

FOR WOMEN IN FEEBLE HEALTH Hood's Cannot Be Too Highly Recommended

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

"C.1. Hood & Co., Lowen, mass."

"I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla for years and it has always given the best of satisfaction. I had little appetite and was troubled with rheumatism in the left arm and shoulder and back. As soon as I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla my appetite increased, the

and I felt better than for years before. I have used it in the family and would not do withou it. It cannot be recommended too highly fo

Heading be recommended too highly for Hood's Sarsalle Cures women in feeble health, nor for children when teething. Any one giving it a fair trial will be well satisfied." Mrs. S. D. Ashley, North Richmond, Ohio.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and effi-

Unlike the Dutch Process No Alkalies Other Chemicals W. BAKER & CO.'S BreakfastCocoa

Sold by Grocers everywhere W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.



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ORTHERN PACIFIC

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\$12 TO \$35 Can be made working for us. Partles preferred who can travel through the country; a team, through the country; a team, through the country; a team, a cities. Men and women of good character will find this an exceptional opportunity for profitable employment. Spare hours may be used to good advantage.

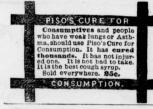
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Can You Lose the Grip? Losing one kind of grip is worse than tak-ing another, and when thousands are in training for the field sports of summer months, it is well to be advised by those who know all

Mr. F. C. Ferguson, 1658 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., writes to the point March 1, 1893. He says: "I would like to add my estimony to your already long list. While playing ball I sprained my arm at the elbow and shoulder. It interfered with my playing considerably and lost me many good chance professionally. I tried everything I could think of, but I could get no relief. A doctor advised that the only thing to be done was to give the arm a long rest. A friend, however, recommended St. Jacobs Oil, which I tried, with the result that I was completely cured and have since pitched a great deal with no signs of my former trouble, which, by the way, retires many a professional player."

GERMANY has \$1,155,000,000 invested in the

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles, Pamphlet and Consultation free, Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

French capital invested in trade is esti-ated at \$1,555,000,000.

mated at \$1,555,000,000.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

With local applications, as they cannot reach
the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or
constitutional disease, and in order to cure
it you must take internal remedies. Hall's
Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surface. Hall's
Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was
prescribed by one of the best physicians in this
country for years, and is a regular prosent, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect
combination of the two ingredients is what
produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. Chenry & Co., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, price 75c.

The Skill and Knowledge

Essential to the production of the most perfect and popular laxative remedy known have en abled the California Fig Syrup Co.to achieve great success in the reputation of its remedy Syrup of Figs, as it is conceded to be the universal laxative. For sale by all druggists. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are widely nown as an admirable remedy for Bronchitis, loarseness, Coughs and Throat troubles. Sold

Shiloh's Cure Is sold on a guarantee. It cures Incipient Con-sumption; it is the Best Cough Cure; 25c., 50c., \$1 lf afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle

LOSS OF APPETITE. SICK HEADACHE, INDIGESTION. DIZZY FEELINGS. FEMALE COMPLAINTS. BILIOUSNESS. DYSPEPSIA.

PERFECT DIGESTION will be accomplished by aking Radway's Pills. By their ANTI-BILIOUS roperties they silmulate the liver in the secretion of the bile and its discharge through the billary ucts. These pills in doses from two to four will uckly regulate the action of the liver and free the ray's Pills, taken daily by those subject to billous ains and torpidity of the liver, will keep the sysem regular and secure healthy digestion.

Signs of Health.

You don't have to look twice to detect them-bright eyes, bright color, bright

SCOTTS

EMULSION

smiles, bright in every action.

Disease is overcome

only when weak tissue is replaced by the healthy kind. Scott's Emulsion of cod liver oil effects cure by building up sound flesh. It is agreeable to taste and easy of assimilation.

red by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All drugg ,000,000 ACRES OF LAND for sale by the Saint PAUL & DULUTH RAILE OF LAND
COMPANY in Minnesota, Send for Maps and Circulars. They will be sent to you

FREE.

