It appears from the recent discus sions of the pan-American medical congress that there is much less fatality attending a night than a day accident on the rail. Many expert surgeons declared that this was the case, and attributed the difference to the mental train which is much greater by day strain, which is much greater by day than it is when darkness veils the hor rors of the scene. The mental shock rors of the scene. The mental shock, the railway surgeons say, is greatest where through the sense of sight the injured is conscious for a few moments of approaching danger. The case of the brakeman who, while making a flying switch, catches his foot in the frog, is a good illustration. He cannot tear himself loose. He sees the loose car coming down, and knows what is going to happen. The mental shock to that man makes his condition much worse man makes his condition much worse than that of a man whose foot is caught and crushed so suddenly that he does not have time to appreciate the impending danger. The railway surpending danger. The railway sur geons say that many fatalities occur for which this mental shock is responsible, rather than the physical injury. They say that experience proves injuries at night to be less likely to prove fatal. They account for this by the fact that the injured has not been able to comprehend what was coming, as he might have done in the daytime.

### Shortage in Rubber Boots and Shoes.

Owing to the recent money stringency all the Rubber Shoe factories stopped work for several weeks, the only exception being the Colchester Co., the demand for the Colchester Spading Boot obliging them to run continuous

ly. This general shut down will cause considerable scarcity of Rubbers this winter. The Colchester Spading Boot is already sold ahead and is pronounced the best Rubber Boot in the market for all around wear.

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for by case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarr F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm. WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALOG, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio, Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly pour the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free, Price, 75c, per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Allays painful breathing, aching bones, an the chills and fever of an acute cold. Use promptly and save life, 50 cts.

No matter of how long standing. Write for free treatise, testimontals, etc., to S. J. Hollensworth & Co. Owego, Tloga Co., N. Y. Price Stj. by mail, 81,10

Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup takes righ hold. Sold everywhere. 25 cents. A wonderful stomach corrector—Beecham' Pills. Beecham's -no others. 25 cents a box.

# Hood's Sarsa Cures



verheating the blo nd then drinking col water. I became res ess at night and my ood distressed me. grew worse and do ors declared my cas neurable. Medicine

incurable. Medic failed to help me until upon recommenda I took Hood's Farsaparilla. My heart tro has subsided and I am free from pain. I

### Hood's Sarsaparilla

The past year I have been able to work, some thing I had not been able to do for two year

THE KIND

THAT CURES! PHELPS S. WELLS, Scrofula and Salt Rheum Of 25 Years Standing, BLOOD PURIFIER THAT CURES. for over 25 years with Scroft Sult Rheum. Here employed one-half of one bottle when to my surprise I found it was helping me. Have taken two to bottles and am CURED. The Scroft this Sores are all healed and I fed like a new man. I recommend

DANA'S SARSAPARILLA all who wish a Blood Purifier the ures. Yours very indy. Ft. Jackson, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. exts:-Mr. Wells is well-known in this se and his scattement is true. Respectfully. IRAA. SMITH, chowlile, N. V. Draggist.

Dana Sersaparilla Co., Relfast, Maine, AH IDEAL FAMILY MEDICINE

copie via veneripation. Bad all disorders of the female, and increase and location. Figure 1. The second location of the female and location of the female and the second location follows: But we find francisco or send by mad. For the second location is the second location in the second location in the second location is the second location in the second location in the second location is the second location in the second location in the second location is the second location in RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., New York.

## "MOTHERS" FRIEND"

MAKES CHILD BIRTH EASY. Colvin, La, Dec. 2, 1886.—My wife used MOTHEM'S PRIEND before her third confinement, and says she would not be without it for hundreds of dollars. DOCK MILLS.

Sent by express on receipt of price, \$1.50 per hot BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.,



The roosts should not be high, The roosts should not be high, especially if the birds are large and heavy. By observing hens when they go on the roosts at night it will be noticed that when the roost is high it is with difficulty that some of them reach it and secure positions. Before all of the members of the flock get settled there will be several falls from the perch, due to the general scramble for favorite places, and when leaving the roost in the morning the heavy birds come to the floor with more force than is beneficial, the resultibe-ing leg difficulties and sometimes jin-ternal injuries.—Chicago Times.

