Lessons From Tree s.

The student of nature may learn some useful and interesting lessons by careful observation of the rings in the careful observation of the rings in the trunks of trees. He will observe that some rings are wide, others narrow; some full, clear-cut and regular, others jagged, one-sided and perhaps spotted or stained or maybe deeply indented. These accurately indicate the condition of the tree during its various stages of growth. As each ring is a year's of growth. As each is a perfect record of that year's development, so we may know how it was nourished. A full, wide, even ring shows that during that year the tree had abundant moisture and nourishment. A thin, irregulardine is evidenced that the tree was not in a flourishing condition. Spots, stains and breaks in the lines show that the outside of the tree may have been bruised or bent, or the bark and wood injured in some way. In fruit trees, imperfectly developed rings be caused by an anusually large crop of fruit, which so taxed the vital nowers of the plant that but little was left to be turned toward the formation of new wood. By careful examination and counting, the skilled botanation and counting, the same ist is enabled to read the history of the tree-trunk, and to tell in what years it is best flourished, when there was little for it to grow on, and when it was too constantly occupied with fruit production to give any care to its own growth other than the absobe explained by an end of the abstraction and solidifying of its outer coating. It would be of great advantage to the student if the habits and needs of trees could be explained by the student if the student if the habits and needs of trees could be explained by the student in the student i be explained by competent persons. Some day, when tree-planting becomes more important than most people seem to believe, this knowledge would be of great value.—New York Ledger.

How the Rail Was Fixed.

To illustrate the amount of red tape now used along the Southern Pacific Road a story is told of a recent visit of an inspection party at Benson, comprising General Superintendent Fillmore, Chief Engineer Hood, Superintendent of Track Hawgood and Roadmaster Stanton. Near by was the section boss and his gang. A defective rail was spotted. "Hood," said General Superinten-

sdent Fillmore, "that's a bad piece of track there. "Hawgood," said Hood, "that's a

poor piece of track there.' "Stanton," said Hawgood, "that rail is bad."
"Pat," said Stanton to the section

boss, "have that rail fixed." Said Pat to one of his men. "Here, ose, fix this rail."—Tombstone

(Arizonia) Prospector.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles, Pamphlet and Consultation free, Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y. BIRMINGHAM. Ala., shipped 43,000 tons of pig iron during May.

A Beautiful Sonvenir Spoon Will be sent with every bottle of Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure. Ordered by mail, postpaid, 50 ets. Address, Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y.

Is a Constitutional Cure. Price 75c. THE Public Awards the Palm to Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar for coughs.
Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute. Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, dves freshness and clearness to the complex-on and cures constipation, 25 cts., 50 cts., \$1

Nervous

Troubles Originate in

Impure Blood

Therefore the True Method of Cure Is to Take

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

Dyspepsia, Serofula, Sait Racum Catarris, Rhouqualism an I other Diseases, because it

Purifies The Blood

Hood's Pitts are the best family cather-



new rust-resisting variety t is reported by the So wheat is reported by the South Australian Register. It was observed by a farmer, several years ago, while reaping a badly rusted field of wheat, that among it were some heads wholly unaffected. He picked unaffected. He picked and carefully saved them, sowing the grain the next year. It yielded well and showed no sign of rust. From that beginning the stock has increased until twenty acres were raised last year, the crop of which was taken at a good price. —American Agriculturist.

Ewes may be fattened for early market at the same time they are rearing the lambs, and the lambs will be improved at the same time. Ground oats, buckwheat and corn, mixed in equal parts, will make an excellent feed for the sheep, and two quarts a day may be given. To prevent the sheep from gorging themselves and running their heads along the feed troughs to gather big mouthfuls, and so choke themselves and spoil the good of the food (and they are very apt to do this), give the feed in flat troughs, with divisions made at every foot, placing the meal equally in each division. The troughs should be kept in a separate part of the yard or lot, so that the feed may be distributed without crowding.—New York Times.