HOPEWELL CLARKE, Land Commissioner, St. Paul, Minn

BEECHAM'S PILLS

What They Are For

Biliousness dyspepsia sick headache bilious headache

indigestion bad taste in the mouth foul breath loss of appetite

pimples torpid liver depression of spirits

when these conditions are caused by constipation; and constipation is the most frequent cause of all of them.

One of the most important things for everybody to learn is that constipation causes more than half the sickness in the world; and it can all be prevented. Go by the book.

Write to B. F. Allen Company, 365 Canal street, New York, for the little book on Constipation (its causes consequences and correction); sent free. If you are not within reach of a druggist, the pills will be sent by mail, 25 cents.

"A Good Tale Will Bear Telling Twice." Use Sapolio!

SAPOLIO



Copperas has been tried in Fra on grapevines which are suffering on grapevines which are statering from an absence of the proper green color. The results are reported to have been most satisfactory. Early spring is the best time for the experiment. In making the application the ment. In making the application the surface soil above the roots should be removed to a depth of several inches and the copperas water then poured over the space and the soil afterwards restored.—New York World.

SOUR MILK FOR CALVES.

Sour milk is not fit food for a calf. It may keep the animal alive, but it will not thrive or make a healthy growth. The sour milk will quickly curdle in the stomach and cause indigestion. It is this way of feeding a calf that makes so many poor cows, for an animal that has been stunted in its early growth will never recover the loss afterward. Skimmed milk, if sweet, is good for any calf, but it should be warmed to eighty or ninety degrees, as it is most digestible at that temperature. Fat is not so much required for a young calf. required for a young calf. Muscular growth is needed more than fat, and thus makes a better cow than if the food made a fat animal. It is quite safe to give a month-old calf a light ration of ground cats and corn meal, a few ounces at first gradually increase. a few ounces at first, gradually increas ing. - New York Times.

FATTENING SHEEP.

When the hog has stopped putting on flesh or fat he must be disposed of, no matter what the market, for after that period all food given is practi-cally wasted. But the case is different with sheep. After reaching their maximum weight and condition as to flesh that will eat but little, and this is amply paid for in the increase in quantity and quality of wool. Besides prices of mutton sheep are always better after the weather begins ways better after the weather begins to get warm, as mutton is more of a hot than cold weather food. Again, the market will pay more for nicely shorn and well handled wool than the butchers will; and wool can be more cheaply freighted when packed in sacks than when on the sheep's back. Another consideration is shorn sheep, if well fattened, will sell for more than unshorn, for the former can be seen by the buyer at a glance, while the latter must be carefully inspected, one by one, and lastly, shorn sheep will ship more comfortably and be in better condition when reaching market than unshorn. These conditions make all winter feeding most desirable.— Farm, Stock and Home.

BEES AND FRUIT. The business of the horticulturist and that of the apiculturist are each a necessary adjunct of the other, says a lady writer. The beekeeper may pay a wonderful sum for the best bees in the world, may have them in the best of hives with movable frames, queen excluding honey boards, etc., etc. above the brood nest he may have the whitest of section boxes, every one containing a foundation starter; in fact, have everything ready to catch the surplus honey when the honey flow shall come—if the land be not full of flowers on every hand there will be no surplus for him. Professor Wilson has made an elaborate calculation, and concludes that it would require 2,500,000 florets like those of the white clover to yield one pound of clover honey. This gives some idea of the vast number of blossoms necessary, as well as the amount of labor represented in every honey-comb. The fruit grower may ransack comb. The trust grower may ransack the earth for new and improved varieties; he may be as skillful as possible in planting; he may graft and propagate and hybridize, and yet if the winds are not favorable and the bee does not visit the blossoms in search of pollen or nectar the blossoms will soon wither and fall and never produce the fruit for which the blossoms lived and grew, and for which the horticulturist had bestowed upon the tree or plant his labor, fore-thought and fostering care. —Chicago

