A Cow's Omniverous Appetite.

Most people are probably of the opinion that the goat and the ostrich rank highest as omniverous animals. It is not so generally known, however, that a cow takes often very curious things into her stomach. The United States Department of Agriculture has given space in its exhibit in the Government Building to a collection of various objects which have been taken from the stomachs of cattle killed for beef at the stock yards. The most amazing of these objects is the iron tooth of a huge hay rake, such as is drawn by two horses upon the Western prairies. This iron tooth is curved and is four feet eight inches long by about a quarter of an inch thick. It was taken from the stomach of a Texas steer, which was to all external appearances in the best of health when killed. From the stomach of another Texas steer was taken an iron bolt, thirteen and a half inches long by five-eighths of an inch thick. In a rather small cow were found objects as follows:

One Masonic emblem, one dime, one copper cent, two watch rings, one finger ring and a number of stones. In another cow's stomach were found one silver dollar, one silver watch chain, one brass hair pin, a door knob and seven nails or pieces of nails. One of the most curious features of this remarkable collection is a lot of twenty-three hair balls. They were all found in the stomach of a Texas cow which was butchered at the stock yards only a short time ago. When she was killed the animal was in good health, but small. She weighed when dressed for beef 350 pounds. These hair balls are each a perfectly solid, hard, circular mass. The largest one is five inches in diameter, and the smallest about an inch and a half. The balls are formed by the animal licking itself. The hair comes off and adheres to the tongue. It is then swallowed, and once in the stomach is rolled up and compressed into the globular mass described.—Chicago Post.

A cow in Adrian County, Missouri, which lately lost her calf, has adopted and tenderly cares for a small pig.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials free. Address

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

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

We Cure Rupture.

No matter of how long standing. Write for free treatise, testimonials, etc., to S. J. Hollensworth & Co., Owego, Tioga Co., N. Y. Price $1; by mail, $1.15.

Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup is positively unequaled. Try it. 25 cents at druggists.

Beecham's Pills are better than mineral waters. Beecham's—no others. 25 cents a box.

THE TESTIMONIALS

Mrs. Burt.

We publish are not purchased, nor written up in our office, nor from our employes. They are facts, proving that ***Hood's Cures.*** "For over twenty years I have suffered with neuralgia, rheumatism and dyspepsia. Many times I could not turn in bed. Hood's Sarsaparilla has done me a vast amount of good. I am 72 years old and enjoy good health, which I attribute to Hood's Sarsaparilla." Mrs. E. M. BURT, W. Kendall, N. Y.

Be sure to get **HOOD'S**

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills cure sick headache. 25 cents.

"August Flower"

I have been troubled with dyspepsia, 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. ①

NYSU—39

THE KIND THAT CURES

CHARLES SIMMONS, Colton, N. Y.

A MARVEL IN COHOES!

Kidney and Liver Disease FOR 15 YEARS, CURED BY 3 BOTTLES!

DANA SARSAPARILLA CO.:

GENTLEMEN:—Having been relieved to a good health by the use of your Sarsaparilla I feel it my duty to let others know the good results I have received.

For **15** years I have been troubled with severe pains in the **Stomach**, and **Kidney** and **Liver Disease**, so badly that for weeks at a time I had to stay in bed.

I have used three bottles of

DANA'S SARSAPARILLA

and **I feel like a new man.** I recommend it to any afflicted with disease of the Kidneys, Liver or Stomach.

CHARLES SIMMONS.

Colton, N. Y.

The truth of the above is certified to by JAMES S. CALKINS, Druggist of Colton, N. Y.

Never purchase of a SUBSTITUTER. (A person who tries to sell you something else when you call for Dana's.) Our bottles are being filled with a COUNTERFEIT ARTICLE by "Substituters." Any of the HONEST DEALER who sells you what you ask for, and if you receive no benefit he will return your money.

Dana Sarsaparilla Co., Belfast, Maine.

WASHES FOR TREES.