ABOUT DRIVING HORSES.

The driver who thinks that because his horse is fresh he can stand it to be driven fast at the start for several miles, and then given a chance to rest y going slow, or who drives fast for while and then slows down to a walk in order to rest up for another spurt, will not get the best speed out of a horse with the least waste of vitality,

especially in going long distances. It is a steady gait that counts and wears the horse least. Give him

and wears the horse least. Give him a chance to get warmed up first and then let the gait be a steady one.

Another item is not to feed too heavily before driving. A light feed of oats will be far better than a heavier feed of a more bulky grain. Exercise or action too soon after eating retards digestion, and the animal that must travel at a good gait with a loaded stomach cannot but show the effects, and if driven rapidly for even a short distance after eating a hearty meal there is considerable risk of the colic.

Watering properly is fully as important as feeding. When a horse is being driven on the road he should not at any time be allowed to overload his stomach with a large quantity of water. So far as is possible the rule should be to give water frequently, and while he should have all that he will drink, it should be given in small

The good driver can tell by the way his horse goes the amount of work he should have. - Indiana Farmer.

GROWING WHEAT MOST CHEAPLY.

A correspondent of the Michigan Farmer, H. Voorhees, of Grand Traverse County, writes that he makes more money by extending his acreage as much as possible, and working the land with least labor, instead of by concentrating his effort on a few cores. He claims that he can put in He claims that he can put in wheat for fifty cents an acre, sowing it among growing corn, harvest it for \$1.25 an acre, threshing \$1. market-\$1.25 an acre, threshing \$1, marketing fifty cents, making, with \$2 for interest and taxes, a total cost of \$5.25 per acre of wheat. His crop of twelve bushels per acre was sold for sixty cents a bushel, from which deducting expenses leaves him a profit of about \$2 per acre, or, to be exact, \$1.95. We think there are some mistakes ut the low cost of growing wheat. He has allowed nothing for cost of seed, and fifty cents an acre will not pay the cost of cultivating it in among the grown corn. The most serious mistake is in allowing nothing for depreciation of the scil. There comes depreciation of the soil. There comes an end to growing wheat or other grain unless the ground is fertilized, though the method of skinning the farm yields apparent profits for a time. The more practical way to grow wheat at a profit is that given by Frederick P. Root, of Western New York, who grew a crop of nearly forty bushels per acre, and made something from it despite low prices. Mr. Root keeps up his farm and can grow such crops so long as he lives. Mr. Voorcrops so long as he lives. Mr. Voor-hees must come to a time when he cannot grow even twelve bushels of wheat per acre. - Boston Cultivator.

LET THE HENS SCRATCH. The natural food of fowls consists The natural food of fowls consists mostly of seeds, insects and grass. It is not a natural condition when the birds have but one kind of food. The birds that build in trees and feed their young would be unable to supply them if only seeds could be provided. As the concentrated foods must be given, the variety is also to be considered. Suck substances as grass and the Such substances as grass and the shoots of tender herbage are intended as much for dilution of the concentrated foods as for the nutrition to be obtained therefrom. The work of feedobtained therefrom. The work of feeding her young is not incumbent on the
hen by bringing the food to them, but
she is intended to lead them, guide
them and scratch for them. The feet
of the hen perform the same duties as
the wings of a flying bird, and her
feet are well adapted for providing
food for her young. Hence we may
rightly conclude that scratching is a
natural function of the domestic hen. rightly conclude that scratching is a natural function of the domestic hen. The heu, however, performs greater work than the birds on the wing. Birds seldom lay more than two or three eggs before beginning incubation, but the hen may lay from fifteen to fifty, or even more. She must produce these eggs, as well as maintain herself. In the natural state she lays fewer eggs, but has greater difficulty in procuring food and resisting enemies. An egg is a composite substance

production when the hen is deprived of her natural advantage of scratch-ing. She does best when she is com-pelled to scatch and work for her food, and she will always select the kind most suitable for her purpose. When hens are confined in enclosures they may be fed too much while in a con-dition of idleness. A hopper that is kept full of food where the hen can kept full of food where the hen can always reach it induces her to desist from the work of scratching, because the necessity for so doing then ceases and she becomes too fat. Nature teaches, therefore, that hens should be so fed as to compel them to scratch and work for their food, which keeps them in health and leads to greater egg production.—Mirror and Farmer.