THE STUDY OF AGRICULTURE. Agriculture is the basis of our national progress and prosperity. While this fact is widely recognized, yet the study of this most important of all callings is not placed in the curriculum of the public schools of the country. Generations of children pass through life without ability to distinguish between wheat and barley when they see it growing. It seems necessary to be born on a farm to be acquainted with even the rudiments of agriculture. This is all pickles, wrong. The studies of the school room should be arranged to meet this poorly oversight. True, men have become famous in many ways, whose sole equipment was furnished in the common schools of the country, but these have yet to graduate a scholar who was ever aided in his life work as a farmer by the knowledge sequired in them. The introduction of sound text books on agriculture in rural pub its shools would remedy this defect of the system under which they are operated. The children of farmers have as perfect a right to the technical knowledge of their prospective call-ing, as that such knowledge of things that at best are but mere accomplishments shall be taught. The tendency toward the latter is very manifest in many directions in the studies of the public schools. It is always better to teach a few things that the student his life work. I culture should his life work. For that reason agri-culture should form a prominent future in the studies of rural public schools, because of its future useful-ness to the average attendant at them.

as June there is nothing better than clover. The best time for sowing clover is in July or the early part of August.

It may readily follow some forage crop
fed off in midsummer. When grown
for forage the clover should be seeded
at the rate of twenty pounds to the acre, and will produce ten to twelve tons of green for age, worth at least a fourth more than timothy for feeding

Oats and peas, sown at the rate of one and one half bushels of oats and two of peas per acre, will afford excellent forage for midsummer. The peas should either be plowed into the length of four or five inches or else the seed by well expended by well expended. length of four or five inches or else the seed be well covered by use of a wheelbarrow. The oats should be sown several days after the peas and lightly harrowed in. By sowing three or four small areas one week apart, starting as early in the spring as possible, this crop will supply fresh, nutritious forage for about a month, beginning with the last week in June; while if the whole is sown at one time while if the whole is sown at one time part of the fodder becomes dry and woody before it can be utilized.

On fertile sods a second crop of clover should be available by the first of August and will afford the best of feed for ten days or two weeks at this

period of the summer.

With most farmers corn is the great forage crop for late summer, and early fall feeding. While it is doubtful if there is any crop that will produce a larger amount of food material per acre, there are a number of leguminous crops that can be grown with less drain upon the soil and will afford forage of much higher nutritive value pound for pound. In Southern New England and as far north as Central New York, the cow pea can be easily grown on warm, light soils, while the soja bean affords a large amount of excellent forage and can be grown in nearly all parts of New England. These crops will afford forage from about the middle of August till the killing frosts

Late in September it is sometimes found necessary to use rowen from the mowing field and in this case the more clover there is in it the better. Grasses when young and tender are more nitro-genous than in the larger stages of growth, and hence rowen affords a much better food than the full grown

For a late fall feed there is no crop yet in use equal to barley and peas. This crop can be sown the first part of August on the clover ground, or it may follow the oats and peas. Two bushels of peas and one of barley make a good mixture. Both of these plants withstand frosts well and make excellent growth in cool weather.-New England Farmer.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Give the peas a light, rich soil. Red raspberries should not be given eep cultivation.

Do not forget parsley seed. A small package will yield enough to use all the year. Many are discarding the pole lima, and taking up the bush lima bean as

a specialty. Young bees are valuable in the spring, and none should be allowed to

die from carelessness. Sow celery seed early. It is estimated that one ounce of seed will produce about 2500 plants.

Beeswax will be darkened if melted in an iron vessel. It is better to use brass or copper vessels.

The best shipping crates for honey are of a single tier, and hold from twelve to twenty-four pounds. Basswood is light, white, and free from gumminess. Nothing so far has been found to equal it for making

pound sections. The butter dryer is the self-describing name of a newly invented machine that seems to be giving great satisfac-

tion in England. Never set plants of a poor quality Poor seed will make a failure but only for a single year, while poor plants

last over many seasons. All fruit plants, including trees, should have a generous supply of fine, light-colored, fibrous roots, in order to be of a vigorous and healthy growth.