The causes of tainted milk have been

The causes of tainted mits have been classified by Doctor Gerber as follows:

1. Poor fodder.

2. Poor, dirty water, used not only for watering the cows, but also for washing the cans.

3. Poor air where the cows are.

4. Uselevninger in mithing.

4. Uncleanliness in milking.
5. Keeping the milk too long in too
warm and poorly ventilated places.

6. Neglecting to cool and aerate the milk quickly after milking.
7. Lack of cleanliness in the care of the milk.

8. Poor transportation.
9. Sick cows. 10. The cows being in heat.

FOOD FOR GROWING STOCK.

The feeding of young animals is a very important part of the business of a farmer and requires study, for two especial reasons. One is that what is especial reasons. One is that what is lost by neglect in the youth of any animal can never be regained by any future care and liberality; and the second that a young animal in its early life is only able to digest food under imperfect conditions. The stomach imperfect conditions. The stomach and other digestive organs of a young animal are fitted at first only for the digestion of milk, and this must be its staple food for a much longer time than is the custom to provide it. It is only when the teeth are formed and fit for use that the parotid glands and pancreas begin to secrete the sub-stance that is needed for the digestion of any food that contains starch, for starch is not itself absorbed, but only as it is changed into sugar by the action of this fluid. Thus it is only courting danger and attempting impossibilities to try to rear a healthy and profitable to try to rear a heating and profitable calf without milk, unless by the use of some specially prepared foods that may be digestible by the young animal. This fact accounts for the invariable diarrhea that follows the use of any kind of grain foods in the feeding of young calves, and proves the necessity for as long feeding with milk as may be possible.—American Agriculturist.

There is good reason why the oat crop should be the most exhaustive of any of the grains. Its leaf is not so broad as that of barley or wheat, and it sends its roots very much farther than does barley at least. Wheat roots reach down into the subsoil and get moisture, and probably also some plant food, where the spring grain would not reach. Out roots completely fill the surface soil to the depth of the plowing. It is this which makes it so hard to get a good catch of clover, and this failure to get a good clover growth is usually the reason why the land is left till another year and sown with oats again. We have known several ages, in which successive out groups cases in which successive out crops were grown for several years, with the result of so entirely destroying the soil's fertility that the land would scarcely produce white beans. Clay land is most often injured by cropping with oats, and the effect on such soil is to harden it into clods. Where land has been made poor by oat grow-ing one of the best ways to restore it is to plow in the fall and sow a crop of peas with whatever fertilizer can be got. Peas make more shade for the ground, and they will get much of the plant food they need from the air. Peas are besides a better grain to seed with clover than is the oat. We mean, of course, peas sown broadcast and covering the whole surface of the ground.—American Cultivator.

SUCCESSIVE OAT CROPS.

To produce a strong, vigorous potato with good eating and keeping qualities, we must select for its parents varieties possessing these qualities; and by judicious crossing we may expect, to some extent, to fix in the new variety, some at least of the qualities should be gathered early in the fall, laid in the sun a few days, and then squeezed out into water. The seeds will soon rise to the top, when they will soon rise to the top, when they have to be skinned off and placed on paper or cloth to dry. After drying thoroughly in the sun, or a warm, dry room for about forty-eight hours, the

seeds are to be put in paper bags to keep until wanted. Early in the spring they may be sown thinly in rows in a hot-bed, or later in the open ground. When two to three weeks old the seedlings have to three weeks old the seedlings have to be pricked out singly into carefully prepared hills, which should be about two feet apart in rows three feet apart. A small numbered stake has to be put in each hill, and during the growing season detailed notes should be taken concerning the habit, strength, time of ripening, yield and general appearance of each plant. This record must be continued each year for five years before one can definitely ascertain the real value of a variety, as many of those which appear promising at first those which appear promising at first run out entirely, and sometimes those which we were tempted to discard the first few years may prove our very best varieties. At digging time select only a few of the largest and best formed tabers of each kind, placing them into carefully marked boxes, each kind by itself, and in planting

for all the labor and care given them. Yet it should be borne in mind that little or nothing is gained in securing a new variety unless it is in some points better than in any of the old kinds, -American Agriculturist.

How to save expense.

The ability to use tools and to do work neatly has a strong tendency to improve a man's taste in keeping his buildings, fences and machinery in good repair. Of course it is easy to go to an extreme in this regard and attempt to do work that should rightly be done by a regular mechanic, or to go to the other extreme and be continually running to the shop or for the mechanic to do what could in many cases be readily done by the farmer at a considerable saving. There are times when to be obliged to stop the work of the farm and go several miles work of the farm and go several miles to town to get a small job of repairing done would entail a considerable loss. At other times when not interfering with the farm work it would be more omical to hire the work done the

take your own time.