The application of washes to keep the borer from trees may be effectual, though we never knew of one that was invariably so, and we should prefer to trust to making a careful inspection from two to four times a year, and thrust a wire up the hole where the borer had entered than to any of them. In six months it will not get far enough beneath the bark to do any injury, and its presence should not escape observation more than one inspection. If washes are used, the examination should not be neglected, as there may be some place that was not touched where the moth can lodge long enough to deposit her egg.—Boston Cultivator.

INSPECTION IN CATTLE.

Among the results of long-continued dry weather and an absence of green food is impaction of the omasum or third stomach in horned cattle. Obstinate constipation is indicated by a grunt as of pain, loss of cud, persistent refusal to lie down, more or less tympany, grinding of teeth, staring coat and dazed look about the eyes. There is so much accompanying fever that the grunt is often mistaken for pleuro-pneumonia in the early stages.

In treating the disease, plenty of drinking water is essential, and an aperient should be administered and the food should be of a laxative nature. Bullocks once affected by this disease should not be exposed to its causes a second time, as they would then probably develop chronic indigestion.—New York World.

CLEAN THE WAGONS FREQUENTLY.

Any vehicle that is allowed to remain spattered with mud for weeks and months is wrongly treated. The luster of the varnish rapidly deadens, the oil is absorbed from the paint, and when the dirt is removed by washing, the vehicle presents a grimy appearance. Driving a wagon covered with mud when the roads are in good condition presents to the observer that you either are shiftless or extremely busy. However if you are busy with your work, and of course attending to it, for the money or profit to be gained thereby, you would find it a paying investment to spend an hour's time in removing the mud, also properly oiling the axles of both heavy and light vehicles. In washing a wagon it is best to apply water to the muddy surface several moments before the sponge is used. If a force pump or hose can be used most of the dirt can be thus removed, and will not scratch the surface, as the sand on a sponge or rag will do.—American Agriculturist.

IS SALT NECESSARY FOR CATTLE?

The first thing to be said in favor of common salt is that it is nature's vermifuge and very destructive to all, or nearly all, intestinal parasites. All herb and grain eating animals are preyed upon by such parasites, especially when enfeebled by hard work, exposure to cold storms, or want of nourishing food; in fact, anything that enfeebles invites the attacks of internal parasites, for, while they are always present in some form, the healthy and vigorous animal is able to resist their attacks. It is true that horses, cattle, sheep, and other domesticated animals may live and thrive, apparently, without receiving salt in its crude form, but this does not prove that they have been benefited in any way by being deprived of saline rations. What animals may endure and live no doubt is of greater interest to some men than the opposite conditions, and they are usually prone to make experiments in the way of exposure to cold storms, and short rations when shelter and full rations would greatly conduce to the health and happiness of their stock. Salt gives sapidity and relish to hay, grasses, and other kinds of raw food. It acts universally as a stimulus to digestion, renders coarse food more nourishing, and mixed food less injurious, and often recalls the appetite more speedily than any other tonic. Wild horses, cattle, and sheep, as well as all other herbivorous animals, seek salt-licks and saline marshes and ponds where they can satisfy their natural desires for salt. When animals are kept in confinement or removed to localities where they cannot get to salt springs, they should be given an equivalent in the form of common dry salt.—New York Sun.

HOMEMADE FERTILIZER.

A fertile soil is one that contains, in a soluble and available form, all the needed elements of plant food. Of these, potash, phosphoric and sulphuric acids, silica, nitrogen and carbon are the soonest exhausted by cultivation, and therefore the most necessary to be supplied by artificial means. If the farmer will take good care to return adequate supplies of these in his soils, nature will, in almost every case, furnish an abundance of the others. The art of maintaining a soil fertile, lies in returning to it annually enough at least of humus, potash and phosphoric acid to make up for the loss of these elements occasioned by cultivation and cropping. The farmer can do this much for his soils by several economic methods. Humus, or decaying and decayed organic matter, is most readily and cheaply supplied by growing upon the soil and turning under such green crops as clover and field peas. Every farmer knows the value of these. But it is not everyone that utilizes them to the extent that he should. In place of the green crops, or as an adjunct thereto, let him also make liberal use of forest mold and litter. These should form the bulk of every compost heap, and the bedding for all his live stock.

