The Petrified Forests of Arizona.

In one of the meetings of the American Forestry Association held in Brooklyn lately Dr. Horace C. Hovey, of Newburyport, Mass., showed by specimens and by views the petrified forests of Arizona. This great tract of agatized wood, at least 2000 acres extent, is near the station, of Corrizo and Adamannas on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, in Arizona, and resembles an immense logging camp with huge trunks thrown about. The largest are ten feet in diameter, many of them severed as evenly as though cut up by a cross-out saw, and the sections vary from disks like cartwheels to logs thirty and more feet long. Many of thirty and more feet long. Many of the petrified logs have been broken into glittering fragments by action of the weather and by Indians and tour-ists, and at every footfall the traveler steps upon a mosaic or carnelian, agate, jasper, topaz, onyx and amethyst. A petrified trunk 150 feet long spans a canon, and is known as the Agate Bridge. The name Chalcedony Agate Bridge. The name Chalcedony Park has been given to the tract. Curiosity hunters, manufacturers and speculators are rapidly destroying its beauties, and recently a company proceeded to pulverize the chips and logs, the powder to be used in place of emery. Car loads of the petrified wood are being shipped away for this use. ery. Car loads of the petrified wood are being shipped away for this use, and Dr. Hovey advocates the saving and protection of these dead forests in a public reservation by the Government.—Scientific American.

Missouri has 528,295 families; Illinois, 778,015; Kansas, 297,358; Iowa, 388,517.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y. THE wheat product of Texas this year is estimated to be 6.000.000 bushels.

estimated to be 6,000,000 bushels.

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The reader of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, faces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

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When Natura

Needs assistance it may be best to render i promptly, but one should remember to use even the most perfect remedies only when needed. The best and most simple and gentle remedy is the Syrup of Figs manufactured by the Cali-

Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure Is as cheap as it is sure. One hundred doses for 50 cts. Cures the family colds for a whole year. No nausea.

fornia Fig Syrup Co.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflamma-tion, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle Don't Neglect a Cough. Take some Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar instanter. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation, 25 cts., 50 cts., \$1. If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle

Is-fully as important and as beneficial as Spring Medicine, for at this season there is great danger to health in the varying temperature, cold storms, malarial germs, and the prevalence of fevers and other serious diseases. All these may be avoided if the blood is kept pure, the digestion good, and the bodily health vigorous, bytaking Hood's

lood's Sarsaparilla seeses !

Sarsaparilla. "My little boy fourteen years old had a terrible scrofula bunch on his neek. A friend of mine said Hood's Sarsaparilla cured his little boy, so I procured a bottle of the medicine, and the result has been that the bunch has left his neek. It was so near the throat, that he could not have stood it much longer without relief, Mrs. Ixa Hood, 324 Thorndike St., Lowell, Mass.

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dull pain in the skin and eyes, pain it to limbs, and sudden flushes of heat, burning in the limbs, and sudden flushes of heat, burning in the limbs, and sudden flushes with the system of all the above named disorders.

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For work or driving horses, those in daily use, out 'feed moistened and mixed with finely ground meal, being much more easily digested, is preferable to whole grain and uncut hay. The saving of food is another reason. Where whole grain is used a considerable portion of it is voided undigested in the excrement. The best cut feed is made by mixing clover hay moistened with oats and corn ground together.—New York World.

TO CATCH MOLES.

A correspondent of the Rural World says: Anyone who can eatch fish can eatch moles. We do not catch them with a hook and line, but it requires about as much patience. Find the place where the moles are working, then open the run for aboutsix inches and with loose ditt at each and of then open the run for about six inches and put in loose dirt at each end of the opening; then fill up the run and press it down. This will prevent him from passing. As he attempts to pass he will come in contact with the obstruction and will press the dirt upwards in order to get through. Now is the time to do the work for the little pest. So be ready with a mottock and dig him out. Be sure to strike behind him or you may fail to get him. The best time is in the morning about sun up and noon and before sun down.

of the leading food factors in successful proximge.

Many farmers have made a practice of keeping pigs constantly on corn, which has tended to bring on an unhalt easy victims of hog cholera. Barley, wheat, peas and clover or atlalfa should also enter into the rations. Both the health of the animal and the quality of the meat are affected by the diet. The latter is so well recognized that pork made from a mixed ration brings a higher price than that made from corn exclusively.