Because of your ability to do nearly or quite all kinds of small repairing it does not by any means imply that you should always do it or that you can always save money by doing it. The conditions should always be considered. One farmer may be so situated that it will be best to do everything himself. Another will find it more economical to depend upon having the greater part of this kind of work done. But the knowledge of how to do work will not be lost even if not used at every

opportunity.

On many farms, after the wheat, oats and hay are harvested, there is a short season that can be spared to a snort season that can be spared to a good advantage in fixing up the farm. The farmer himself may not be able to hire mechanical help, but if he can do this kind of work himself he can pro-vide shelter for his stock, his feed and his machinery at a much less cost than if obliged to depend entirely upon hired help. He may also be able to paint his house, his wagon or machinery, do necessary repairing about the building that will help preserve and make it more comfortable when otherwise it would be necessary to let go. In many cases if work of this go. In many cases if work of this kind can be done in good season considerable saving can be made over what might be the cost if obliged to wait

some time. Keeping everything neat and trim about the farm not only adds to its appearance but increases its value, gives the farmer a better reputation among his neighbors and is really the most economical, but in many cases the farmer cannot have the work done,

and not being a mechanical genius himself, it is left undone. When the farmer can do reasonably fair work a small outfit of necessary tools will be found a profitable invest-ment. This should also include three or four paint brushes and oil, and either Spanish brown or Venetian red for painting tools and implements. amount, or rather number, of tools a farmer should own can best be determined by his ability to use them. Money invested in tools that are not used is so much dead capital. A vise, drill, set of bits and brace, set of augers, set of saws and planes, a shoe-maker's outfit and harnessmaker's out-fit, such as are advertised, with rivets and copper wire, a supply of nails and bolts, will enable the farmer to do a very considerable amount of work fix very considerable amount of work hxing up and keeping up buildings and
machinery. This implies a tool house,
not only to keep the tools but to work
in, as in this way many little jobs of
repairing may be done on rainy days.

—Nebraska Farmer.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Give your stock a variety of food. Skim-milk is excellent food for pigs. The stable fly is a bloodthirsty pest. As a rule, small eaters make small milkers.

Keep milk as far from the stable as possible. An unproductive horse is a very ex-

pensive one Clean farming is the best preventive of the stalk-borer.

The finest looking stallion is not always the best breeder. Barley is generally considered bet-ter than wheat for winter pasture.

Grass is nature's great remedy for most of the ills to which horseflesh is

In some sections of the country there is a constant demand for good mules.

Experienced fruit growers say that mixed orchards bear better than those containing only one variety. A little oatmeal added to the drink-

ing water of working horses will give them strength as well as refreshment in hot weather. Few eggs are laid by hens which are too fat, and, therefore, it is to the poultryman's interest to see that his fowls do not get into that state.

Give a horse plenty of air and light, plenty of exercise, plenty of the right kind of food and water, and he will almost always be in good condition.

If your poultry, old or young, go moping around or look in any way the least sickly, look for lice. Ten chances to one you will find this the

pointed a commission to investigate sheep industry and to find out what can be done to improve their breeds of sheep. The abolition of the check-rein, the

use of the fly-nets in summer and of blankets in winter, are things already conceded by every horseman worthy the name.

The draught horse should stand ase only the largest spectment for fairly high in front (rather prominent seed. At the end of the fifth year, if good collure has been given, probably ample width to permit free expansion one or more varieties out of a handred of lungs when under any temporary seedlings will be found that will pay strain. HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

PINEAPPLE PRESERVES.

PINEAPPLE PRESERVES.

Pare the pineapple, and take out all eyes and discolored parts. Cut in slices, cut slices in small pieces, taking out core. Weigh the fruit, and put in a pan with half as many pounds of sugar as fruit. Let it stand over night. In the morning put it over the fire and let it boil rapidly for a minute. or sngar as truit. Let it stand over night. In the morning put it over the fire and let it boil rapidly for a minute only, as cooking long discolors it. Put it in jars and seal closely.—Detroit

GRAPE CATSUP.

Squeeze the pulp from five pounds of grapes; boil this for five minutes or until the seeds can be strained out, until the seeds can be strained out, using a porcelain potato masher to press the pulp through the sieve; add two pounds of sugar, the skins, one cup of vinegar, a teaspoonful each of all-spice and cinnamon, a saltspoonful each of mace and cloves and a half a teaspoonful of salt; add the spices in bags and boil until it thickens. The housewife who gave me this receipt housewife who gave me this receipt adds a little cayenne pepper at the last. It is delicious with cold meats. -American Agriculturist.

