A boy of fifteen was arrested at Richmond, Va., for having in his possession \$50,000 worth of Confederate money. He declared he had no intention of putting it into circulation and was released.

The United States Army is said to have over 200 cases of scurvy every

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root cure all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y. A NIGHTINGALE'S song can be heard at distance of a mile.

For a Cough or Sore Throat the best medi-cine is Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute. In 1850 "Brown's Bronchial Troches" were in roduced, and their success as a cure for Colds loughs, Asthma and Bronchitis has been un

Is sold on a guarantee. It cures Incipient Consumption; it is the Best Cough Cure; 25c., 50c., \$1

A Beautiful Souvenir Spoon
Will be sent with every bottle of Dr. Hoxsie'
Certain Croup Uure, Ordered by mail, post
paid, 50 cts. Address, Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., Props of Hall's Catarrh Cure, offer \$100 reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for testimonials free. Sold by Druggists, 750.



Sand Beach, Pa.

After the Crip

Broken Down by Dyspepsia, Indi-gestion and Headache Speils
"I feel it my duty to tell what Hood's Sarsa-parilla has done for my wife. She had the grip, and after the fever was over she was grip, and after the fever was over she was not able to do her housework, had dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation and headache, spells of dizziness, and hot flashes. I saw in a paper what wonderful cures were made by Hood's Sarsaparilla. After my wife had used one bottle she realized she was much better. She is now using the fourth bottle and has improved in health so much that HOOD'S Sarsaparilla.

her that I would not be without it in the house." S.R. MILLER, P. M., Sand Beach, Pa

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, bit



HALMS Anti-Rheumatic Chewing Gum

Chees and Prevente Riedmands, Indigestion, Chyppon, Heartburgh Gurin, Heartburgh Gurin

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RAISE CHICKENS FOR A PROFIT.

'ry Book. Price, 25 cents. Stamps received.

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Carrying Secret Arms

Carrying Secret Arms.

In Mysore and Hyderabad the bich'hwa (scorpion)—the double-curved misericorde of the East—is carried by the lower classes hidden up the sleeve, and is made right or left-handed to suit all tastes. It is a favorite and effectual weapon of assassination, being driven downward from behind, inside the collarbone, and is sometimes double-bladed and poisoned, the poison being carried in a suitable hollow in the hilt. The double curve of the blade, derived from that of a scorpion's sting, recurs in the khanjar and the chilanum and throughout Afghanistan. With a variety of this weapon Lieutenant Willis was killed in the bazaar at Candahar.

in the bazaar at Candahar.

The strangest of secret arms is, perhaps, the bagh nakh or tiger claw of the Mahrattas, with its two rings for the first and fourth fingers and the three to five curved steel claws, destined to protrude from the closed hand between the fingers and to rip open or mangle the victim. The hand half open shows only two bright rings round the fingers; the clenched fist becomes the armed paw of the human tiger. Mr. Egerton tells us how the Mahratta leader Sivaji murdered his enemy, Afzai Khan, after inviting him to a conference, in which each should to a conference, in which each should come with one attendant only. Sivaji wore a mail cap and coat under his turban and cotton gown, had a bich'hwa in his right sleeve and a bagh nakh on his left hand. The Khan had only his sword, and sent away his folonly his sword, and sent away his fol-lower to reassure Sivaji, who was of small stature and counterfeited tim-idity. "In the midst of the customary embrace, Sivaji struck the bagh nakh into the bowels of Afzai Khan, who quickly disengaged himself, clapped his hand on his sword, exclaiming "Treachery and murder!" but Sivaji instantly followed up the blow with his dagger. The Khan had drawn his sword, and made a cut at Sivaji, but the concealed armor was proof against the blow. The whole was the work of a moment, and Sivaji was wrestling the weapon from the hand of his vic-tim before the attendants could run toward them."—London Saturday Re-

Corean Use for Human Mair.

Human hair is in great demand in some of the countries of Europe, and the supply is said to be inadequate.
Our consul in Corea points out that there is plenty and to spare in the hermit kingdom. "The Coreans," he adds, "have remarkably fine heads of adds, "have remarkably fine heads of hair, and they put their combing to a use that I have never seen elsewhere. A very large number of the saddle-clothes placed under the packs of their ponies are made of hair woven into coarse mats or bags, and the halters and head ropes of their animals are largely couposed of the same material. I believe that human hair is largely exported from China to Europe, and exported from China to Europe, and Corea could furnish a large and cheap supply did the people know there was a demand for it."—Westminster Ga-



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 lax-

How it can be done cheaply and satisfactoriby, as well as profitably, explained in our Poultry Book. Price, 25 cents. Stamps received.

