A carload a day of toy "express" wagons is made in one town in Maine.

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

Dog farming is carried on extensively

China.

To Enjoy Life
the physical machine must be in good running
order. A little care—the use of Ripans Tabules—will give you every morning the feeling
that you are "glad to be alive."

When Traveling

Whether on pleasure bent, or business, take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectively on the kidneys liver and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50 cents and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists.

and a cottles by an locating druggiess.

Why Pay Dectors 7
A guaranteed cure for Constipation without medicine or injections, originally sold for \$1; a permanent cure for Diabetes, costing \$5; a California Salve for Piles—gives Instant relief; and a positive cure for Rheumatism. To secure these four home cures, and thus save doctor's bills, send it cents (stamps) to Home Cure Co., 10:2 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflamma-tion, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Spring

I am entirely cured of hemorrhage of lungs by Piso's Cure for Consumption.—Louisa Lindaman, Bethany, Mo., January 8, 1894.

of coming days of sunshine, and of returning life and beauty. But there are thousands of people who will find no pleasure in the return of spring because of suffering, due to

Impure Blood

which is the cause of untold misery. They will find relief in Hood's Sarsaparilla, be ease. Hood's Sarsaparilla renews the wasted vital forces, creates an appetite and builds up the strength. Be sure to get

### Hood's Sarsaparilla



## Whole Families

Often find relief in Hood's Sarsaparilla, because, being the great blood purifier, Hood's Sarsaparilla cures many forms of disease. Following is a striking illustration of this fact:

" I was induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla for stomach trouble and catarrh. I felt a change after taking the first bottle. Each bottle following made a decided improve-ment. The almost total deafness in one ear, the buzzing, roaring sounds in the head and the stuffed up feeling went away. I raised less and was more hearty at my meals. Good sleep followed my day's work and I am entirely free from any symptoms of the trouble My mother has taken Hood's Sarsaparille with benefit, and my father, who had tumor in his stomach, has been helped so much that he is able to be about and do light chores. A neighbor who was confined to his bed with poisoned blood, has also been cured by it."
L. D. B. Searr, West Hartland, Connecticut,

## Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

medicines fail. Insist upon Hood's.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c. The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

## KENNEDY'S Medical Discovery.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS.

Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula

pasture weeds a remedy that curse every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or billious it will cause squeamish feelings at first.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

PAY
CASH

For Newspaper Clippings of every description, and for the names of your neighbors, from the first for particulars, inclosing CASH stemp. The Sewst lipping Co. Dept A. 394 V. 1360th St. A. Y.

LOOK for our announcement in REXT of 1 billion DAVIS CREAM SEPARATORS Mailed Free. LE AGENTS WARTED

DAVIS & RANKIN BLEC. AND MFC. CO.
Sole Manufacturers. Chicago.

PISO'S CURESFOR S
CURES WHERE ALL EISE FAILS.

Best-Cough Syrup. Tasten Grood. Urc in thus. Sold by Grugging.



The fashion for white asparagus shoots is one of the most foolish of all the useless ones existing. It is supposed that these white, tasteless shoots are more tender than the green ones are more tender than the green ones buyers know no better, it is necessary to satisfy them without regard to the foolishness on their part. But for home use it is decidedly better to leave the shoots unearthed up and cut them three nohes below the surface, of course avoiding cutting the stools under ground, which will necessarily injure the plants. If the white stems are desired, the soil may be plowed over the crowns and the stalks thus be kept from the light, which is the cause of the greenness.—New York Times.

APPLE TREES FOR LAWNS.

APPLE TREES FOR LAWNS.

There really is no handsomer tree in the world than an apple tree, considering flowers, fruit and general homeliness. (Queer that we call a disagreeable thing homely.) But our apple trees are not grown right to make them suitable for ornamentation. Try heading them in when young, and let them branch as low as two feet from the ground. You will have to thin a little to let the sun in, when the tree will give you a great globe of good fruit. But what a vision in flower; nothing can be finer. I, of course, do not recommend this plan for orchards; but for large lawns it is very effective. Still easier is it to grow roundheaded dwarf apple trees. These should be headed very low, and make minature trees about ten feet in diameter. Some of the best trees for round heads are Astrachan, Jonathan, Swaar, Fameuse, It it is desired to get much good fruit. chan, Jonathan, Swaar, Fameuse.

If it is desired to get much good fruit
from such trees the apples should be
thinned sharply.—New York Independent.

PREVENTING THE GROWTH OF HORNS.