CHEESE OMELET.

Maria Parloa, in Good Housekeeping, says: For three or four people use two ounces of stale bread, free use two ounces of stale bread, free from crust, two ounces of grated or finely broken cheese, one gill of boiling water, one gill of cold milk, one level teaspoonful of salt, a grain of cayenne, one tablespoonful of butter and two eggs. Have the bread broken into small pieces and pour the boiling water over it. When soft, add the salt, pepper and milk and break up fine. Beat the yolks and white of the eggs separately and stir them into the mixture. Add the cheese. Put the butter into a frying-pan and set over mixture. Add the cheese. Fut the butter into a frying-pan and set over a hot fire. When the butter is so hot that it begins to turn brown, pour in the omelet and cook until it begins to get set, drawing the mixture back a little as you would a plain omelet, Now fold it and let it brown slightly. Furn out on a hot dish and serve im

HOW TO PREPARE POULTRY. In preparing poultry for cooking here are a few rules to follow: Chickhere are a few futes to follow: Chick-ens, ducks, capons and turkeys should be killed at least twenty-four hours before using. When well picked, singe by removing the stove cover and put-ting some paper in. Pass the bird over the flame, taking care not to blacken or burn it. Cut the neck off a pear the healy as possible. Cut the as near the body as possible. Cut the joint; with your forefinger loosen the crop and take it out. Cut a slip un-der the rump large enough to run the hand into the body. Put the hand in carefully to loosen the contents of the body and stomach in every direction so that all may be drawn out in one mass. Pour warm water through the bird and wipe out with a towel. Cut the gall from the liver, then throw the liver into cold water. Scald and skin liver into cold water. Scald and skin the feet; put gizzard, heart, feet, and neck in a pint or more water, with a little onion. Let them stew slowly until reduced one-half. All poultry needs just this treatment. - New York

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

To remove paint stains apply tur-centine at once, if possible.

For asthma soak blotting paper in strong saltpeter water; dry, and burn Clear, black coffee diluted with water

and containing a little ammonia will clean and restore black clothes. Pour diluted carbolic acid at once upon every part of a poisonous wound;

afterward give internal stimulants. If the eyes are weakened by close work, such as painting, embroidery or reading, bathe them frequently in weak alum water.

To cleanse cut glass, wash it in tepid water and dry thoroughly. Polish with a brush used for the purpose and prepared chalk.

Before beginning to seed raisins cover them with hot water and let them stand fifteen minutes. The seeds can then be removed easily. A poultice made of Indian meal.

covered with Young Hyson tea, mois-tened with hot water and laid on a burn will relieve the pain in five min-

utes.

For moist hands ninety grains of eau de cologne and fifteen grains of belladona is an excellent lotion, after the use of which dust with powdered

One of the best remedies for toothache is the common compound tinc-ture of benzoin. If a few drops are placed on cotton and put in or around the tooth the pain will be almost in-stantly stopped.

For laundry use kerosene is very effectual in whitening clothes. A half a teacupful in a boiler of clothes will produce a most satisfactory result. Yet care must be exercised when using this explosive material.

Where the hair is thinning the folwhere the nar is thinning the for-lowing is excellent: Mix equal quan-tities of olive oil and spirit of rose-mary with a few drops of oil of nut-meg. Rub into roots at night. Sim-ple rosemary tea is also good.

Never pull off your gloves by the finger tips, but by the wrists, turning them thus inside out; let them air for a few minutes before turning them again, and do not roll them up into a wad; let them lie at full length in the love box. Linen crash, blue denim or ticking

are the best possible fabrics for cover-ing iron holders. Make them remov ing iron holders. Make them removable by basting one end together and occasionally put them in the family wash. Beeswax for smoothing sadirons should be tied in a piece of white nuslin to prevent wast

A Big Lobster,

As if to deny the general complaint that lobsters caught this year are very small, a big fellow, the king of them all, has allowed himself to be decoyed into the lobster-pots of J. H. Masedale, the crabman at Bass Point. Mr. Mase-dale brought him into the Globe office yesterday afternoon in a huge basket and showed him to the reporters. He weighed seventeen pounds, and the advertising rule that was laid on him showed that he was three feet, six inches long, and that his main claws measured eighteen inches long, —Boston Gilobe.

BEX STYOTES !!

Fencing is the present physical culture fad.

One-third of the California fruit ranches are either owned or managed by women.