The 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

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.

of the blade, derived from that of a cow's horn, and resembling that of a

The desirability of shipping eggs from Victoria to England has led to trom Victoria to England has led to the discovery of a new method for pre-serving them. They are first rubbed with grease and then placed with bran, flour, lime and pollard in small cases. When opened they are found to be perfectly sweet and fresh.—New York World.

STIFFNESS IN A WORKING OX. Overworking and exposure to the weather afterward will easily produce rheumatism, and this will cause stiffness of the limbs, with pains that move from one limb to another. The treatment in such a case should be to foment the parts with hot water, and then apply some strong liniment, given thirty drops of tincture of acquiring thirty drops of tincture of acquiring ing thirty drops of tincture of aconite three times a day in some acceptable drink, linseed or oatmeal gruel, for instance. The animal must rest from work, but moderate exercise will be useful. It should be kept warm and dry.—New York World.

QUALITY OF EGGS. There is a great difference in the There is a great difference in the original quality of eggs, and this has much to do with their capacity for keeping well. Generally, the best-flavored eggs are laid early in the season. Then the diet is mostly grain. After the fowls begin to find young areas graving the will pick at and grass growing, they will pick at and eat it, and of course consume less grain. In summer much of the food grain. In summer much of the food is grass and insects. These are not good egg-producing foods, and though a large number of eggs may be laid, their quality will not be as good as it is early in in the season. It is not the difference caused by deterioration on account of weather, for an egg cooked the same day it is laid in July is generally not so good as one that is cooked fresh in March or April. Hence there is good reason why eggs should be dearer in early spring. They are better then, and for their price fur-nish a cheaper and better food than the same money invested in meats.

The fact may also explain one reason why limed eggs are so generally unsatisfactory. They are always the cheap isfactory. They are always the cheap and poor quality summer eggs. They are inferior when put up, and cannot be expected to improve by keeping five or six months, even when air is excluded. -Boston Cultivator.

SEED WHEAT.

Heavy weight seed wheat contains a larger quantity of more valuable food materials for the young plant in the form of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash than light weight wheat of the potash than light weight wheat of the same variety. Experiments at the Minnesota station by H. Snyder show that this additional reserve food is supplied to the young plants and produces a more vigorous growth. The duces a more vigorous growth. The additional fertilizer material in a bushel of heavy weight wheat is worth from three to five cents more per bushel at the market prices of commercial fertilizers. Hellriegel in Germany heavy weight with the heavy was a support of the support mercial fertilizers. Hellriegel in Ger-many has also proved that the heavier the seed the more vigorous is the young plant, and where there was not an over-abundance of plant food in the an over-abundance of plant food in the soil the difference in vigor of the plants are seen even up to the time of harvest. The Minnesota experiments prove that the same characteristic differences that are noted between heavy and light weight seed wheat are observed between healthy and vigorous, and poor and sickly wheat plants, both in growth and yield. The wheat plant takes up over three plants, both in growth and yield. The wheat plant takes up over three-fourths of its food from the soil before heading out. The soil should be cultivated and managed in such a way so as to supply the growing wheat crop with at least three-fourths of its crop with at least three-fourths of its mineral food, and seven-eighths of its nitrogen compound before it blooms, which occurs in June or early in July, according to the latitude.—American Agriculturist.

TRAINING A HORSE.

In training a horse for the saddle, says the New York World, the animal is made obedient and gentle, and his good qualities best developed, by patience, kindness and encouragement, and, above all, fearlessness; punishment should be vecested to the saddle. ment should be resorted to only when absolutely necessary. No punishment should be administered to a horse in

Under harsh treatment he will first

become timid, then sullen, and at length violent and unmanageable.

As one horse is apt to be governed by the actions of another, well-trained horses that are indifferent to sights and sounds should be interspersed around the new ones until they are also among the new ones until they are also accustomed to the sounds of trumpets, beating of drums, tinkling of

bres, etc. Every action of a rider should tend to induce full confidence that no harm is intended and that nothing but kind treatment is to be expected.