SUMMER CARE OF THE CALLA.

How to care for the calla during the summer, in the most satisfactory way, seems to be a question on which many growers of it differ, writes Eben E. Rexford, in the American Agriculturist. Some keep it growing all through the year, and because it does compara-tively well with this treatment, they argue that the proper way is to keep it growing. I do not agree with them, however, because I do not believe any plant ought to be kept growing actively all the time. There should be a period of rest. My plan is to put the pots containing the plants out of doors in June, turn them on their sides under a tree, or in some partially sheltered place, and there I leave them until September, without any attention whatever. After a short time, the foliage turns yellow, and very soon it drops off, because the soil in the pot is becoming dry. In two weeks after putting the pot out, you would not suspect there was a live root in the soil it contains. But the live root is there, all prepared. Of course the soil absorbs more or less moisture from the air, but not enough, in an from the air, but not enough, in an ordinary season, to keep it from getting as dry as dust. One would naturally think the root would wither away, but it does not. Although the soil about it seems robbed of all moisture, the root holds enough to re-

tain plumpness.
In September I prepare a fresh compost of mucky earth, some sharp sand, and a little loam. If the roots are strong, good-sized ones, I use an eightinch pot to plant them in. Good drainage must be provided, for, while the plant likes a great deal of moisture at its roots while growing, it does not take kindly to stagnant water about them. Keep the soil moist, or wet, by frequent applications of water, rather than by confining it to the pot by imperfect drainage. An imper-fectly drained soil soon becomes sour and heavy, and this induces disease; and an unhealthy calla seldom gives flowers. Plant the roots so that the crown will be two or three inches the soil, water well, and in a short time young leaves will appear. Then give more water, but do not keep the soil very moist until strong growth has begun. If there are two or three good, strong roots, do not separate them, but give a larger pot, if necessary. I prefer to grow two or three roots of blooming size in the same pot, because the quantity of foliage will be much greater than when but one root is used to a pot, and there will be as many again flowers. If given proper care, a pot containing two strong roots ought to have at least one flower open and a bud showing nearly all of the time from January

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Blood will tell in dairy cattle. Take good care of the young cows, that they may continue profitable when they are old.

To protect the brain of the horse from the rays of the hot sun is hu-mane and may save the life of the

Scotch Clydesdale breeders are reported to be increasing the size of their horses and to be going in for

the largest sires. The dairyman with a good well and windmill can feel about as independent as the one who has running vater on his farm.

In oiling the harness if cod-liver oil be used in the place of neats-foot oil, it is said that the leather will remain

unmolested by rats or mice. When you strip a cow's teats to the last drop in milking, do it not so much for the immediate gain as to keep the udder of prolific habit in the

future. The merciful dairyman when he draws calves to market puts them in a comfortable crate, instead of tying their legs and doubling them under the wagon seat.

There are many horses that have never been seen to lie down in their lives. Their rest is not complete, however, and their joints and sinews are liable to stiffen early.

In hiving, one essential is to have the hives in a cool place. The bees will enter a cool hive much more readily than one which has been baked in the hot sun all day.

It is pretty well established as the results of experiments that the same amount of feed required to produce one pound of butter fat will produce pounds of beef.

Professor Henry shows by experiment that it costs \$2.61 to produce 100 pounds of gain with lambs, and \$3.03 to produce the same gain with pigs of about the same age.

Root crops are being urged to take the place of grass in winter. Beets, turnips, carrots, etc., are recommended as healthy stock food, which will lengthen out the grain supply.