SELECTING HAY FOR COWS.

As a plant forms seed it takes substance from the leaves and stalk and stores it within the seed as nourishment for the germ when it shall grow. This is called "translocation," and it plays an important part in changing the chemical constituents of different parts of the plant. Perennials have still another form of translocation. Nutriment is stored in the roots. Tim-Nutriment is stored in the roots. Timothy has a bulb just beneath the surface of the ground. From this bulb fresh roots come in spring. The point of interest to the dairyman is that the grass grows less nitrogenous as it matures and the nutritive ratio becomes too narrow for a perfect daily ration.

Succulent pasture grass is a perfect ration; ripened grass is too woody and carbonaceous. Experiments at different stations indicate that in feeding the results are what the chemical analysis would lead one to expect. analysis would lead one to expose Early cut hay has a large protein con-tent, and is better for milk produc-tion; that cut later is more carbona-ceous and is suited to beef making.

Now, since it is impracticable to cut all the grass at once there will be some cut early and some cut late. The sensible thing to do is to stack separate, or put in different mows in the barn and feed in accordance with its suitability to the object sought, giving the cows in milk and young growing the cows in milk and young growing steek the sent cut. ing stock the early cut hay. The writer fills his long mow in sections. This grades the hay as cut, and the barn is so arranged that he can feed from any desired section. Those whose stock run outside will find it profitable to remember which stack is early cut and feed it according to the suggestion given above.—New Engsuggestion given land Homestead.

For wide usefulness, few things exceed raw hide, though it is not commonly understood in the East, or among civilized people as should be the case, writes Hollister Sage. The Western pigneer, through necessity, learned the art of manipulating it long years ago, and its use has not been forgotten. A coil of sun-dried cowhide tied to the plow handle, turret ring or wagon stake, is security ageinst breakdowns and many mishaps which are likely to overtake the farmer or teamster. Soaked in water, it becomes limber quickly and will tie a harness, wagon or other things to-USES OF RAW HIDE. a harness, wagon or other things to-gether and hold them firmly, whether wet or dry. When it dries, it shrinks, binding more firmly than ever. On the treeless, rainless wastes of the Southwest, where flercest sun and constant drying winds would shrink the tire from any wheels used in moist climates, the raw hide tire is indispensable, because the dryer it gets the closer it sticks. If after a long wear the tire is found loose, a new one can be quickly whipped about the wheel at night, ready to start with in the morning. For belt laces, traces and other harness straps, chair bottoms and innumerable other places where hard wear is demanded the raw hide with the hair exposed, or turned in out of sight, is invaluable and could be used in the older States oftentimes with great advantage. Or these skins may be "tawed," as the process is called where the hair or fur is preserved, and no tannic acid is used. This is done by spreading a mixture of finely powdered salt and alum in equal quantities upon the moist flesh side together. The hides are left thus for several days, when they seem to have become something like leather. They are then stripped, scraped, rubbed with chalk and pumice stone until smooth, and pulled and scraped while drying to make them soit.—Country Gentleman. binding more firmly than ever. On treeless, rainle

THE MODERN HOG.

The Modern Hog.

There has been a great change in recent years in all domestic animals, but in none has the type been more completely altered than in the hog. The original animal, the "rustler," certainly left much to be desired as pork, though doubtless well fitted to survive and thrive under the conditions of neglect which prevailed.

But with the growth of the country and the development of the pork market came the application of modern methods of breeding and feeding. Early maturity and more compact, heavy frames were the qualities so successfully sought, that every farmer went into the business, with overproduction as the result. Then a great many went out of the business in disgust. Those who stayed in made money, and now the rest are trying to get back.

changed. Big hogs are no longer in demand. Instead of an animal weighdemand. Instead of an animal weighing 450 pounds, one of half that weight is the kind desired. Big hogs can only be sold at a reduced price. Consumers demand smaller hams and shoulders and well streaked bacon, while lard has been almost completely appeared by actors and oil.

while lard has been almost completely superseded by cottonseed oil.