The horse's balance and his light-ness in hand depend largely on the proper carriage of his head and neck. proper carriage of his head and neck.

A young horse will usually try to resist the bit, either by bending his neck to one side or by setting his jaw against the bit, or by carrying his nose too high or too low. Bending lessons will serve to overcome this habit and make the horse conform to the movements of the reins and yield casily to the pressure of the bit.

The legitimate gaits of the saddle-horse are the walk, trot, canter and gallop. The manocurring trot is at

callop. The manocuvring trot is at the rate of eight miles an hour. Slow trot is at the rate of six miles an hour. Trot out is at the rate of eight miles an

A good crop to help out poor pasture is the cow-pea, that can be either cut or pastured. Are you planning to sow some? It makes a splendid crop for emergencies because it can be either pastured, cut for hay, or allowed to mature and the peas threshed out. There is no better cow feed. The canter is at the rate of eight miles an hour, and is generally used for individual instruction. White wheat and other grains have fallen in price, there is no complaint that eggs are not fully up to expectations in prices. Eggs are always "each on sight," and those who make a speciality of supplying customers with strictly fresh eggs are affected but little by business depressions or sucken changes in value. Manocurring gallop is at the rate of twoive miles an hour. The full or extended gallop is at the

rate of sixteen unics an hour.
The charge is at full speed, and is regulated by the speed of the abover

The walk is agait of four distinct changes in value.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

A NEW FLOOR COVERING. A NEW FLOOR COVERING.

Among the fresher novelties for the housekeeper is the reversible rubber rug or carpet. The fabric consists of a thin sheet of perforated rubber cloth, similar to that used in the manufacture of boots. The yarn is forced through the little holes. It is then automatically spread on both sides of the rubber sheeting, and the rug is manufactured. The strong features of the product are its durability and its reversibility; also its low cost of its reversibility; also its low cost of manufacture. In appearance it looks exactly like a moquette or other pile fabric, and only an examination would fabric, and only an examination would reveal the difference in structure. Jute, as a filling, being done away with, the only expense is for yarn and rubber.—Carpet Trade.

beats, each foot being planted in a

egular order of succession.

The trot has two distinct beats; the

horse springing diagonally from one pair of feet to the other: between the steps all the feet are in the air.

some from the milk vessels, and others

from other sources of contamination The chances of contamination are suf-

The chances of contamination are sufficient to stock the milk with an abundance of these organisms under all circumstances. By the time the cream has reached the creamery it contains a quantity of organisms varying widely with temperature and other conditions, and it is to these that the subsequent ripening is due.

the subsequent ripening is due.

During the period of ripening, the organisms are growing and producing profound changes in the cream. Bac-

profound changes in the cream. Bacteria are primarily destructive agents. During their growth they are pulling to pieces some of the chemical compounds of the cream and reducing them to a condition of greater simplicity, giving rise in this way to a great number of so-called decomposition products. Chemistry has not yet realized ell of these sharges. A few

explained all of these changes. A few of them we partially understand. We

know that some of the organisms act

upon milk sugar, converting it into lactic acid, with the production

of carbonic acid gas as a by-product. We know, also, that sometimes butyric acid is produced, and that sometimes

ferments, similar to rennet and tryp sin, make their appearance in ripening cream. Alcohol is also a common

product, so much so that the butter flavor has sometimes been attributed to this product alone.—Storrs Agri-

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

If the bees are restless give more

A safe rule with peaches is always

to set them on an elevation, the higher the better.

Good prices and increasing demands are reported for high-class heavy draught horses.

Lameness always indicates soreness stiffness or weakness, and demands immediate attention.

Unless you are giving up breeding, do not be tempted by a good price to sell off the good mares.

There is no reason to fear that elec-tricity will ever be able to take the

A hen will eat about a bushel of

grain a year. At that rate she pays a

big profit on what she eats if she does her best.

to produce June butter at any time of the year he is getting up to the art of

By keeping the trash in the garden or orchard cleaned up a large number of pests that injure the fruits and trees

In nearly all cases the earlier the fruit is thinned the better. It is not

After an orehard has come into full

bearing one of the best plans of man-agement is to seed it down to clover

Root pruning is done by taking a sharp spade and digging a circle around the stem of the trees deep enough to cut off a portion of the

If the farmer does not like poultry, let the wife have charge of it, and let her have all she can make out of it. She will soon develop the business into

Farmers who are now using hay will

Farmers who are now using hay will find that some will be more highly rel-ished by stock than other portions. This difference in quality is due to the stage of growth at which it was cut, and also in the manner in which it was

While wheat and other grains have

a good plan to allow the trees to ma-

butter making

ay be destroyed.

ture too much fruit.

paying proportions.

and use it as a hog pasture.