Of potash and phosphoric acid, the best and richest home source is wood ashes. Only apply a moderate dressing of ashes about once every ten years, and any soil, other things being favorable, will remain fertile. Any farmer, if he will, can obtain, by home means, enough unleached ashes to top-dress at least one field annually, and so rotate around until finally all are thus treated. Wherever there are logs and dead timber, and turf, sods and rubbish generally upon a farm, there are the materials for the ash supply. It is a fact not as well known as it should be, that burnt and smoke-impregnated soil, turf, peat, clay or muck is, of itself, a valuable and lasting fertilizer. During the leisure spells, when the woods are not so dry as to render the escape of fire probable, the farmer should be burning the waste material of the farm, in order to increase the stock of ashes. After the logs and large timber are well on fire, let him throw on whatever turf, sods or leaves may be convenient to the pile, making the fires with that end in view. Of course this burnt dirt substitute for ashes is not as good a fertilizer as pure ashes, but mixed with ashes, it is a good and lasting manure, and it increases the bulk of ashes, enabling the farmer to get enough annually to top-dress at least one field. This form of ashes makes a capital top-dressing for clover, grass, small fruits, vine yards, orchards and fields of grain on any soil needing potash.—American Agriculturist.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Cooked turnips are good for ducks.

Mix a little charcoal in the soft feed.

Langshans do better if permitted a large range.

Half a dozen chicks are a fair hatch from thirteen eggs.

Never get your stale eggs mixed with your fresh ones.

If you wish your eggs to sell well, sort them as to color.

It is better to give the milk to the chickens before it sours.

Light Brahmas, like all great scratchers, are a hardy fowl.

Spray the poultry house occasionally with the Bordeaux mixture.

It will pay to thoroughly fit the ground before you put in the seed.

Draughts are very apt to bring on attacks of roup in the poultry yard.

Fowls need as careful and intelligent breeding as sheep or any other kind of stock.

Give your poultry plenty of fresh air and clean, cool water during the hot weather.

It costs just as much to keep a poor animal (and sometimes more) than it does a good one.

Do not attempt to raise chickens in a breeder unless you are going to see to the temperature regularly.

Fowls are very fond of mustard, which is one of the best and cheapest green foods that can be grown.

A person does not get rich very fast by running in debt for everything. Cents make the dimes and dimes make the dollars.

If you want eggs you must not permit your hens to get fat, neither must you keep them hungry. Keep to the golden mean.

Ducks allowed to swim in cold water become stiff and rheumatic. Pekin ducks are considered peculiarly sensitive to cold and dampness.

The greatest loss of young turkeys is due to the large gray lice, which work on the heads and throats, but which cannot be seen except by a close examination.

It is not necessary to have a palatial residence on the farm, but it is necessary in more ways than one to make your house and home as pleasant and attractive as you can.

There is a kind of sheep that the more a man has of them the worse off he is. It is a pity that a man can't buy a share of sheep sense as easily as he can buy some good sheep.

If you are so made that you have to have a dog on the farm, take pains to have the sheep so well acquainted with it that they will not be scared at the presence of a dog in the yard.

There are lots of sheepmen that are "not in it" when progressive breeds and methods are sought for. They talk progress and look for progress in other men, but do not practice it themselves.

There has been an unusual activity in importing Dorset sheep into this country this season. The importers are all men of high character, and their selections are exceptionally good in every respect.

It is found that the finest fleeces grow in the warmest climates as often as otherwise. This is in marked contrast with the old theory that cold is essential to the growth of fine wool, and that warm climates are unsuited to any but the coarsest fleeces.

East Indian Henna.

Henna is the East Indian name for a shrub of the genus Lawsonia. The shrub is from eight to ten feet high and bears abundantly white and very fragrant flowers; the leaves are smooth and oval. It is cultivated in India, Egypt and other Eastern countries, where it has been in use as a cosmetic from very early times, the yellow color on the nails of the Egyptian mummies being supposed to be derived from henna. It is used by the women to color their fingers and toe nails, the tips of their fingers, the palms of their hands and soles of their feet; the men use it to color their beards, and the manes and tails of their horses. Women also apply it to their hair. It produces a reddish-orange color, which, it is said, the subsequent application of indigo will turn to black. The leaves and young twigs are reduced to a fine powder, made into a paste with hot water, and spread upon the part to be dyed, where it is usually left over night. The shrub has been naturalized in the West Indies, and is called there the Jamaica mignonette.—Courier-Journal.