To supply changed conditions the type of hog has undergone a marked modification, and swine breeders will do well to recognize it in order to market their pig crop at a gain. While the smaller breeds are more largely used, the chief difference has been in the feed. Plenty of corn means the ability to produce plenty of pork, so that it must remain our chief hog food; but corn is only one of the leading food factors in successful pork growing.

a mixed ration brings a higher price than that made from corn exclusively. It is worthy of careful note that in the great hog markets of the world it is not the hog from the great hogproducing countries that sells at the highest prices, but the meat of the hog from dairy sections such as Denmark, and, to a certain extent, from Ireland.

It is also well to remember that fat-It is also well to remember that intening animals ought not to be fed longer than necessary to bring them up to maturity. It is a well-established fact that gain can be made in hogs weighing 200 pounds much cheaper than in those weighing 400 or over Feeding and twing to fat. cheaper than in those weighing 400 or over. Feeding and trying to fatten old animals is not paying business, generally speaking, as proper returns are not obtained for the food consumed.—New York World.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES. Look out for fire during dry times. Sow some rye if short of pasturage or forage.

It is sour milk, not separated milk, that hurts the calves.

Character is always writing its name indelibly on the face.

If milk is put in sour cans no sterilizing in the world can save it. Don't feed cold milk to a small calf. Feeding three times a day is best.

Overproduction of inferior products causes some men to fail as farmers.

Red clover is one of the very best friends of the farmer if rightly used. See that the roosters have firm flesh. The flabby ones are no good for breeding.

Soapsuds are an excellent fertilizer for grapes on account of the potash they contain.

It does not injure the keeping qualities of butter to make it from terilized cream.

There are farms where more head uld bring better results than more hard work.

Evaporation from the soil may be

largely prevented by the use of a mulch on the surface.

Pullets hatched in July and August will give you eggs during Lent, when the demand is unusual.

The way the plow is adjusted has much to do with the draft as well as the quality of work done. It is a wise policy to breed what the market calls for and for which the

best prices are being paid. Iowa dairymen find that sweet corn makes the best flavored butter, but

not so much as other feeds. The milk-can on the ste

When you see a weed don't wait to have it "identified." Kill it at once, be it Russian thistle or a native pest.

The roots of pear trees run very near the surface of the soil, and care must be taken when plowing near Plow around your hay and grain stacks. Plow half a dozen furrows and make them some distance from the

Sterilized cream is better for making ice cream than that which is not sterilized. It will swell more in freez-

ing, and make lighter and smoother ice cream. No one objects, or has the right to object, to oleomargarine, sold as oleomargarine. But there are the best

and strongest reasons for objecting to its being sold as butter. The quick-growing kinds of turnips, sown late in the autumn, are very succulent but do not have the nutritive qualities that belongs to the Rutabaga family or even the White turnips when sown earlier.

Pears are ready to be picked when the stem parts readily from the spur when raised by the hand. The fruit should always be picked by thus rais-ing it up, instead of pulling it off. Aim to leave the stem on the pear.

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

Food that has little odor itself, and food that absorbs odors readily should be placed at the bottom of the refrigerator. All foods with a strong odor should be kept on the top shelves. Sour milk or cream should not be kept in the refrigerators. Salad dressings, tartar sauce and celery should be covered closely so they will flavor everything that is shut up with them. Pineapples, strawberries and raspberries, should not be shut into a common ice chest with milk or cream. In the refrigerators where there is a common ice chest with milk or cream. In the refrigerators where there is a circulation of dry air, butter, milk, cream and other delicate foods may be kept in the lower part of the refrigerator, and the fruits, vegetables, etc., with stronger flavors and odors, may be kept on the top shelves. If arranged in this way there will be little danger that one kind of food will absorb the flavor or odor of another. sorb the flavor or odor of another. -New York Telegram.

HOW TO TRIM A LAMP. There is such a vast difference be There is such a vast difference between the quality and quantity of light given by a kerosene lamp properly trimmed and that given by the same lamp unskillfully trimmed that it is surprising any person of average observation will endure the light given by a badly trimmed lamp for even a single hour. But few people can trim a kerosene lamp properly, and not many people who read or sew

and not many people who read or sew by kerosene lamp seem to mind it. Many implements for trimming lamps have been invented, but few of them are of any signal value. The them are of any signal value. The best instrument for trimming a lamp best instrument for trimming a lamp wick is the human forefinger. It is much superior to a pair of soissors. Whether the wick be cylindrical or straight, turn it up until the part that is thoroughly charred is exposed, hold the wick firmly in place with the screw and rub off the charred portion.