A perfect cow resembles a perfect sachine. The food and drink given her is taken into the stomach and converted into milk, and when not in milk it takes the form of flesh. HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

To clean silver first wash or remove all the grease from the silver, then rub with a woolen cloth wet with amrub with a woolen cloth wet with ammonia and whiting, and polish on the chased and filigree parts with a tooth-brush. This whiting is wet with ammonia, and made into cakes or boxes, and agents are around selling it for fifty cents a box, that, the probability is, cost them ten cents. It is good to clean glass windows and all kinds of glassware with.—New York Advertiser.

There are few "pick-me-ups" equal in potency and pleasant effects to a cup of well-made tea; few things that will so put to flight "the tired feel-ing" millions of brain-workers are familiar with; per contra, there are few more injurious compounds put in-to human stomachs than the longsteeped decoctions, replete with astringent tannin, that the average Hibernian charwoman imbibes in boundless quantities. What is well-made tea? To begin, the tea itself must be good; and then the making of it in a heated pot with freshly boiled water, standing just long enough—that is a fine art that can be acquired, but only by patience and persevering study. —New York Inde-

CARE OF INDIA RUBBERS.

In these days, when india rubber shoes are so often made of shoddy material, it is especially necessary to take good care of them. It is a great mistake to wash an india rubber to free it from mud. Soap always injures them, and even clear water applications are of respectively.

plications are of no special advantage.

The best way is to allow the overshoes to become thoroughly dry. Then brush them free from all dust and mud, and rub them thoroughly with vaseline. This not only cleans them, but leaves an oil surface, which makes the overshoe more impervious to water. There is an india rubber rement which is at times quite effective in mending small rents in overshoes, though it does not last a weet which is the property of the control of th great while. In buying overshoes it is always best to buy of the freshest stock you can secure, and to buy them of a trustworthy dealer who will not deal in inferior goods. - Boston Cul-

RATS IN A CELLAR. Cellars should be built always with regard to safety from vermin. Once these get a footbold in the walls or under the floor it is almost impossible

to dislodge them, and if they are poisoned the dead carcasses are as bad as the live animals. So that the construction of the cellar is worth thinking of. The floor should be made of concrete, over a layer of broken stone, well rammed down. Rats cannot burrow under such a floor and gain entrance in that way. Then the walls should be built up of stone laid in mortar, and all the crevices should be filled with small chips to make the wall tight. The foundation of the wall should be made at least six inches wider than the wall outside, as the rats will try to make their way along the wall, and never make the offset outward to get under it. The beams of the floor above the cellar should be bedded in the wall, and the wall built close around the ends of them. This also insures soundness in the beams and prevents rotting, as there is nothing better for the preser-vation of the timber than lime. It has been recommended that the holes made by the rats be smeared with tar, which is offensive to them, or to place some concentrated lye on the bottom of the burrows, by which the rat's feet are burned. This so disgusts them that they leave the premises. But there will always be trouble unless the walls are built at the first in the way mentioned. -Germantown Tele-

RECIPES.

Gingerbread—Two pounds flour, one-half pound of butter, one pint molasses, one-fourth pound sugar, one ounce ginger, one-half teaspoonful of cream of tartar.

Fried Chicken Dressing—Take a halt gallon of cold bread. Moisten with gravy from the cooking chicken, throw in a handful of powdered sage, tea-spoonful of pepper and a little salt. Mix well, working it like bread and roll out in small cakes, dip in flour

and fry in lard. Honey Comb Pudding-One cup of flour, one cup of sugar mixed with the flour, one cup of milk, two cups of molasses, eight eggs. Beat the eggs and pour them into the molasses. Measure one cup of butter, then melt it and add it to the molasses. A teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a little of the milk should be added the last thing. Bake three-quarters of an hour. Serve with sauce.