For the potato crop sulphate is thought to be much better than muriate of potash, for it gives a greater yield and improves the quality in a higher degree.

The cucumber should not be set in open ground until about the middle of May or until the weather settles, as it is a very tender annual. Plant in June or July if you want them for

Do not plant potatoes on hard, poorly plowed soil, for the crop will be poor, no matter how thorough the cultivation or how favorable other conditions if the soil is not mellowed deep enough.

Open the hives only when it is warm enough for the bees tofly, and then do not leave open any longer than neces-sary. The brood may be chilled, and as there is no honey to be gathered, the bees may take to robbing.

Apiarists cannot be too particular about packing. It is stated that dishonesty here is as common as among horticulturists, and that fine white combs are frequently found next to the glass, and the dark in the centre of the crate. If about to go into small fruit rais

teach a few things that the student may be fully acquainted with them rather than to overwhelm him with a lot of useless trash that retard aim in his life work. For that reason agriculture abould form a prominent ing conduct it in a clean and acsurate

A liberal application of salt to your asparagus bed this spring will aid in keeping the soil moist next summer ess to the average attendant at them.

Amorican Dairyman.

SUMMER FORAGE CROPS.

When extra feed is needed as early salt to kill out the weeds. HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

IN THE LAUNDRY.

It is a very common thing for young housekeepers to scorch their linen when learning to iron. Do not be discouraged. Wax your irons thoroughly and keep them in a dry place. This will prevent their sticking. If you find a scorched place, expose it to the hottest rays of the sun. It will be obliterated in a short time.—St. Louis Star-Sayings. Star-Sayings.

WASHING COLORED COTTONS.

Dark colored cottons should be washed very carefully to obtain the best results. The water should be warm, but not hot, and should be prepared expressly for the purpose, nothing else having been washed in it. Cottons, if white, leave lint, which gathers on dark fabrics. Soap bark is better than soap, and in any event should be put into the water and never should be put into the water and never applied directly to the fabric. It should be rinsed in two waters, both made warm and very dark with blue-ing. If starch is required, use corn-starch, and instead of water use coffee freed from every suspicion of grounds. Boil the starch well; if you will use gum-arabic instead of the cornstarch gum-arabic instead of the cornstarch and dilute it with the coffee you will obtain even better results. Iron on the wrong side with a hot iron. By the way, never undertake to wash dark cottons except on a clear, warm day, when you can get the fabric dried in a few moments. Much depends on the drying, and things that will come from the wash tub in good shape will streak in drying if the process is long streak in drying if the process is long continued because of an inclement day.—Washington Star.

In these days, when housekeepers are looking carefully into the more scientific preparations of food, it is an acknowledged fact that bread grown in the light, both sunlight or light of day, is more wholesome as an article of food. You will find the yeast cake you mention a little slow in action, and it may take longer than you wish to follow the recipe for day bread. One point is that the yeast must be moistened first. Now, suppose you sponge your bread, say at 7 o'clock in the morning. Your maid is up at 6; let her take two cakes for each four loaves of bread. She should put the two cakes into a warm bowl and pour two cakes into a warm bowl and pour over a half pint of warm water. In a moment the cakes will soften; then stir in five or six tablespoonfuls of flour, sufficient to make a soft batter; beat for a moment, stand the bowl in another of warm water and cover a towel over both, so that the steam will assist the growth of the yeast plant. Remember that all plants re-quire warmth and moisture. Now, if you make milk bread, have ready scalded the quantity of milk. If water, put the water into a bowl, add salt and sufficient flour to make a batter, which beat thoroughly. Now, after the maid has cooked the breakfast—and it will take not more than a half hour—she will find the contents of the first bowl light and foamy. Turn this into the sponge; give a thorough mixing, and stand aside in a warm place until it is very light—about three hours. Then finish it precisely the same as you finish it precisely the same as you would ordinary yeast bread. When light, mold; when light again, bake. -Courier-Journal.