There is no doubt that the absence There is no doubt that the absence of horns from all except thorough-bred cattle is very desirable. From adult animals they can be removed by the use of the saw or some of the clip-pers made especially for the purpose. While these methods are not injuri-ous it is not denied that they are very sainfal. Prayacting their growth is ous it is not dender that they are very painful. Preventing their growth is the most humane method as well as the one most easily applied. When the calf is a few days old, clip off the hair over the horn button. Rub this button with a trial of constitution that button with a stick of caustic potash with a steek of caustic potash the end of which has been moistened with water. Continue until the embryonic horn begins to appear inflamed. It will dry up in a few days and no sear be left. Do not allow a particle of the caustic to touch any ether portion of the skip. as it hurns ether portion of the skin, as it burns intensely, but is not so painful on the horn buttons, though it may cause the calf to be dumpish for a few days. Wrap paper about the stick of caustic to protect the fingers. A number of prepared applications are on the market, most of which are effective, but the caustic potash in sticks can be had at any drug store. The advisability of dehorning need not be argued. All who have tried it indorse the practice. Attend to it now when the calves are being dropped. This method of preventing horn growth has proven effective in thousands of cases.—American Agother portion of the skin, as it burn in thousands of cases. - American Agriculturist

BLACK LEG OR MURRAIN IN CATTLE.

"Black quarter," "bloody murrain,"
"black leg" and malignant anthrax
are all one and the same disease, but
it sometimes assumes different forms, it sometimes assumes different forms, or is more virulent is some seasons than others hence receives different local names. There is usually swelling of the shoulder, quarter, neck, breast or side, but sometimes only one limb will appear to be affected, the animal being but slightly stiff and lame at first, then a swelling will appear, the skin become hard, cracking open, and yellow or bloody matter issuing therefrom. This disease usually appears among well fed and thriving stock, attacking the youngest and fatstock, attacking the youngest and fattest animals, but it runs its course so quickly that there is little time or an opportunity to attempt the use of remedies, even if any of much value were known, which, unfortunately, is not the case. After the disease runs for a while in a head, it comestions as a first that cow which costs \$40 per anum to feed, and produces \$30 in for a while in a herd, it sometimes as-sumes a milder form, and then reme-dies may be used with fair success. These consist mainly of medicines that will clear out the bowels and eliminate the poisons, such as sulphate of soda, tartrate of potassa, common salt, and turpentine and local applications to the swelled parts, freely bathing in spirits of camphor, oil of turpentine or weak lotions made of diluted car-bolic acid. Dr. James Low recommends giving by the mouth nitro-nuriatic, sixty drops; bicromate of potassa, three grains, and chlorate of potassa, two drachms, twice daily, and potassa, three grains, and chlorate of potassa, two drachms, twice daily, and two or three drachms of a saturated solution of sulphate of quinia, iodide of potassium and bisulphate of soda injected at equal intervals beneath the skin. We do not think the cause of the disease is known, but we do know that it is frequently very destructive to cattle, and, as we have said before, those given the best of care suffer the most. Above all things, see that your stock is given all the common salt they will eat, and keep it in troughs or boxes under a shed, where every animal in the herd can go and help himself.—New York Sun.

TO MAKE POULTRY RAISING PROFITABLE.

In the first place, build the poultry house where cold winds of winter will not strike it. Select the sunniest place possible, high and dry, where barns and other outbuildings will protect it. Have, it as convenient experience and industry are essentance of the producer in the experience with a voice of the poultry business. You can gain the experience with a converging the co

In the first place, build the poultry house where cold winds of winter will not strike it. Select the sunniest place possible, high and dry, where barns and other outbuildings will protect it. Have it as convenient as practicable to the dwelling, for fowls need more attention than any kind of stock during bad weather, especially in winter. They then need a warm house, good feed and plenty of fresh water.

In order to keep the house warm batten every crack and bank up about the bottom. For banking, drive stakes about eight inches from the outside of the wall. Place old boards inside these. Some distance from the stakes dig a trench and throw the earth between the boards and the walls until a solid bank of soil two feet high and eight inches thick is formed all around the chicken house except at the door. This will keep the floor warm and prevent all draughts. This is an important item, as the fowls are on the floor most of the time during the day.