Fried Beets-Boil a few beets until tender, then cut them in thin, long pieces. Put them in a stew pan with a teaspoonful of vinegar, the juice of one lemon, a pinch of sugar, a very little grated nutmeg, salt and pepper and two tablespoonfuls of soup stock or fresh butter. Put the sauce pan on the back of the range and let it simmer half an hour, stirring occasionally. Boiling the beets in soup is

an improvement.
Dried Beef Creamed—Chip the beef in small, thin slices, or, if bought al-ready cut, pick it apart in small pieces, and carefully remove all fat and stringy pieces. Put a tablespoonful of butter into a small saucepan; when hot add the beef and frizzle for four or five minutes, stirring con-stantly. Then add a cup of milk, into stantly. Then add a cup of milk, into which has been stirred a level table-spoonful of cornstarch; let it boil up until it thickens sufficiently and serve.

Two "Lightning Calculators,"

The late George Bidder, at the age of eight years, could answer almost instantaneously how many cents there would be in any sum under \$4,-000,000,000. Zerah Coburn was an-000,000,000. Zerah Coburn was another lightning calculator of the same generation. While yet a small school boy he was asked to name the square of 939,993, which he instantly stated to be 939,998,000,001. To further illustrate his powers he multiplied the above sum by 49 and the product by the same number. He once calculated the cube root of 413,993,348,677 in exactly five seconds. -St. Louis Re-

NEWS & NOTES

Massachusetts has 107,273 widows. Black toilets are very fashionable. Antelope skin is the newest novelty for tailor-made waistcoats.

Chicago has thirty police matrons, with a head matron over all.

Women gardeners are in great demand in England and Germany.

There are 43,000 more women than male inhabitants in New York State. Small fruits appear among the hat and bonnet garnitures of the season. Capes and jacket-fronts are made of

perforated cloth, which is one of the aprices of the day. Miss Lorane Mattice has been elect-

ed a Trustee of the lowa Industrial Home for the Blind. The big-bowed cravat is in the last stages of desuctude and nobody seems to feel very sorry about it.

More women are employed in Government positions in England than anywhere else in the world.

The present season is a popular one for ostrich feathers, the number worn on stylish hats being very great.

Maiwatchin, in Mongolia, is the only city in the world where no It is a Chinese traders' city. Mrs. Vance is busily engaged on a biography of her husband, the late Senator Vance, of North Carolina.

Mrs. Caroline Haskill has given \$20,000 to found a chair of compara-tive religion in the Chicago University.

In Morocco the face of a bride is painted white and red, and her hands and feet are dyed yellow with henna Black plumes are arranged among colored trimmings of every sort on fashionable hats, whatever the shape

may be. It has come to light through statistical investigation that more than fifty per cent. of the Vassar graduates never

Mrs. E. Lynn Lynton's new novel is dedicated "to the sweet girls still left among us who have no part in the new revolt.

New Zealand women, having been accorded the right to vote, now de-mand the privilege of serving in Parliament.

There is said to be a revival in favor of the old-fashioned names for grrls, such as Sarah, Ann, Martha, The Princess of Wales and Miss An

nie Paterson, of Dublin, are the only honorary musical doctors in the United Kingdom Nine ladies were successful in pas

ing the recent examination of the London Sanitary Institute for inspectors of nuisances. In Europe during the early years

of the middle ages no woman was allowed to appear in church unless her face was covered with a veil. Mrs. Hoke Smith, wife of the Sec etary of the Interior, is said to be an

indefatigable caller. She made 1000 calls in two weeks. She recently Among washable wool fabrics for lay gowns are Kanka and Yanry Dukee crepes in delicate stripes of

ivory or cream white and a color. A new Norwegian law makes girls ineligible for matrimony unless they can produce certificates of proficiency in knitting, baking and spinning.

Miss Margaret McBride, of Nevada, Mo., has been commissioned a notary public. She is the first woman to public. She is the first woman hold the office in Vernon County.