A little practice will enable one to A little practice will enable one to make a perfectly straight, smooth edge to a wick this way, and a single wipe on a piece of paper or cloth will cleanse the finger.

Lastly, be careful not to let any of

the charred refuse from the wick stick on the burner, where it will obstruct the draught of the lamp. Brush it off or blow it off, and keep the draught clear.—New York Mail and Express

THE ART IN GOOD SOUP.

In the art of cooking there are un-told details to be learned, and among them the most important in that great art—the making of soup. A noted traveler once remarked, "Oh, the bad soups I have eaten at people's houses!" The old-fashioned soup of fifty years

ago was a thick glutinous mass which was a dinner in itself. When the soup was done the soup meat from which the soup was made was served and con-sidered an excellent dish. But nowadays the soup has become a separate institution, the commencement of the dinner after the half dozen oysters are served.

In this age the French soup is the In this age the French soup is the delicate liquid that is usually given. It requires a genius of a home woman to accomplish this desirable end, for it is only one in a hundred of ordinary families, whose cooks are not up to the mark in all dishes, that really can make a good pot of soup. For the breakfast a la fourchette, the soup, if one is to be part of the menu, should be light and delicate, and for dinner

the same should be served.

Meat for soup should always be lean, and that from the shank is excellent. It is muscular and full of nutriment. For every quart of soup allow one pound of meat without fat. It should be washed, then placed in a kettle with one quart and a pint of cold water and a teaspoonful of salt. After boiling slowly for five hours there will be only the part of the liquid the extra pint of the liquid the li one quart of the liquid, the extra pint having been lost by evaporation.—New York Recorder.

RECIPES.

Spanish Toast-Take stale bread cut in thick pieces and dip in egg with milk prepared like custard, but without sweetening or flavoring. When
the slices are all well saturated, fry in
a very little butter, enough to prevent
adhering to the pan. Serve immediately, with a sauce.
Hollandaise Sauce—Rub one-half

cup butter to a a cream, and beat well. Stir in the juice of half a lemon, one saltspoonful of salt, and a pinch of cayenne pepper. When ready to serve, add one cup of boiling water, place the bowl in a steam kettle and cook until

thick as custard, stirring all the time. Rice Croquettes with Raisins—Make rice croquettes, using enough eggs to give them the delicacy of custard. Be sure the fat is boiling, otherwise the croquettes will be grease-logged. Make a tark pudding sauce, flavor with lemon juice and throw in a few boiled raising and absentuate. Four this over the and chestnuts. Pour this over the croquettes and serve with fish or meat,

croquettes and serve with fish or meat, in place of potatoes and gravy.

Corn Muffins—Take the yolks of two eggs, beat well and stir in gradually two level tablespoonfuls of sugar. Pour in one and a half teaspoonfuls of sweet milk, add a level teaspoonful of salt, a teacupful of cornmeal—yellow or white—two teacupfuls of sifted flour, two heaping teaspoonfuls of good baking powder, and one tablespoonful of melted butter. Bake in gem pans.

good baking powder, and one table spoontul of melted butter. Bake in gem pans.

Prune Soup—Soak one-half cupful of sago for one hour in a cupful of cold water, then add one quart of water, and cook in a double boiler until transparent. In the mean time cook together one cupful of raisins in a small quantity of water until soft, then add the whole to the sago when it is transparent, with the juice of one lemon and one tablespoonful of sugar. Strain and serve hot with croutons.

Marble Cake—Dark Part—Brown sugar, one cupful; molasses, one-half cupful; butter, one-half cupful; sweet milk, one-half cupful; soda, one-half tenspoonful; flour, two and one-half cupfuls, and the yolks of four eggs; cloves, allspice, cinnamon and nutmeg, of each one-half tenspoonful. Light Part—White sugar, one and one-half cupfuls; butter, one-half cupful; sweet milk, one-half cupful; soda, one-half tenspoonful; whites of four eggs, and ifour two and one-half cupfuls, and thour two and one-half cupfuls.