When the dairyman has learned how

place of good horses of any breed.

air and water, and sweep up the dead Eggs stored in a damp place will often taste musty even though the test

cultural Experiment Bulletin.

be clear.

The butter aroma appears in the butter as the result of the ripening process. Sweet-cream butter does not have this delicate flavor, and while there is a demand, in our markets, Usually the first vegetable prescribed by the physician for the sick person who is beginning to use solids is a baked potato. A baked potato, however, may be no better than a boiled one unless it be done in so high a temperature that the storeh is affected. Rolled perhaps a growing demand, for a sweet-cream butter, it never develops the delicate flavor known as the butter aroma. During ripening certain changes take place in the cream, some of which we understand and others it be done in so high a temperature that the starch is affected. Boiled potatoes can not be subjected to a higher temperature than 212 degrees Fahrenheit. Baked potatoes may be done in such a way that they are but a little better than boiled—for instance, done in a slow oven. On the other hand if they are put into a temperature of 380 to 400 degrees Fahrenheit, or what is called a "hot oven," they will be done in such a manner that the conversion of starch will in a degree take place and the potato be which are at present beyond the reach of chemical knowledge. The composition of cream is essentially the same as that of milk except in the higher proportion of fat. It is made up chiefly of butter fat in the form of stebules of casein in a partial symmetric property of the step of globules, of casein in a partial sus-pension in the liquid, of milk sugar in solution, and of a small amount of albumen, probably partly in solution and partly in the form of an extreme-ly delicate network of fibers which we call fibrin. Cream always contains a large number of bacteria, yeasts and molds, which are the active agents in degree take place and the potato be consequently palatable and easily di-gested. Potatoes roasted in hot ashes or embers are delicious and for the same reason. The high degree of heat molds, which are the active agents in ripening. The sources of these microorganisms are varied. They are not present in the milk when secreted by the cow, but find their way into it in a variety of ways. Some come from the air; some from the hairs of the cow; some from the hands of the milker; some from the hands of the milker; some from the milk vessels and others. cooks the starch properly. -- New York World.

SENSIBLE TOILET COVERS.

If a room needs new toilet covers If a room needs new tollet covers after the spring house cleaning, make them from white cotton point d'esprit laid over a color, and edge each piece with a frill of the same, run with baby ribbons. A set seen recently was of white over pale orange. Cut a piece of white reality of the recent production of the reality of white over pale orange. Cut a piece of white muslin or cheesecloth the size of the top of the dresser, and other places for which you want the covers, lay over them a thin layer of cotton sprinkled with violet powder, then tack on a covering of colored sateen. tack on a covering of colored sateen. Cut the piece of lace considerably larger than the linings, and catch the extra fulness here and there to the lining, so that, when finished, the lace will lay up lightly and have a slightly crumpled look. Make a wide frill of the lace, turn in a wide hem, and over the hem and just above it sew on the behy ribber. Set on the frill with a line of the lace, turn in a wide hem, and over the hem and just above it sew on the baby ribbon. Set on the frill with a heading. Make a cover for your pin cushion, if you use one, in the same way, but without any lining.—New York Post.

A GOOD KITCHEN.

The wise woman makes her kitchen comfortable. If she is her own maid of all work she finds that the trouble and thought she spends on that hum-ble room are very wisely spent. If she has a servant she will find that the comfort of the kitchen will often be the measure of the servant's stay and her willingness to work.