Every farmer should have at least twenty-five chickens — twenty-four hens and a rooster. For these a house 10x14 feet and seven feet high under the eaves is sufficient for both summer and winter. For the frame use 2x4 scantiling; cover these on the outside with matched board or ordinary smooth boards and battens. For the roof use good shingles. All the lumber should be smooth on both sides. You can then paint the outside of the house and whitewash the inside.

inside. Some professionals heat their poul-Some professionals heat their poultry houses with a stove during the coldest days, but this is expensive and requires careful manipulation. If the fire gets low or goes out the fowls are apt to take cold and have the roup. If the climate is very cold sheathe the inside of the house and pack the space between the outer and inner walls with sawdust. Here the hardier breeds, such as Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Brahmas, etc., will do well without artificial heat. They will lay all winter. Where the thermometer seldom goes lower than eight or ten seldom goes lower than eight or ten degrees below zero a lining of tarred paper is usually sufficient. Never choose a tender, large-combed variety of chickens if you live in a cold cli-

Provide large windows for the south-side of the house. For twenty-five fowls place three roost poles across one end. Let them rest on a strip of board nailed to the wall two feet from the floor. A piece of one inch board two inches wide with rounded edges will answer. Place the first one foot from the wall and the other two 11

from the wall and the other two 13 feet apart. These can be removed when the house is being cleaned.

Six nests ten inches square, two feet from the floor and on the end opposite the roosts, will provide sufficient room for laying. Never place them on the floor of the house. Have a solid partition between each, so that the hens cannot fight. Line with soft straw, never hay. Clean out four times a year and burn the old material. Nests used for setting hens must be cleaned before putting in the eggs and after the chickens are hatched. It is a good plan to sprinkle a little sulphur in the bottom of each nest as there is where lice usually start.

lice usually start.

Clean out from under the roosts at Clean out from under the roosts at least once a week, sweeping the whole house clean. A little land plaster sprinkled about prevents bad odors, adds to the value of the manure and keeps the floor from rotting. The floor should be six inches above the ground, made of dressed and matched lumber. The ground beneath it must be well drained so no water will stand near the house. Make a box 3x4 feet and one foot high with sides sloping outward. Into this put about three inches of fine gravel. This will 'take the place of oyster shells and is much better for the fowls. A flock of chickens treated as directed above will be a source of pleasure and one of the most source of pleasure and one of the most profitable kinds of live stock.—New York Agriculturist.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Fat hens won't lay, and you might as well save your feed, and get some eggs in return for it.

Dig up a portion of your yard as soon as possible, and give the hens a chance to work in some fresh earth. The new bee escape-honey-board makes excellent ventilators in hot weather, and many think they prevent swarming caused by excessive heat.

That cow which costs \$40 per annum to feed, and produces \$30 in milk and butter, is a sad leak, equal, if not greater than a rat hole in the

bin.

Do not allow the manure heap to lay exposed to all the drenching rains from fall till spring, and then buy commercial fertilizer to help the crop along.

If you haven't cleaned out your roosting place, and sprinkled lime or sulphur about you should do so at once. Warm weather will bring foul air and that is productive of disease.

Three light meals daily are better

Three light meals daily are better for hens than one heavy one. If you don't believe it, try it on yourself. Over-feeding will produce liver enlargement. Indigestion will follow, and then the hen becomes poor and

COOKING IRISH POTATOR.

From time to time I have seen articles written about what it is that makes the potato mealy. Some claim that it is in the variety of potatoes, but our experience has taught us that it is entirely owing to the manner in which they are cooked. If pulled when young, scraped, and for an hour or two boiled in a pot of greens or beans, they will not be mealy unless pulled when ripe and cooked in their jackets. They should be washed clean and boiled in clear water—boiled just long enough to be done. If boiled too long they will be sticky and gluey. As soon as they are soft enough for a fork to be stuck in them with ease they should be taken ap.

them with ease they should be taken ap.

If baked in a hot oven just long enough to be done, then taken up and slapped until the skin bursts they are white and delicious. Then they may be scraped out, mashed up and seasoned with salt, pepper and butter, and onions if liked. Eggs boiled hard and chopped fine add to it. Potatoes are better if served when hot.

Potatoes are far more digestible if cooked mealy. The parts scatter about in the stomach and mix more readily with the gastric juce.—Hone

readily with the gastric juice.—Home and Farm.

COOKING CEREALS. This table will be found approxi-mately accurate as regards the pro-portions of grain and liquid to be used, and the length of time required to per-fectly cook the following grains and

grain products:

Pearled Wheat—Five measures of liquid to each measure of wheat. Cook

liquid to each measure of wheat. Cook from four to six hours.