One of the Paris restaurants celebrated for novelties in gastronomy serves daily a soup based upon grasshoppers.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

TAPIOCA PUDDING.

Three ounces of tapioca, one quart of milk, two ounces of butter, quarter of a pound of sugar, four eggs, flavoring of vanilla or bitter almonds. Wash the tapioca and let it stew gently in the milk by the side of the stove for a quarter of an hour, occasionally stirring it; then let it cool; mix with it the butter, sugar and eggs, which should be well beaten, and flavor with either of the above ingredients. Butter a pie-dish and line the edges with puff paste; put in the pudding and bake in a moderate oven. If a quart of fresh apple sauce is added before baking, this will be the queen of deserts.—New York World.

MACARONI CROQUETTES.

Break into small pieces six ounces of macaroni; throw these into boiling water and boil rapidly twenty minutes. I say rapidly, because the motion of the water prevents the macaroni from sticking together. When done, drain in a colander and throw into cold water to blanch for fifteen minutes. Put a half pint of milk in a farina boiler; rub together one tablespoonful of butter and four even tablespoonfuls of flour; stir into the milk, and cook and stir continually until a thick paste is formed; then add the yelks of two eggs, cook a moment longer, take from the fire, add two tablespoonfuls of grated cheese, a palatable seasoning of salt and pepper. Drain and shake the macaroni, cut it into half inch pieces, stir these into the mixture and turn out to cool. When cold, form into croquettes; dip first in egg, and then in bread crumbs, and fry im smoking hot fat. This quantity will make eighteen good-sized croquettes.—Household News.

OYSTER SALAD.

Plump and ruffle one and one-half pints of small oysters, by stirring them over a hot fire for five minutes in a fry-pan that has been previously heated. Skim out and drain. Season while warm with salt, white pepper, one tablespoonful of oil, one of vinegar and two of lemon juice, and place them on the ice two hours. Cut enough white, crisp celery in small pieces to make one pint, and when ready to serve, mix this with the oysters, and the following dressing: Put the yolks of two eggs into a cold soup dish; with a fork break them slightly, and add one-half teaspoonful of salt. When light, add half a teaspoonful of dry mustard, and beat again. As soon as it thickens, add drop by drop a gill of salad oil, then half a teaspoonful of lemon juice, then five of oil (one at a time), one of vinegar, and so continue alternating lemon juice and vinegar until another gill of oil has been used. When ready to serve, mix one-half of the mayonnaise with the salad, pour the remainder over the top, and serve garnished with white celery leaves.—New York Observer.

CANNING TOMATOES.

The following recipe is given in Good Housekeeping, as a reliable method of canning the "unreliable" tomato: Wash the tomatoes and remove the stems. Have a wide kettle or agate basin of boiling water on the stove, plunge in as much fruit as is conveniently accommodated at one time, and remove with a long-handled skimmer as soon as the skins crack. Dash cold water over the tomatoes and they will almost pare themselves. Slip off the skins and lay the fruit in an earthen dish. When ready to fill the jars, set one in a milk pan and slice the tomatoes into it. With a wooden masher push down the fruit as the jar fills and turn off the juice and seeds which will rise to the top. Cooking will render the fruit quite juicy enough, and this discarding of the seeds and liquid part appears to be necessary to success.

When all the jars are filled to within three inches of the tops, lay on the covers and set the jars over the fire in a boiler of lukewarm water, placing a rack or support of some sort beneath them. A sufficient quantity to complete filling the jars may be stewed in an agate kettle, or one jar may be emptied for that purpose. As the fruit rises in the jars in boiling, push it down occasionally to release the air bubbles from the interstices of the fruit. Keep boiling for an hour. At the end of that time lift the jars out on to a dry board, fill each till it runs over, and seal immediately with a new rubber. Store in a dark place.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

To remove tar from cloth, rub the cloth well with turpentine.