Syrian velvet in two tones like shot silk is made up with bengaline, moire, or heavily repped Victoria silk.

Mrs. Carlisle, wife of the Secretary of the Treasury, is said to have one of the finest teams in Washington.

Miss Jean Ingelow, the poetess, is sixty-three years old, and lives quietly in South Kensington, England.

Full waists shirred down into puffs by bands of passementeric embroid-ery or ribbon are much liked by young Black gloves worked with ecru or

mastique are worn and every shade of drab, fawn and gray is as fashionable Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake trea

sures among her possessions a yellow brocaded silk dress worn by Theodo-In the colony of Victoria, Australia, women teachers in the public schools are eligible to receive a possible salary

Whenever Mrs. John Jacob Astor, of New York, gives an entertaiment her-favorite flower, the American Beauty

rose, is very much in evidence. Miss Anna Gould, daughter of the late Jay Gould, goes in for physical culture; she is a member of the Berk-eley Ladies' Athletic Club, New York.

A bauble which hangs in Miss Helen Gould's drawing room, New York, isa Japanese crystal, which cost some-where in the neighborhood of \$7000.

Mrs. Robert Goelet, of New York, is as practical regarding her house-keeping affairs and as attentive to them as if her income were only \$600 a year instead of \$500 a day.

An Oregon (III.) young woman is making a crazy quilt of the silk ties which have been given her by her devoted admirers. Her pillows are to be stuffed with their love letters. One of the caprices of the moment

is a skirt of silk with very thin material draped over it. The silk is of some very delicate or pronounced color, and the drapery material is semitransparent. The accordion pleaters still insist

upon keeping their goods before the public. The fashion is out of date exept for trimming on dress waists or hats. A little of it goes a long way with good dressers. Archery is so popular among English woman that they have a Royal Texophlite Society. It is said that the bow women of a few years ago would not be even among the second-

class shots of to-day. A professional cook teaches her class in pastry making to cut the circle of pie crust one way around and the rim that surrounds the dish the other way. She says that this simple rule has an important bearing upon the flakiness

of the result. In the last year 400 patents have been applied for in England by women. Some of these have reference to textile manufactures, and electrical and rail-way appliances, and articles for the use of the sick have also received con-

siderable attention. One of the most stylish, simple costumes of the season is the blue denim, with trimming of thick blue braid. It is made with skirt and jacket, and a silk blouse or a high-cut vest is worn over it. It is strictly tailor-made, and

as stylish as it is unusual. The hollybock has been promoted The hollyhock has been promoted to decorative purposes at Newport din-ner parties, and rivals the sweet pea in favor. Those used are the new dou-ble varieties, and come in beautiful rose reds and faint pink and lemon, and they are said to be extremely effective for æsthetic purposes.

The Princess Mand, who has always been the favorite of her father, the Prince of Wales, has blossomed out into quite a beauty this season, the foreign correspondents state. The Princess Victoria is the useful mem-ber of the family and plays the part of the peacemaker always.

Mrs. Bayard, the wife of the American Ambassador to England, has already been successful in her appearance at Court. She made a ni impression during her stay at Wind-sor, and her charm of manner and brilliancy of conversation have won her an enviable place in the best London society.

All trustworthy reports from Paris are to the effect that great and surprising changes in fashion may be expected this autumn and winter. These are the weeks in which quantities of grenadines, shot and flowered silks and beautiful chiffons are being worn. The heavier materials cut in the new styles are waiting in the background.

Mrs. Lucy C. Carnegie, of Pittsburg, Penn, the widow of Andrew Carnegie's brother, has contracted with a Balti-more ship-building company for a handsome steel yacht, on which she expects to cruise in southern waters. Mrs. Carnegie owns an island off the coast of Georgia which she has made an attractive summer resort. an attractive summer resort.

That veteran among women platform, Susan B. Authony, declares that she cannot to this day "speak in public" without her heart rising in her throat. Which is not greatly encourag-ing to the woman who is just about making up her mind that she will overcome that foolish bashfulness and make herself heard at the next meeting of

the club.

The quaintest of quaint shapes in hats for this fall is a close approach to a Quaker bonnet. It has a cylinder crown, one round end forming the back crown, the other merging into an empire front. Around the crown, in sunbounet cape arrangement, is a plaited frill. In gray felt, with gray gown, this will convert the sanciest coquette into a demure little Quaker so far as appearances go. The shape is excellently adapted to very elderly women, for whom it usually is so difficult to procure anything at once comfortable and fashionable.