HOW TO USE BANANAS.

Banana Shortcakes—One pint of flour, one large teaspoonful of good baking powder, one-third cupful of shortening made moist with milk. While baking, slice bananas in the proportion of three to one orange, grate the outside of the orange-peel, and mix with one cupful of sugar. Split the freshly baked cake, butter and fill with the fruit. Four tablespoonfuls of sweet cream, beaten stiff and added to the fruit, is an improvement.

Banana Cream Pudding-Melt one cupful of sugar in one pint of hot milk. Mix two tablespoonfuls of corn starch with cold milk, stir it into the starch with cold milk, stir it into the milk and cook fifteen minutes. Add two tablespoonfuls of butter. Beat the whites of three eggs, stir into the thickened milk and cook again for five minutes. Turn into a deep dish to cocl. When ready to serve cover the cream with sliced bananas. Mix a few grains of salt with half a cupful of powdered sugar. Sprinkle this the bananas. Serve with cream jelly sauce, made of one-fourth of a cupful of apple or strawberry jelly beaten into one cupful of thick cream.

Banana Cake—One and one-half cupfuls of sugar, one of butter, two cupins of sugar, one of butter, two and one-half of flour, five eggs beaten separately, four teaspoonfuls of sweet milk, two teaspoonfuls of baking pow-der. Bake in layers as for jelly cake, and lay sliced bananas between.

Banana Fritters-Make, rather stiff, the ordinary fritter batter, banana half an inch thick. Dip each slice in the batter and fry in boiling lard, of which use plenty. Drain and serve with maple syrup.

Fried Bananas—Pare and slice in alves. Roll in flour thoroughly. Place in a pan in which a generous bit of butter has melted. Brown on both sides. Serve as soon as done.

Baked Bananas-Allow one table spoonful of sugar and one teaspoonful spoonful of sigar and one teaspoonful of hot water for each banana. Pare the bananas and cut in halves. Plate them on a shallow dish. Melt one teaspoonful of butter in the hot water and pour it over the fruit. Mix a little salt and spice or lemon juice with the sugar, sprinkle it over the top and bake twenty minutes, or until brown. --New York Advertiser.

Palatial Homes.

C. P. Huntington's unfinished man sion, on Fifth avenue, New York, which has cost between \$1,000,000 and \$2,000,000; is on the market. This splendid house was built to be the scene of brilliant social entertainments in which Mr. Huntington's daughter, who margind a Franch Prince was to in which Mr. Huntington's daughter, who married a French Prince, was to be the central figure. It is understood now, however, that Mr. Huntington intends to make his principal home in San Francisco. Mr. Yerkee's great house in Fifth avenue is nearing completion, and is one of the most magnificent establishments in New York. Mr. Yerkes is to make his principal home in the Empire City, and cipal home in the Empire City, and what Chicago loses New York gains.— Philadelphia Ledger.



A Sect of Fasters.

The Jains of India are the champion fasters or long-distance, do-without-food sect of the world. Fasts of from thirty to forty days are very common ropes made of grass and bark to keep from bursting through overfeeding.—

St. Louis Republic.

Artificial teeth are made of porcelain. Porcelain is, as everyone knows, of many degrees of hardness, and the greater or less hardness of a particular thirty to forty days are very common among this curious sect, and once each year a "radami" comes forward and undertakes the "grand fast"—a period of seventy-five days, during which time he allows nothing but warm water to pass his lips. When the fast is once begun, the faster will carry it to the prescribed limit or die in the attempt. In curious contrast to this startling feat is the religious eating contests of the South Sea Islanders, where the competitors actually hoop themselves like barrels with ly hoop themselves like barrels with them to a state of hardness sufficient to resist the wear and tear incident to the work they have to perform.— Courier-Journal.



The subject of the above portrait is a prominent and much respected citizen, Mr. Robert Manson, of West Rye, N. H. Where Mr. Manson is known "his word is as good as his bond." In a recent letter to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Chief Consulting Physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., Mr. Manson says:

"Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the best pills I ever took for the liver. All my friends say they do them the most good."

