cornered sails from side to side; and in the green towers of the mosques, and the listless leaves of the palms rising from the centre of a mass of white roofs; and, above all, in the color and movement of the bazars and streets. The streets represent absolute equality. They are at the widest but three yards across, and every one pushes, and apparently every one has something to sell, or at least something to say, for they all talk and shout at once and cry at their donkeys or abuse whoever lanches them. A water-carrier, with his goat-skin bag on his back and his finger on the tube through which the water comes, jostles you on one side, and a slave as black and shiny as a patent-leather boot shoves you on the other as he makes way for his master on a fine white Arabian horse with brilliant trappings and a huge contempt for the donkeys in his way. It is worth going to Tangier for no other reason than to see a slave, and to grasp the fact that he costs anywhere from a hundred to five hundred dollars. To the older generation this may not seem worth while, but to the present generation—those of it who were born after Richmond was taken—it is a new and momentous sensation to look at a man as fine and stalwart and human as one of your own people, and feel that he cannot strike for higher wages, or even serve as a parlor car porter or own a barber shop, but must work for him at Fez.—Harper's Weekly.

**Novel Way to Banish Flies.**  
The Boston Transcript tells of a summer resort landlord who will get rid of the flies in his house in a novel way. He will offer prizes to the boarders who shall catch the most flies. There will be a first prize, consisting, say, of some such rare object as a lithograph of Bishop Brooks; a second prize, a beautifully illustrated souvenir circular advertising the hotel, and so on. The effect of these prizes will be to set all the boarders to catching flies, and the dining-room will be regularly cleared of them by the same persons who have been accustomed to complain of the insects.

**NO BETTER PROOF.**  
MILWAU, WISCONSIN CO. PERMA.  
To the Editor of the New York World:  
Mrs. John Gemmill, of this place, was thrown from a wagon, sustaining a most serious injury to her spine, and was unable to walk. Her daughter providentially procured two bottles of **ST. JACOBS OIL**, which Mrs. Gemmill used. Before the second bottle was exhausted, she was able to walk about, and has been **COMPLETELY CURED.**  
Very truly,  
M. THOMPSON, Postmaster.

**"German Syrup"**  
JUDGE B. HILL, of the Superior Court, Walker county, Georgia, thinks enough of German Syrup to send us voluntarily a strong letter endorsing it. When men of rank and education thus use and recommend an article, what they say is worth the attention of the public. It is above suspicion. "I have used your German Syrup," he says, "for my Coughs and Colds on the Throat and Lungs. I can recommend it for them as a first-class medicine." Take no substitute.

**WORN NIGHT AND DAY.**  
Holds the worn rim steady with each use. Perfectly safe. No danger of slipping. Perfectly safe. No danger of slipping. Perfectly safe. No danger of slipping.

**FRASER'S GREASE.**  
SOLD EVERYWHERE  
WILL WEAR TWICE AS LONG  
AS ANY OTHER  
TRY IT!

**THOMSON'S SLOTTED CLINCH RIVETS.**  
No tool required. Only a hammer needed to drive and clinch them easily and quickly, leaving the clinch absolutely smooth. It is made in the leather case here for the driver. They are strong, tough and durable. Millions now in use. All sizes, standard or extra size, put up in boxes. Ask your dealer for them, or send 50c. in stamps for a box of the same. Made by **JUDSON L. THOMSON MFG. CO., WALTHAM, MASS.**

**AN IDEAL FAMILY MEDICINE.**  
For Indigestion, biliousness, Constipation, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Nervous Debility, and all the ailments of the stomach, liver and bowels. It is a most valuable remedy for all the ailments of the stomach, liver and bowels. It is a most valuable remedy for all the ailments of the stomach, liver and bowels.

**To Cleanse the System**  
Effectually yet gently, when costive or bilious, or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently cure habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity, without irritating or weakening them, to dispel headaches, colds or fevers, use Syrup of Figs.  
A. M. Priest, Druggist, Shelbyville, Ind., says: "Hall's Cathartic Cure gives the best of satisfaction. Can get plenty of testimonials, as it cures every one who takes it." Druggists sell it, 75c.  
Impaired digestion cured by Beecham's Pills. Beecham's—no others. 25 cents a box. Why so hoarse? Use Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup, 25 cents at druggists.

**Do You Wish the Finest Bread and Cake?**  
It is conceded that the Royal Baking Powder is the purest and strongest of all the baking powders. The purest baking powder makes the finest, sweetest, most delicious food. The strongest baking powder makes the lightest food. That baking powder which is both purest and strongest makes the most digestible and wholesome food. Why should not every housekeeper avail herself of the baking powder which will give her the best food with the least trouble?

Avoid all baking powders sold with a gift or prize, or at a lower price than the Royal, as they invariably contain alum, lime or sulphuric acid, and render the food unwholesome. Certain protection from alum baking powders can be had by declining to accept any substitute for the Royal, which is absolutely pure.

**"Cleanliness is Nae Pride, Dir's Nae Honesty." Common Sense Dictates the Use of SAPOLIO**

Florida shipped her first phosphate in 1889 and in 1891 mined 181,548 tons. Algiers and Tunis have newly found phosphate deposits away from rail or water routes, and Nelson County, Virginia, has a small area of high grade phosphate ten miles from rail.

**SCRATCHED TEN MONTHS**  
A troublesome skin disease caused me to scratch for ten months, and was cured by a few days' use of **SSS**.  
M. H. WOLFF, Upper Marlboro, Md.

**SWIFT'S SPECIFIC**  
I was cured some years ago of White Swelling in my leg by using **SSS** and have had no symptoms of it to the present time of the disease. Many prominent physicians attended me and failed, but S. S. did the work.  
PAUL W. KIRKPATRICK, Johnson City, Tenn.

**KARL'S GLOVER**  
IT GIVES FRESHNESS AND CLEAR SKIN.  
CURES CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS, ERUPTIONS ON THE SKIN, BEAUTIFIES COMPLEXION.  
1.00 FOR A CASE IT WILL NOT CURE.

**THE BASSICK GOLD MINE, COLORADO.**  
An agreeable Laxative and Nervine Tonic. Sold by Druggists or sent by mail. 25c., 50c., \$1.00 per package. Samples FREE.  
**KO NO.** The Famous TOOTH PASTE.  
For the Teeth and Breath, 50c.

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Have to Obtain a Patent at Small Cost. 64 Page Book, Mailed FREE.  
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