MEWS & NOTES FOREWOMEN

Idaho has a woman horse dealer. Black bengaline silks are the latest New York buys more lace than any ther city in the world.

There is \$7,000,000 invested in corset factories in this fair land. The size of a woman's shoe should be just half that of her glove.

Anatomists say that the tongue of woman is smaller than that of man.

Bristling bows of thin material, acordion plaited, are seen in all colors. Fully one-third of the female popu-ation of France are laborers on farms.

Mrs. Lease, the Kansas Populist agitator, gets \$100 a piece for all her public lectures.

A photographer claims he has "taken" Sarah Bernhardt in 1007 different attitudes.

The Dowager Empress Frederick, of Germany, has a chain of thirty-two pearls valued at \$175,000. To Mrs. Strauss, a Washington lady,

belongs the honor of having the largest rose farm in the world. Helen Blackburn is one of the most popular advocates of woman suffrage in Great Britain. She is an Irish woman. Extremely pretty costumes for girls are made with kilt-plated skirts. The

plaits are about four inches wide and pressed flat. White woolen "sweaters," they say, with soft black silk sashes, will be the thing to wear for bicycle riding on cool mornings.

Russian newspapers are not per mitted to make any reference to the dresses worn by the Empress on state or public occasions.

Dr. Margaiet Abigail Cleaves, of New York, is the second woman in the world to occupy the position of physician in a public insane asylum.

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt sometimes wears what irreverent young men call "hawser of solitaries," which, fastened on one shouldes, is bound round and round the bodice of her gown.

The woman who gets a tobacco-brown cheviot dress for fall will be in good style. And it she trims the bodice with black soutache braid and olives she will be right up to the top

A court in Toledo, Ohio, has appointed three women to act as appraisers of a decedent's estate, probably the first time women have been thus officially recognized. The estate is that of a woman. William Cullen Bryant's mother, it

william Culien Bryant's mother, it is said, kept a diary for fifty-three years without missing a day. This is the entry for November 3, 1794: "Storming, wind N. E.; churned; seven in the evening son born." Some of the brotherhood insurance

societies are giving women the benefit of the insurance privileges. The Knights of the Golden Eagle has amended its rules to admit the women members to the insurance branch. The magnificent marble palace that Mrs. Vanderbilt erected at Newport,

The magnineent marble palace that Mrs. Vanderbilt erected at Newport, R. I., at a cost of more than \$1,000,000 resembles the White House at Washington in its architecture and is one of the fibrate and is specified. the finest samples of that school in the world. Senorita Maria Gonzalez Hermosillo Senorita Maria Gonzalez Hermosilio has been appointed by President Diaz postmistress of Teocaltiche, State of Jalisco, Mexico. She is the first woman to hold office in Mexico, and

the appointment has created a stir in the Republic. At present there are 155 women studying medicine in Paris, of whom only sixteen are natives of France, the largest number being Russians. On the other hand, of 161 women attend-

ing the faculty of belles lettres 141 are French women. These lace-covered bodices, by the way, are very fashionable either in black or white lace, and are exceed-ingly becoming to a pretty shape, as they are made very close fitting, with-out folds, giving a very smart, trim

look to the figure. "Glycine" is the name of the new blue for which there has been "quite a rage" in Paris, and which will probably be one of the features of the coming season. It is a tone between bright blue and mauve, and is rather startling at first sight.

Different observers have commented apon the increase of women riders in England, who ride on the off side of their horses. The Englishwoman has been taken as a model in horsewoman-ship, and her departure in this re-spect will certainly have its influence.

Mme. Pherore Langrana, an East Mme. Pherore Lugran, at East Indian lady, is attracting much at-tention in London as a singer. She is a pupil of Sims Reeves, and her specialty is the performance of Per-sian metodies. So far as known she is the first Indian woman to attain dis-tinction as a public singer.

"People lift their eyebrows," says William Morris, the English poet "over women mattering the higher mathematics; why, it is infinitely more difficult to learn the details of good housekeeping. good housekeeping. Anybody can learn mathematics, but it takes a lot of skill to manage a house well."

Mrs. Humphrey Ward, in refusing an invitation to dinner from a club of "woman writers," said she condemned sex distinction in literature. She did not wish to see sex emphasized in literature, but rather she desired to see "the neutrality of the pen—the sexlessness of intelligence."