Among summer tints for evening pale rose color and honeysuckle yellow vie with each other, and often appear together in shot fabrics or trimmings

Shepherd's-check fabrics in silk appear not only in black and white, cream and brown, etc., but in every variety of color on light-hued grounds.

The Railway Commissioners of Victoria claim that they have effected a saving of fully \$50,000 by placing women in charge of railway stations. Dr. Maud J. Frye, of Buffalo, N. Y ..

has a class of young women whom she is training to become skilled and satisfactory attendants for convalescents and children. One of the remarkable manifestations of the year is the activity of the

woman suffrage movement in New York State, particularly among women of fashion. The fancy linen duck suits are es-

pecially suitable for morning wear, and the blue duck costumes, dotted with white, black, or red, are just the thing for warm-weather shopping or seaside wear. Miss Nellie G. Robinson is the first

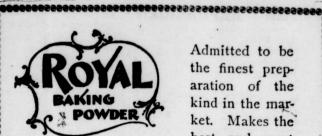
female lawyer to appear before a Cincinnati court. She appeared on behalf of a burglar, and despite her eloquence and charms, an unfeeling jury sent the fellow up. The eight unmarried ladies who hold office as the Queen's maids of honor have some privileges. The are given the prefix of "Honorable

and on marrying receive from the Queen the gift of \$5000. The girls of the graduating class of the Attica (N. Y.) Free Academy decided to dress in calico this year. This innovation caused much talk in the country. The plan was adopted, it was said, on account of the hard

A silver girdle to be worn by gentle woman in the height of the summer season has bangles, smelling salts, bonbon box, and other toilet requisites ingeniously fastened by slender chains on the right of the band. In fact, it is a portable arsenal.

The small lace mask veils have quite gone out of fashion. A veil now must entirely cover the chin, and is worn much more loosely than has been the custom for the past few years. In-stead of fitting smoothly over the face, it is gathered up in folds at the side and fastened at the back of the head.

The latest vest is single-breasted with buttons up so high that little of the shirt is seen. C coating is a fashionable material for these dresses, but it is very heavy, and when the skirts are interlined with haircloth they are really burden-some. Tweeds and cheviots make much lighter gowns.



Admitted to be the finest preparation of the kind in the market. Makes the best and most

wholesome bread, cake, and biscuit. A hundred thousand unsolicited testimonials to this effect are received annually by its manufacturers. Its sale is greater than that of all other baking powders combined.

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

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

Half a Century of the Telegraph.

The facts brought out on the fiftieth anniversary of telegraphy, which was recently celebrated in New York, are very interesting to the student of material and social progress. It was on the day of the great Whig convention at Baltimore that the first message was transmitted in this country that was to demonstrate the utility of teleg-raphy and relieve Professor Morse of the stigma of being "crazy." His wire between Baltimore and Washington announced the nomination of Clay and Frelinghuysen an hour before the train reached the Capital. Since ther the figures of telegraphy have grown amazingly, and never so rapidly as at present. As late as 1860 one operator sent all the newspaper dispatches from Chicago announcing the nomination of Lincoln. It took 125 operators to furnish the telegraphic news of Cleve-land's nomination at Chicago. Even down to 1880 only fifty newspapers received special telegrams. Now there are 600 that have special service. A single establishment in this country has 800,000 miles of wire in operation, and 23,000 offices, and last year sent

70,000,000 messages.

There are now in the world about 2,000,000 miles of telegraph wire in operation, and in addition to the teleoperation, and in addition to the telegraph lines there are nearly 150,000 miles of nautical cables, over which the Morse system is used. The newspaper and press associations, which in 1880 received but 28,000,000 words, now consume nearly 1,800,000,000 words in supplying the public with news and reading matter. What all this signifies in behalf of public enlightenment and commerce almost surpasses comprehension. It enables one to enjoy two lives in one. It has added tenfold value to the art of printing, and has increased the national wealth enormously. Yet orthodox science and the busines world were so sure that Professor Morse was "crazy" that he was ashamed to conduct the first public experiments in person, lest he should be hooted out of confidence. What a lesson on charity and and the folly of snap judgments!—Boston Globe.