Rubber should be carefully kept away from oil, as oil softens and makes it unfit for use.

Alcohol is a good remedy for burns if applied immediately. Keep the burn moist with it for two hours.

Ink stains on linen can be taken out if the stain is first washed in strong salt water and let it stand over night.

Meat should never be placed directly on the ice, as its juices will be absorbed; put it on a plate and set in a cool place.

For bites and stings apply spirits of hartshorn, if you have it; if not, make a poultice of fresh wood ashes, moistened with water.

To remove berry stains from paper, books, etc., hold a lighted brimstone match close to them and the fumes remove the stains.

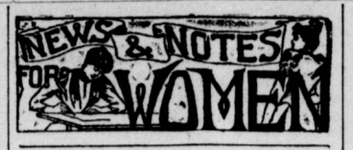
Never sun feather beds. Air them thoroughly on a windy day in a cool place. The sun draws the oil and gives the feathers a rancid smell.

After the juice has been squeezed from lemons the peels may be utilized for cleaning brass. Dip them in common salt and scour with dry brick dust.

Clover tea is admirable for purifying the blood, for removing pimples and whitening the complexion, and has also good repute as a sleep inducing draught.

An excellent lotion for imparting a rosy glow to the cheeks by calling the blood up to the surface consists of tincture of benzoine, one tablespoonful; rose water, three ounces; apply to the cheeks daily.

Parsley is entirely effectual in removing the odor of onions after a meal. The green sprigs should be eaten as celery is, with the onions or with the potato salad; not left to be taken after dinner or supper.



Some of the new satins are in strong coloring.

No man ever saw a woman as a woman sees her.

The silk ginghams are shown in autumn colors.

A woman's riding club in California will not use the side saddle.

Mrs. Temple, the wife of the Bishop of London, is a shorthand writer.

Mrs. Paran Stevens is called the best natured woman in New York society.

Georgia has an exceedingly capable young woman lawyer, Miss Dora O. Sandoe.

George Sand, when overexcited by writing, employs herself in sewing in order to sooth her nerves.

The place of Maria Mitchell as Professor of Astronomy at Vassar College has been filled by Miss Mary E. Whitney.

In 1264 a London priest preached against the fashion of trains, which, he says, "trailing behind a woman raise a dust as high as the altar."

The new factory inspection law of Pennsylvania requires that of the deputy inspectors five shall be women. They receive a salary of $1200 a year.

Pocahontas did not save the life of John Smith. It has been ascertained that this worthy man was the most able-bodied prevaricator of his century.

The Empress of Japan is an adept performer on the koto, a kind of large zither. It is an instrument that is much played and very popular in Japan.

Among ladies who are enthusiastic in the use of rifles is Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, of New York. She often goes out with her husband for a day's shooting.

So valuable are her jewels that Mrs. Potter Palmer never attends a party of any kind to which she wears them without a private detective to form a part of her escort.

Mark Twain's eldest daughter, Miss Clara Clemens, not yet twenty years of age, has written a play of an allegorical character which is said to be charming and clever.

A home for American girls who wish to study in Paris is to be established in that city. It is to be constructed on the Rue de la Pompe, and will accommodate forty girls.

Miss Grunettvig, a leader in movements connected with the higher development of women in Denmark, has been appointed a stenographer in the Danish House of Representatives.

New silks, double faced in the light and dark shades of one color, are in a peculiar weave that is a kind of armure brocade. The lighter tone strikes through on to the dark in small figures or flower and leaf designs.

The Queen of the Belgians is very fond of music, a good pianist and a performer on the harp. She has composed one opera called "Wanda." The King hates music, and when the piano is opened he vanishes from the room.

All the suitors for a girl's hand in Borneo are expected to be generous in their presents to her. These presents are never returned. Therefore, the wily female defers as long as possible a positive selection of the happy man.

Mrs. Mary Anderson-Navarro, who is writing her autobiography, always uses a quill pen and blue-black ink. She is a very slow composer and writes in long, straggling characters, a few of which fill a sheet of ordinary note paper.