Pearled Barley—Five measures of liquid to each measure of barley. Cook from four to six hours.

Coarse Hominy—Five measures of liquid fto each measure of hominy.

Cook from six to ten hours.

Fine Hominy—Four measures of liquid to each measure of hominy.

Cook from four to six hours.

Coarse Oatmeal—Four measures of

Coarse Oatmeal---Four measures of

liquid to each measure of catmeal. Cook from four to six hours. Rolled Wheat---Three measures of liquid to each measure of wheat. Cook

vo hours.
Rolled Barley---Three measures of liquid to each measure of barley.
Cook two hours.
Rolled Oats---Three measures of

liquid to each measure of oats. Cook an hour. Rice---Three measures of liquid to cach measure of rice. Cook an hour.
Farina.-Six measures of liquid to
each measure of farina. Cook half an

hour to an hour. Water alone can be used for cooking any of the cereals, but most of them are richer and finer flavored when the liquid used is milk and water, mixed in about equal proportions. Especi-ally is this the case with barley, rice, hominy and farina. The quantity of salt that should be used in cooking cereals is largely a matter in individual taste, as some people like considerable, and others very little salt in their food. A safe general rule, however, to follow is to add half a teaspoonful of salt to each pint of liquid.

to lollow is to add hair a tenspoonly of salt to each pint of liquid.

All cereals can be cooked very perfectly in an ordinary agate ware or porcelain lined stewpan, if carefully watched and stirred; but, as much stirring renders cereals starchy, and robs them of a good deal of their finest flavors, a double boiler, frequently called a farina boiler, is much the best and most convenient utensil for cooking mushes and grains of every kind. To cook cereals in a double boiler: Fill the outside boiler two-thirds full Fill the outside boiler two-thirds full of boiling water, put the necessary quantity of liquid in the inside kettle, add the requisite amount of salt, and when it boils sprinkle in the grain or meal, stirring slowly until it swells or thickens enough to keep it from settling to the bottom of the kettle. Then cease stirring and let it boil slowly until thoroughly cooked. All mushes thicken in cooling, and in mushes thicken in cooling, and in preparing cereals to be eaten cold the proportion of liquid should be ined at least one-third, --- Philadel-

RECIPES.

Crumpets—One cup of brown sugar, one cup chopped raisins, one-half cup butter, one egg, one-half teaspoonful soda in a large spoonful of milk; all kinds of spice; roll thin.

Orange Pie- One large ora grated rind and pulp; juice of half a lemon. Add these to the yolks of four eggs, well beaten with four tablespoonsful of sugar and one teaspoon-ful of cream. Bake in puff paste and cover with a meringue of the beaten whites of eggs and three tablespoonsful of sugar. Brown.

ful of sugar. Brown.

Mushroom Pudding—Line a deep pudding dish with a light crust, take one pound round beesteak, cut it in small pieces and lay it in the dish. Pour over the meat one pint can of mushrooms (fresh ones are the best), season with salt, pepper and butter; cover the top with crust; steam three hours. Serve very hot.

Coccanut Custarl—One pint of

hours. Serve very hot.

Cocoanut Custard—One pint of milk, two eggs, one-half cup of sugar, one-half nutmeg grated, one cup of grated cocoanut. Beat the eggs, together with the sugar, until light, then add the milk, nutmeg and cocoanut. Line two pie dishes with light crust, fill them with the mixture and bake thirty minutes in a quick oven bake thirty minutes in a quick oven.

Stuffed Clams—Equal parts of round chopped clams and bread crumbs soaked in milk, season with pepper and parsley, mix well; add the yolk of one egg, put a small piece of butter in a spider, when hot add clam mixture, thicken with flour to the consistency of cream, fill clam shells and brown in the oven or brown in a bakbrown in the oven or brown in a bak-

Bismarck's Frank Contession.

Bismarck's Frank Contession.

Prince Bismarck, although an old man and a man of the world, has not quite lost his naivete. There is something refreshing about this statement: "During my diplomatic career I tried to stick to the truth. Now and ther I was obliged to deviate a trifle from it, and that was very painful to the old man (Emperor William I.). He always blushed and I could not face him, but would look quickly away." This statement throws a clear light on both men.—Detroit Free Press.