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

# Baking Powder

### ABSOLUTELY PURE

Frogs Fond of Wasps. As you and your readers seem in-terested in odds and ends of natural

history, I send you one which may be worth publishing, writes R. E. Bartworth publishing, writes R. E. Bartlett. Some time ago I discovered accidentally that frogs are voracious eaters of wasps. I have in my garden a tank for watering and an island of rock-work, which is a favorite haunt of the frogs. The wasps just now are carrying on a raidagainst my fruit, and when I wish to gratify my revenge and my frogs, I eatch a marauder between a post eard and an inverted wine glass, carry him off to the tank, wet his wings to prevent his flying, and set him on the rock-work before the frogs. After a moment's pause, a frog frogs. After a moment's pause, a frog advances and in an instant the wasp has disappeared, drawn into the frog by a single dart of his long Occasionally the wasp reapmouth by a single dart of his long tongue. Occasionally the wasp reappears, wholly or partially, having made it unpleasant for the frog; but he is almost always swallowed in the end. Usually convulsive movements may be noticed in the frog's throat and body, as though the process of deglution were not quite easy; but that they like the diet is evident from the fact that a single smallish frog has been known to take three wasps one after that a single smallish frog has been known to take three wasps one after another. Indeed, it is remarkable what very small frogs, quite infants, will swallow a wasp with avidity. This afternoon a tiny frog swallowed a full grown wasp, when a big relative went for him quite savagely, like a big schoolboy thrashing a small one for presuming to be helped before him.—London Spectator.

#### Egypt Has Banished the Bastinado.

A newspaper man has been interviewing Zoulficar Ibrahim Bey, a judge of the criminal courts of Alexandria, Egypt, on the administration of justice in that country. The judge educated in the French Military Sel at St. Cyr, and speaks French like a Parisian. When asked whether the at St. Cyr, and speaks French like a Parisian. When asked whether the bastinado was still inflicted in the police courts of Egypt he denied it emphatically, and said that any policeman of that land who dared to strike a citizen would be punished very severely. "It is expressly prohibited," he said. "Our police are organized to prevent violence, and not to have reprevent violence, and not to have re-course to it. And in that connection I am glad to learn that the New York I am glad to learn that the New York police are prohibited the use of the club. The days of the old barbaric punishments have long gone by, and for many years we have been governed by the code Napoleon. Our punishments are simply fine and imprisonment for ordinary offenses, the galleys, where the convicts work in chain gangs, for graver crimes, and the capital penalty for murder, which, however, is more rarely inflicted year after year."

Germs in the Air.

If you want to get a notion of the prevalence of germs in the air, set a glass of fresh water on the mantlepiece and leave it there for three or four days. At the end of that time it will be covered with a sort of seum which looks like a layer of dust. This seum, when examined under a microscope, will be found to be a mass of livin micro-organisms. - Washington Star

Germany has 5,000,000 depositors Germany has 5,000,000 depositors in savings banks; France, 4,450,000; Great Britain, 3,750,000; 1,970,000; Austria, 1,850,000; Switzerland, 1,600,000; Sweden and Norway, 1,570,-

Cape Town, South Africa, population too mixed to suit the English residents, who all live in the suburbs.



KNOWLEDGE

Rings 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.

Fine fighters the Soudanese, they tell me, and veritable savages in their lust for blood. Not so very long ago, in one of their encounters with the dervishes, they drove a dozen of them dervisnes, they drove a dozen of them into a native house, and having set fire to it bayoneted them as they came running out. One of the Soudanese, a huge fellow, begged hard to take his stand at the door, for, said he, he hadn't killed a man for a fortnight. And when the next dervish appeared he ran him through and hoisted him back into the burning house, like mud into a London mudeart. But the dervish, writhing on the steel, man-aged to bend and clutch the soldier's mouth, and tore his lip and cheek up as far as his eye.—Cornhill Magazine.

In 1820 the United States had three inhabitants to the square mile of area; in 1890 there were twenty.

DR. KILMER'S

### SWAMP-ROOT CURED ME

Of Kidney and Liver Complaint,

Inflammation of the Bladder. Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. Gentlemen:—"It affords me pleasure to give you a recommendation for Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOF, of which I have taken 3



of the bladder, which I am sure SWAMP-ECOT will entirely time. I purchased the w. R. CHILSON. ROOT will entirely cure me of in a short time. I purchased the medicine of S. C. Stone, the Druggist here in Butter, Ind." W. R. Chison. March, 7, '96.

At Druggists 50 cents and \$1.00 Size.

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