Elderly ladies who want some wrap, but not for warmth as much as looks, can be provided in the present whim for capes. A yoke is made of handsome jet or passementerie. To this is attached a deep fall of lace such as comes for flouncing.

One woman has received the degree of electrical engineer, and she is an Ohio girl, Miss Bertha Lamme. As soon as she graduated from the Ohio State University she obtained good employment at the Westinghouse Works in Pennsylvania.

Woman have invaded the territory of the friendly societies by establishing a feminine branch of the Ancient Order of Foresters. The Queen of England has now consented to become patroness of the branch, which is to bear the distinctive title of the Court Victoria.

An association, the object of which is to dissuade widows from marrying a second time, is said to be on the point of organizing in London. This is considered by a London periodical as a mere matter of justice to the sisters who had not yet had an initial chance in the matrimonial market.

By a recently issued imperial edict, women are hereafter debarred from acting as editors of Japanese papers, even in the conduct of cooking and household journals or departments. Somebody near the throne has been caught on the result of one of the delicious pie or cake receipts.

In the West Indies the fireflies are very large and are frequently caught and confined in netting for personal ornaments. A lady will sometimes appear in a ballroom with red, green, yellow and blue lights on her head and shoulders, the tiny illuminations being caused by captured insects.

Mrs. Phœbe Hearst, whose late husband was Senator Hearst, is one of the leading club women in California, as Mrs. Wolcott, wife of Senator Wolcott, is in Colorado. Both these ladies are well known in the East, having spent many years in Washington. Mrs. Hearst delights in giving beautiful pictures to women's clubs, and Mrs. Wolcott in erecting drinking fountains for horses in large cities.

The Siamese girls are the most graceful women in the world. Their joints are very supple, and a part of their education is made up of bending their joints back and forth to make them so. They are all short haired, and when young they are as plump as partridges and as straight as the palm trees of their own beautiful land. As they grow older they become wrinkled and ugly, and the most of them ruin their teeth from chewing the betel.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Sponging on Two Continents.

In Mediterranean sponge fishing divers are employed, says the Cincinnati Tribune.

The diver is carried down by a broad, flat slab of marble of about twenty-five pounds weight, which he holds at arm's length in front of him, and which he uses to guide his flight, to protect his head when he first strikes and to keep him down when he walks on the bottom.

Fifteen to twenty fathoms is the average depth, while two minutes is the usual duration of the dive. Each diver puts the sponge he pulls into a net bag that hangs from his neck. When he is ready to ascend he jerks a rope and is quickly pulled to the surface.

In Florida a sponging crew is divided into twos, each pair consisting of a "sculler" and a "hooker" supplied with a small yawl known as a dingy. The former stands in the stern of the dingy and sculls it slowly and steadily forward, being prepared to stop it and hold it exactly in place at a moment's notice from the "hooker," who, kneeling amidships, with the upper half of his body projecting over the side, scans the bottom for suitable sponges. In order to assist in this scanning a sponge glass is used. It consists of an ordinary wooden bucket with a glass bottom fixed in with putty.

The handle is placed around the neck of the "hooker," while the glass itself is placed flat upon the water, while the "hooker's" head is thrust well down into the bucket. By this means he can see very small objects at a considerable depth. And he has his hands free to plunge the hooked pole down and pierce the sponge, sometimes at a depth of thirty-five feet, as soon as sighted.

After landing a catch the sponges are beaten to cleanse them; afterward they are dipped into a weak solution of lime and seawater, to give them the yellow color so well known in the markets.

Bicycles Not Available for War.

The use of the bicycle for military purposes, after having developed with great rapidity in France, has suddenly received a check. General Loizillon, the Minister of War, has, it appears, little faith in it. He has issued an order that the cyclist corps are only to be used on prepared ground.

In time of war, he says, their use, even if no account is taken of the liability of the machines to break, is likely to cause serious miscalculations, and they can only rarely be substituted for men on horseback. The cyclists henceforth, therefore, or until some successor to General Loizillon more favorable to them is appointed, will be reserved, by his instructions, for garrison duty, for the great manœuvres, and in time of war for certain easy communications at the rear of the forces.—London News.

A Town Without Deserving Poor.