Fuel For the Human Machine

Fuel For the Human Machine,

At Middletown, Conn., Professor Atwater, who has general charge of the investigations of the Department of Agriculture on the subject of dietary has set up a metal boz, in which he can put a man and keep him for any reasonable length of time, feeding him on weighed and analyzed foods. All waste of the body is weighed, and even what is thrown off into the air by breathing is determined. The apparatus has not got beyond the experimental stage as yet. From actual trials in other ways Professor Atwater has made out a very interesting table, illustrating the varying quantities of fuel employed to run the machine of the human body under different conditions. The contrast between the underfed laborer of Italy and the hard-worked teamster of Boston is very striking. As will be observed, the latter consumes about three and a half times as much fuel as the former. It should be understood that the fuel-value of the food, not its absolute quantity, is represented. For example, the dict of the Japanese students was mainly rice, which has less fuel value than meat.

The table is as follows:
Underfed laborers, Italy Japanese students

The table is as follows:
Underfed laborers, Italy
Japanese students
Well-paid German mechanic
Well-fed English blacksmith
German soldier piece footing
German soldier, war footing
New England college students
Well-to-doConnecticut families
Factory hands, Massachusetts
Hard-worked teansters, Boston
Machinist, Boston
United States army ration

Professor Atwater suggests the fol-lowing dietary standards, showing the relative amounts of fuel required by a man engaged at light, moderate and hard work:

Man at light work Man at moderate work Man at hard work -Washington Star.

How to Stop a Child Crying. Bachelors are not usually accred-

ited with much knowledge about the proper treatment of children, but sometimes they step in where angels ---that is, the mothers of the children -fear to tread.

A well-known man about town, who is pretty well on in years, and not very fond of children, stepped in to see a married sister the other day, and found her trying to amuse her little boy, about five years of age. Not long after he arrived, she stepped out of the room to attend to some household matter or other, leaving him alone with the child. The latter eyed

him dubiously for some minutes.

He was a spoiled child if ever there was one, and had no idea of making promiseous acquantances. The bachelor tried to make the little one laugh, but all he got for hisantics was a sour look. Finally, without any warning, the child burst out crying. Here was a quandary, to be sure. He Here was a quandary, to be sure. He didn't dare to pick the boy up and soothe him. His attempts in the verbal line were dismal failures.

What should he do? Finally a thought struck him. He looked at the crying youngster, and the crying youngster looked at him through his tears. He was evidently much pleased

terrs. He was evidently much pleased with the impression he was making. "Cry louder," said he. The child obeyed. "Louder yet," urged the bachelor. A yell went up that would have done credit to an Indian. "Cry louder still," insisted the man, and the boy did his best to obey. "Louder," fairly howled his uncle. "I won't," snapped the infant, and he shut his mouth with a click, and was quiet for the rest of the day.--New York Advertiser.

THE SECOND LIFE. PURGATORY AND PARADISE COM-PARED BY A MAN WHO HAS SEEN BOTH.

Miracle Worked in the Rural Recesses A Miracle Worked in the Ruril Recesses
of Borolino Creates a Seasation.
(From the Ecening News, Syracuse, N. Y.)
Albert Applebes was a very sick man. Hs
had been ailing for months and hal been
compelled to remain home, unable to attent
to his business. His friends stool or sal
about the few small stores in the village of Borodino and discussed his sad condition. Applebee was a carpender, and a good one too, but since his strange malady overtook him he had not shown any dispotion to do any work. Life had lost its charms for him, he became a misanthrope and lost in every-thing. His frieads advised him and the local doctors tried their skill on him but it was of no avail. Although they no doubt diaged his ca e correctly, he grew worse lespite their efforts.

But he recovered and it has made such a

stir in the small town that a News reporter was sent out to Borodino to investigate. Ho drove over and found Mr. Applebee hard at

work on the roof of a house he was building.

"Well, it was just this way," began the carpenter, who is a good-looking man of about fifty summers. "In the fall of 1991 (

carpenter, who is a good-looking man of about fifty summers. "In the fall of 1991 I had a siege of grip. It was a pretty rough time for me as I was very sick and I never expected to go out again except feet first in a coffin. But I recovered after a long sickness but was left with an allment which was quitto as dangerous and influitely more painful. I had scrofula in my head for two years and a half or over and there was a sickening discharge from my right ear. I took about every medicine known to the medical fraterity but could get no benefit.

"I was also troubled with a severe pain in the stomach and indigestion, which made mo feel that life was not worth living. Last fall I began taking a medicine known as Dr. Williams Pink Pills for Pale People, which had read of them in some of the country papers. But I gave it a trial and was surprised to find that it benefited me. I tried more and persevered and at last, thank God, I was cured. My ear has discontinued discharging and for the bast three months I have been perfectly well. I make these statements merely because I think the remarkable remedy."