This opinion is shared by every one who once tries these tiny, little, sugar-coated pills, which are to be found in all medicine stores. The U. S. Inspector of Immigration at Buffalo, N. Y., writes of them as follows:

"From early childhood I have suffered from a sluggish liver, with all the disorders accompanying such a condition. Doctors' nescriptions and patent medicines I have

accompanying such 'a condition Doctors' prescriptions and patent medicines I have used in abundance; they only afforded temporary relief. I was recommended to try Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. I did so, taking two at night and one after dinner every day for two weeks. I have reduced the dose to one 'Pellet' every day for two months. I have in six months increased in solid flesh twenty-two pounds. I am in better health than I have been since childhood. Drowsiness and unpleasant feelings after meals have completely disappeared." SohnA No Berry

Assist nature a little now and then with a gentle laxative, or, if need be, with a more searching and cleansing cathartic, thereby removing offending matter from the stomach and bowels, and toning up and invigorating the liver and quickening its tardy action, and you thereby remove the cause of a multitude of distressing diseases, such as headaches, indigestion, biliousness, skin diseases, boils, carbuncles, piles, fevers and maladies too numerous to mention.

If people would pay more attention to properly regulating the action of their bowels, they would have less frequent occasion to call for their doctors' services to subdue attacks of dangerous diseases.

That, of all known agents to accomplish this purpose, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are unequaled, is proven by the fact that once used, they are always in favor. Their secondary effect is to keep the bowels open and regular, not to further constipate, as is the case with other pills. Hence, their great popularity with sufferers from habitual constipation, piles, and indigestion.

The "Pleasant Pellets" are far more effective in arousing the liver to action than "blue pills," calomel, or other mercurial preparations, and have the further merit of being purely vegetable and perfectly harmless in any condition of the system; no particular care is required while using them.

Composed of the choicest, concentrated vegetable extracts, their cost is much more than is that of other pills found in the mar-

regetable extracts, their cost is much than is that of other pills found in the ket, yet from forty to forty-four 'Pe are put up in each sealed glass vial, at through druggists, and can be had at the of the more ordinary and cheaper made. Dr. Pierce prides himself on having first to introduce a Little Liver Pill to American people. Dr. Pierce prides himself on having been first to introduce a Little Liver Pill to the American people. Many have imitated them, but none have approached his "Fleasant Pellets" in excellence.

For all beautiful products of the product of the prod

lets "in excellence.

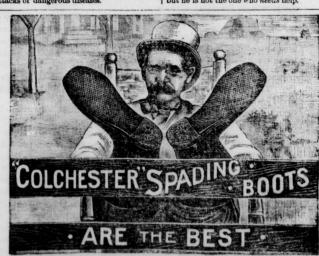
For all laxative and cathartic purposes the "Pleasant Pellets" are infinitely superior to all "mineral waters," sediltz powders, "salts," castor oil, fruit syrups (socalled), laxative "teas," and the many other purgative compounds sold in various forms.

Put up in glass vials, sealed, therefore always fresh and reliable. One little "Pellet" is laxative, two gently cathartic.

As a "dinner pill," to promote digestion, take one each day after dinner. To relieve distress from over-eating, nothing equals

take one each day after dinner. To relieve distress from over-eating, nothing equals them. They are tiny, sugar-coated, antibilious granules, scarcely larger than mustard seeds. Every child wants them. Then, after they are taken, instead of disturbing and shocking the system, they act in a mild, and natural way. There is no reaction afterward. Their help lasts.

Accept no substitute recommended to be "just as good." They may be better for the dealer, because of paying him a better profit, but he is not the one who needs help.



Especially for Farmers, Miners, R. R. Hands and others. Boson for down to the heel. EXTRA WEARING QUALITY. Thousands of YOUR Boot wearers testify this is the BEST they ever had. ASK Rubber DEALER FOR THEM and don't be persuaded into an inferior article