There is a town in Ontario, Canada, of about 4000 inhabitants, which, if it was located in Jersey, would be the Mecca of tramps. It seems that a big fair was held there some months ago, and in order to have an object it was decided to devote the proceeds to the deserving poor. A snug sum was netted, and the committee were instructed how to portion out the money. The next thing was to find the deserving poor, and this proved by far the hardest task the committee had ever tackled. The town was ransacked from one end to another, but not a single deserving poor person was found. The search was kept up for some time, but it proved utterly fruitless.—Newark Call.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

An Indian's Queer Title.

Quin-ne-mo-se, formerly chief of the Cœur d'Alene Indians, is one of the most favored of men in Spokane County. Quin-ne-mo-se has a farm of 167 acres lying on the south side of the Spokane River, about fourteen miles above Spokane. When Assessor Leghorn was putting values upon farming property in this county he put Quin's land at a good round sum. Quin produced a Government patent for the land, in which occurs this clause: "This patent is issued upon the express condition that the title hereby conveyed shall not be subject to alienation or incumbrance, either by voluntary conveyance or by judgment, decree or order of any court, or subject to taxation of any character, but shall remain inalienable and not subject to taxation for the period of twenty years from the date hereof, as approved January 18, 1881." Everybody apologized, and the Board of Equalization wiped Quin's name from the books. This is the only title of the kind in the country, the Commissioners say.—Spokane (Washington) Review.

DR. KILMER'S

SWAMP-ROOT

CURED ME

AFTER TWENTY YEARS SUFFERING WITH

Chronic Rheumatism.

Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

"**For** the past **twenty years** I had been troubled with **Rheumatism** and doctored a great deal without realizing any benefit. **Two** years ago my attention was called to Dr. Kilmer's **SWAMP-ROOT**, which was highly recommended to me. I thought I would try a bottle and I used fourteen bottles. It has done me **more good** than all the Doctors and all the other medicines I have ever taken in the past twenty years. The past year has been one of **comfort** in place of suffering. A great many are using your **SWAMP-ROOT** in Van Wert.

Yours respectfully, Feb. 19th, 1893. MRS. CALVIN FARLEY, Van Wert, Ohio.

At Druggists 50 cents and $1.00 Size.

"Invalids' Guide to Health" free—Consultation free.

Dr. Kilmer & Co., - Binghamton, N. Y.

Dr. Kilmer's U & O Anointment Cures Piles

Trial Box Free. — At Druggists, 50 cents.

An agreeable Laxative and Nerve Tonic. Sold by Druggists or sent by mail, 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per package. Samples free.

KO NO The Favorite TOOTH POWDER for the Teeth and Breath, 25c.

MEND YOUR OWN HARNESS WITH THOMSON'S SLOTTED CLINCH RIVETS.

No tools required. Only a hammer needed to drive and clinch them easily and quickly, leaving the clinch smoothly smooth. Repairing no more to be made in the leather nor burr for the Rivets. They are **strong, tough** and **durable.** Millions now in use. All sizes, uniform or assorted, put up in boxes.

Ask your dealer for them, or send 50c. in stamps for a box of 100, assorted sizes. Mailed by

JUDSON L. THOMSON MFG. CO., WALTHAM, MASS.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

Do Not Be Deceived with pastes, Enamels and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron and burn red.

The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

AN IDEAL FAMILY MEDICINE

For Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Bad Complexion, Offensive Breath, and all disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels,

RIPANS TABULES

act gently yet promptly. Perfect digestion follows their use. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Price (6 vials), 75c. Package (4 boxes), $2. For free samples address RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., New York.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE

Best in the World! Get the Genuine! Sold Everywhere!

BIRD MANNA

TRUSSES The Largest makers in the world (in business for 35 years) Send for book. 25 S. 11th St. Phila.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

Magnificent New Grand, Upright Pianos, $110. Catalogue free, 20th year, guaranteed, for cost. Bartlett, 125 West 23d St., New York.

Wood's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest. **CATARRH** Sold by druggists or sent by mail. E. T. Wood Co., Wheeling, W. Va.

"Where Dirt Gathers, Waste Rules."

Great Saving Results From the Use of

SAPOLIO