The floor should be painted. There should be neatly bound mats or carpet here and there, but no tacked or "put down" rug. The walls, when it is possible, should be covered with lineleum, tiles or something equally durable and easy to keep clean. There should be light colored Holland shades at the windows and short sash curtains of white dotted muslin. There should be, if possible, a safe with glass doors through which the blue and white crockery, the tin and cop-per vessels may be seen without gath-ering dust and smoke. There should be at least one shelf where cook books may repose and another took.

may repose and another where bright, hardy, heat loving flowers may bloom. A kitchen clock should provide the experiment of accuracy for the culi-nary experiments, and a big splint-bottomed rocker should be one of the prominent furnishings of the room.— Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

RECIPES

Potatoes Fried Whole-Take small, cold-boiled potatoes, dip them in beaten egg and roll in fine bread crumbs; repeat the operation, and fry a golden brown in boiling lard. This makes a nice dish for breakfast or

Apple Tapioca Pudding—One and a half cups of tapico soaked over night in lukewarm water. In the morning add a little water and stir till it \(\pi \)issolves. Add enough sliced apple to fill a small pudding dish, one teacup of brown sugar and a little lemon juice. Bake till it forms a jelly; if it dries too much, add a little water. Serve with cream or hard sauce.

Flancel Cakes—Melt a tablespoon-

Flannel Cakes-Melt a table ful of butter in one quart of hot milk. Stir well and set away to cool. Beat five eggs very light, and stir them into the milk, alternately, with three pounds of flour. Add a teaspoonful of salt and two tablespoonfuls of yeast. Set the pan of batter near the fire, and if the yeast is good, they will rise in three hours. Bake in a griddle or in walk in the second waffle irons

waffle irons.

Corn Muffins—One pint of flour, one of Indian meal, one-third of a cupful of sugar, one teaspoonful of soda, two of cream of tartar, two eggs, a pint of milk, one tablespoonful of melted butter. Mix the dry ingredients together and sift them. Beat the eggs light, add the milk to them and stir isto the dry ingredients. Bake twenty many the interest matter in buttered mafflurpans. into the dry ingredients. Bake twen ty minutes in buttered muffin-pans Two dozen muffins can be made with the quantities given.

the quantities given.

Rice Cheeses—Heat and butter your muffin irons, and put a layer of well-cooked rice in the bottom of each ring. Over this sprinkle salt, a little cayenne and bits of butter. Next put a layer of grated cheese, then a second layer of rice, salt, pepper and butter, and finally a second layer of the grated cheese. Place the muffin iron in a hot oven, with a hot tin cover over the rings until the cheese is thoroughly melted into the rice. Take off the tin cover and brown nicely on top. Serve hot. These cheeses can be made in gen pane.

In South America rain frequently

In South America rain frequently falls in torrests from a clear sky.

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A Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

Economy requires that in every receipt calling for baking powder the Royal shall be used. It will go further and make the food lighter, sweeter, of finer flavor, more digestible and wholesome.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

Preparing, in Time of Peace,

The British Government is forever what it can do in case of trouble with some other country," said Joseph Markell, of Boston, at the Ebbitt. The some time past it has been trying to find out just how long it would take to get its men and supplies across the American continent in case of a difficulty with Russia. A short time ago a special train, carrying armament and supplies, was dispatched from Halifax to Esquimault, British Columbia, with instructions to stop Columbia, with instructions to stop only to take water and change engines, columbia, we consider and change engines, and the trip was made in less than five days. Mrs. Guelph pretty nearly knows to a certainty just what every department of her empire can do in any kind of an emergency."—Washany kind of an emergency."—Washang is an inch

How Gold Loses by Abrasion,

experimenting with its fighting appurtenances in order to ascertain just what it can do in case of trouble with demands rarely made, and for this some other country," said Joseph reason the loss by abrasion is about

At Eddy, in the Pecos Valley, New Mexico, the farmers are cultivating canaigre, and are getting \$10 per ton in its green state for all they can raise.



From away up in British North America comes the following greeting to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Chief Consulting Physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y. Mrs. Allen Sharrard, of Hartney, Selkirk Co., Manitoba, whose portrait, with that of her little boy, beads this article, writes as follows: "I take great pleasure in recommending for the womb." I take great pleasure in recommending for the womb. I was troubled with hemore I would be on mot for the percent of time. I was troubled with hemore I would be on mot for the percent of time. I would be on mot for the percent of time. I would be on mot for the percent of time. I would be on mot for the percent of time. I would be on mot for the percent of time. I was the percent of the percent

urs & J. Smith

ts use will prove very beneficial.

Dr. Pierce's Book (168 pages, illustrated) on "Woman and Her Diseases," giving successful means of Home Treatment, will be mailed in plain envelope, securely sealed from observation on receipt of ten cents to pay postage. See the Doctor's address near the head of this article.



When You Want to Look on the Bright Side of Things,

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