Several of Mr. Applebee s neighbors were

remedy."
Several of Mr. Applebee's neighbors were seen by the reporter and they in turn expressed their confidence in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills after seeing the wonderful chango they had wrought on him. One said the cure wassimply wonderful as the man was a total wreck.

wassimply wonderful as the man was a total wreck.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contains all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are for sale by all druggists, or may be had by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenevataly, N. Y., for 50c. per box, or six boxes for \$2.50.

The Shah of Persia smokes a pipe worth Hall's Catarrh Cure is a liquid and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Fent for testimonials, free. Sold by Druggists, 75c.
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Pross., Toledo, O.

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 If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thomson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle. Highest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U. S. Gov't Report

# A Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

Sad Log of the Elbe,

Sad Log of the Elbe.

A German gentleman whose wife and three children went down with the Elbe has, it is said, just made the voyage from Hamburg to Southampton on board the Ems. When the vessel reached the spot where the sea tragedy occurred, the Captain of the Ems permitted the speed of his vessel to abate while the mourning husband and father lowered into the sea a huge wreath of flowers weighted with lead.

Another story of the same disaster is told in an English paper. A young Swedish merchant found himself in financial difficuties as the new year opened, and, dreading to worry his wife, to whom he had been married but a short time, decided on a secret trip to America to make a personal appeal to a wealthy sister living here to tide him over his difficulties. He told his wife he was going on a business trip which would be somewhat longer than usual, and went off. When the word of the disaster went abroad to shock the world, the waiting wife read it with intense interest and sympathy, but with no smallest suspicion that it snock the world, the waiting whe read it with intense interest and sympathy, but with no smallest suspicion that it meant anything to her personally. Her brother saw her husband's name in the list of lost, and telegraphed to know if it were indeed he, to which she replied no, certainly not, that her husband was out of town, but would she replied no, certainly not, that her husband was out of town, but would be back in a day or two. From day to day, receiving no news from him, the suspense became terrible, till at last a letter from the American sister confirmed her worst fears beyond a doubt.—New York Times.

World's Oldest Active Minister.

Rev. Dr. Samuel Wakefield has late-ly celebrated his ninety-sixth birth-day. He is the oldest minister of the gospel in the world, in point of service, and the oldest Free Mason. A few weeks hence he had another celebration, when the seventy-fifth anniversary of his initiation into the Masonic order was signalized. Dr. Wakefield practices medicine, preaches the green, plays the organ in the Wakefield practices medicine, preaches the gospel, plays the organ in the church, composes music and writes books of hymns. He weighs 140 pounds, is hearty and healthy, and moves about with the alacrity of many of the younger men of the town. He is one of a family of ten children and his father came here from Ireland. All of the children are still living and the doctor is the oldest. Mrs. Wakethe doctor is the oldest. Mrs. Wake-field, the doctor's wife, died last September at the ripe age of ninety-three years, and this was the first death in the family. The doctor's mother was a daughter of John M. Morton, who a daughter of John M. Morton, who was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Dr. Wakefield joined the Mount Pleasant Lodge of Free Masons in 1820, and for many years he was obliged to keep this connection a secret on account of the opposition of the Methodist Episcopal Church to the fraternity.—Chicago Times-Herald

Sir Reginald Hanson, at one time Lord Mayor of London, is said to be the power behind the long-celebrated tailoring firm of Poole & Co.

The salary list of the Bank of England, including pensions, aggregates \$1,500,000 per annum. There are 1100 employes in the bank.

Always Reliable, Parely Vatetabla. Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coatel, purgs, rogitally character, purify, cleans and streagtten. RADWAY'S PILLS for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Blatter, Nervous Diseases, Dizziness, Verlag, Oustlyness, Piles,

SICK HEADACHE, FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
BILIOUSNESS,
INDIGESTION,
DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION

All Disorders of the LIVER.

Observe the following symptoms, resulting from diseases of the digestive or, ans: Constipation, inward piles, fullness of blood it the head, addity of the stomach, some constitution of the stomach, some retrieval of the stomach, some retrieval on, sinking or fluttering of the haart, choking or sufforenting sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, does or web; before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, decliency of perspiration, yellimbs, and sudden flushes of heaf, burning in the flesh. lowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, cnext, limbs, and sudden itsules of heat, burning in tha flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILL'S will free the system of all the above named disorders.

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