The Baroness Burdette-Coutts pos The Baroness Burdette-Coutts pos-sesses, among other honors, the free-dom of the city of London, and she can also lay claim to being a haber-dasher, a turner and a couch and harness maker, the freedom of the guilds controlling all these trades hav-ing been conferred upon her.

The going-away dress of the Parisian bride is practical. She travels in a neat and unassuming tailor-made costume and neat hat, and whereas it is tume and neat hat, and whereas it is more than easy to recognize the new-ly-wedded elsewhere by the painfully apparent newness and sometimes gid-diness of her attire, the French girl passes unperceived, and may be a six-months' bride for anything her toilet shows to the contrary. Highest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U. S. Gov't Report

# al Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Chameleon Spider.

"It has always been a hobby of mine," said T. L. Grimshaw, of Raleigh, N. C., "to collect strange bugs and insects during my travels, and I think I have succeeded in getting together a pretty choice collection. Of the whole assortment I think the chameleon spider, which I got last summer on the coast of Africa, is the most valuable. The capture of this insect was highly interesting to me. One afternoon, while tramping along a dusty road, I noticed in the bushes which grew along the side what appeared to be a singula: looking white flower, with a blue centre. Stopping to examine it I found, to my astonishment, that it was not a flower at all, but a spider's web, and that the supposed light blue heart of the flower was the spider itself, lying in wait for its prey. The mottled brown legs of the spider were extended in such a way as to resemble the divisions between the petals of a flower.

"The web itself, very delicately woven into a rosette pattern, was white, and the threads that suspended it from the bushes were so fine as to be almost invisible. The whole thing

white, and the threads that suspended it from the bushes were so fine as to be almost invisible. The whole thing had the appearance of being suspended in the air upon a stem concealed beneath. Upon knocking the spider from his perch into the white gauze net which I carried, my surprise was greatly increased by seeing my captive instantly turn in color from blue to white. I shook the net, and again the spider changed color, this time its body becoming a dull greenish brown. As often as I would shake the net just so often would the spider change its so often would the spider change its color, and I kept it up until it had assumed about every hue of the rainbow."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

TAKE STEPS in time, if you are a suf-ferer from that scourge of humanity known as consumption, and you can be cured. There is the evidence of hundreds of liv-ing witnesses to

large percentage of cases, and we believe, fully of per cent. are cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, even after the disease has progressed so far as to induce repeated bleedings from the lungs, severe lingering cough with copious expectoration (including tubercular matter), great loss of flesh and extreme emaciation and weakaess.

Do you doubt that hundreds of such cases reported to us as cured by "Golden Medical Discovery" were genuine cases of that dread and fatal discase! You need not take our word for it. They have, in nearly every instance, been so pronounced by the best and most experienced home physicians, who have no interest whatever in misrepresenting them, and who were often strongly prejudiced and advised against a trial of "Golden Medical Discovery," but who have been forced to confess that it surpasses, in curative power over this fatal malady, all other medicines with which they are acquainted. Nasty codliver oil and its filthy "emulsions" and mixtures, had been tried in nearly all these cases and had either utterly failed to benefit, or had only seemed to benefit a little for a short time. Extract of malt, whiskey, and various preparations of the hypophosphites had also been faithfully tried in vain.

The photographs of a large number of

phosphites had also been faithfully tried in vain.

The photographs of a large number of those cured of consumption, bronchitis, lingering coughs, asthma, chronic nasal catarrh and kindred maladies, have been skillfully reproduced in a book of 160 pages which will be mailed to you, on receipt of address and six cents in stamps. You can then write to those who have been cured and profit by their experience.

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There are said to be only four survivors of Napoleon's Grand Army, the oldest of them being Jean Sabatier, who was born April 15, 1792. The others are also more than 100 years

J. L. Powell, of Goshen, Ind., who has just died at the age of ninety-three, has been a Justice of the Peace continuously for the past fifty years.

Valued Indorsement

of Scott's Emulsion is contained in letters from the medi-

cal profession speaking of its gratify ing results in their practice.

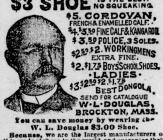
Scott's Emulsion

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