Cheap and Plentiful Remedy.

Common salt is one of the most valnable remedial agents the world contains. Used as a tooth powder, alone or with a little prepared chalk, it whitens the teeth and makes the gums hard and rosy. It is a good gargle for sore throat, and if taken in time will benefit, if not cure, diphtheria. It will stop bleeding of the mouth, and in warm water is a good emetic and remedy against several poisons. There is nothing better for your feet and is nothing better for sore feet and hands than salt and water, and for ordinary sore eyes, though a painful application, will often effect a complete cure.—Indianapolis News.

The Capitol at Washington has cost more than \$30,000,000. It covers three and a half acres, the dome is 307 feet high and 135 in diameter, and is exceeded in size only by St. Peter's in Rome, St. Paul's in London, the Invalides in Paris and St. Isaac's in St.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live bet-ter than others and enjoy life more, with

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.

The Horse's Original Home.

The original home of the horse has been generally supposed to be the country which forms the highlands of Asia, about the fortieth degree of latitude, and recent authorities re-port that herds of wild horses are still to be seen in certain parts of Western Mongolia and Northern Thibet. From time immemorial this country has been favorable to the growth of horses. At a very early date, several thousands of years before Christ, the horse was taken westward. The Babylonians used horses in their expedi-

The cuneiform characters which are used to express the word horse mean literally the "animal of the East." In Egypt the horse is not found depicted on the monuments until about B. C. 1600. In Nubia the horse was approximated and the state of the st preciated and loved. In a hieroglyphic inscription the statement is made that when Piankhi, the Ethiopian invader of Egypt, had captured the stores and treasury of his foe, Nimrod, he went into the stables, and finding that the horses had suffered from hunger, he burst into a rage and said: "I swear by my life, and by my beloved Ra, that to have kept my horses hungry is more heinous in my sight than any other offense which thou hast committed against me." The native land of the Arab horse includes the Arabian peninsula, the lands about the Tigris and Euphrates, and the Damascus district. All Arab horses are asserted to be descended from a fabulous mare called "Kuhailat of the old woman. -New York Sun.

Intelligence of a Stallion.

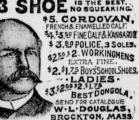
During a fire in a stable at Pau Sec, Province of Quebec, Canada, a bay stallion returned twice to the burning structure and drove out a horse that was so terrorized as to be unable to make any attempt to escape.—San Francisco Chroniele.

经位示系组

Often results in colds, fevers, rheumatism, neuralgia and kindred derangements. We do not "catch cold" if we are in good-condition. If the liver is active, and the system in consequeace doing its duty, we live in full health and enjoy life "rain or shine." To break up a cold there's nothing so valuable as Dr. Fierce's Pleasant Fellets. They keep the whole system regulated in a perfectly natural way. If we do not feel happy, if we worry and grumble, if we are morbid; if the days seem dreary and long, if the weather is bad, if things go awry, it is the liver which is at fault. It is generally "torpid." A common sense way is to take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Fellets. We generally eat too much, take insufficient exercise, by means of which our tissue-changes become indolent and incomplete. Be comfortable—you are comfortable when well. You'll be well when you have taken "Pleasant Pellets."

No Constipation follows their use. Put up sealed in glass—always fresh and reliable. SEVERE EXPOSURE

W. L. DOUCLAS \$3 SHOE IS THE BEST.



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LADIES \$12.50.32.11.25
BEST DONOUGLAS,
BEST DONOUGLAS,
BROCKTON, MASS.

You can save money by wearing the
W. I., Douglas \$3.00 Shoe.

Reranse, we are the largest manufacturers o
this grate of shoes in the world, and guarantee their
value by stampling the name and price on the
bottom, which protect you against high prices and
the middleman's profits. Our shoes equal custom
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