Sca Water Eats Steel.

When steel is exposed to the action of sea water and the weather, it is said to corrode at the rate of an inch in to corrode at the rate of an inch in cighty-two years; an inch of iron under the same conditions corrodes in one hundrad and ninety years. When exposed to fresh water and the weather, the periods are one hundred and seventy years for steel and six hundred and thirty years for iron. Completely immersed in sea water, the rates are: Steel, one hundred and thirty years; iron, three hundred and ther faces inters is tool, one hundred and thery years; iron, three hundred and ten years; and in fresh water, steel, six hundred years, and iron, seven hundred years. Iron piles corrode most near low-water mark; marine growths act as a protection.—New York Ledger. York Ledger.

A Remarkable Bible.

An old relic has been discovered in An old relic has been discovered in Eureka, Cal., in the form of a German Bible, printed in 1537, in the days of Luther, by Wendel Rihel, of Strass-burg. The work is illustrated throughout with scenes painted by hand in water colors. The orthogra-phy is a mixture of the Saxon dialect and the German of that age. It is in a wonderful state of preservation, but a wonderful state of preservation, but was rebound about two hundred years ago. The relic is the property of George Framer, who has already been offered over \$1000 for it.-New Orleans Picayune.

Velocity of Gun Projectiles.

The highest velocity obtained by a projectile fired from a modern rapid fire gun is 2837 feet per second, or something like 1968 miles an hour.— Chicago Times-Herald.

Championship.

In all the out-door sports of the season the In all the out-door sports of the season the weather is playing champion to knock out and close up games. A change will come, of course, and with hot weather will come the flercer struggle to make up for lost time. All this means a greater amount of wear and tear to the body, to its muscles, nerves and bones. What the damage in all will be from sprains, bruises, wounds, hurts, inflamma-tions, contusions and the like, no one can tell, but there is a championship to be won, umportant to all, to which few give sufficient consideration, and that is the friumph over all these pains and mishaps in the surest, promptest way. St. Jacobs Oil is the cham-pion remedy for all such aliments; it does not disappoint and never postpones a cure for any cause whatever.

The British army estimates for the current year are \$\$9,919,000.

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

The New York Seventh Regiment has ganized a bicycle corps.

Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life

Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away Is the truthful, startling title of a book about No-To-Bac, the harmless, guaranteed tobacco habit cure that braces up nicotinized nerves, eliminates the nicotine poison, makes weak men gain strength, vigor and manhood. You run no physical or financial risk, as No-To-Jac is sold by Druggists everywhere, under a guarantee to cure or money refund-ed. Book free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., New York or Chicago.

Need Clear fleads.

Need Clear Heads. Working people need clear heads, sound sleep and good digestion; for if slekness comes, what them? It is cheaper to keep well. That "queer feeling" springs from indigestion. First you "pool, pool!" Then you grow alarmed and send for the doctor. No need of that. A box of Ripans Tabules will set you right and keep you right so you can eat, sleep and work. Ask the druggist for them. To Cleanse the System

nally yet gently, when costive or bilious or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently cure habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity without irritating or weakening them, to dis pel headaches, colds or fevers, use Syrup of Figs.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflamma-tion, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle We have not been without Piso's Cure for Consumption for 2) years.-LIZZIE FERREL, Camp Street, Harrisourg, Pa., May 4, 1894.

We will give \$10) reward for any case of ca-tarth that cannot be cured with Hall's Catarth Cure. Taken internally. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O. If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thomp-son's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle'





very easy to grow successfully the choicest kinds of reses. What to Avoid.—Never attempt to SUMMER CARE OF MILK. Cleanliness in all dairy operations is of first importance. Milk with dry hands. Keep the atmosphere in which the milk must stand free from bad es under the shade of a tree grow ros grow roses under the shade of a tree, or even where the roots of near-by trees can reach the roots of established trees will travel far beyond the spread of their branches in search of new and richly mannred soil, and when once they result it the will scone mannen odors. Preserve the desirable flavor If the milk is wanted

in the cream. If the milk is wanter sweet, lower the temperature as soon as the milk is drawn from the cow to just above freezing if possible. Neglect of proper care of milk by patrons is the cause of much trouble at the factory and results in a like reduction in net profits. It pays to be honest. American Agriculturist.

RETAINING THE BUTTER FLAVOR.

Concerning cold storage of butter we will say that there is only method that will keep butter so as to preserve its first rosy flavor, and that is by freezing it. The old method of cold storage by

bolding it at a temperature of thirty-eight to forty degrees would keep the butter from getting rancid, but it would soon lose its fine flavor and show a sort of dead, cold storage taste. If refrigerators are constructed on a system whereby a temperature of sizsystem whereby a temperature of six-teen to twenty degrees can be con-stantly maintained, butter can be held in a sweet, rosy condition six months. Recent experiments have indicated that it is better to go down even as low as eight degrees above zero. The but ter does not lose its flavor quickly when brought into consumption. The sixty-pound package, either in tubs or firkins, is probably the best form of package for this work. -Hoard's

THE CULTURE OF FLAX.

Dairyman.

of fibre.

Flax requires a rich, light loam soil, Flax requires a rich, light loam soil, and, preferably, a grass sod turned un-der. The land should be moist, but not wet, and a low-lying meadow on a river bottom is especially favorable to it. It is grown either for the seed or for the fibre, and the method of cultivation differs as the purpose for which the crop is grown. For seed, the seed sown is not more than two to three peeks per acre, as thin sowing encouraces the growth of side

Planting and Care of Roses.-Place the plants about eighteen inches apart each way, and should dry weather set in give them a liberal soaking of water encourages the growth of side branches, on which the fruit, called seed boils, are produced more than on the main stem. It is mostly grown for once a week as long as dry weater con-tinues. Do not give water in homeo tinnes. Do not give water in homeo-pathie doses, for roses are like robins, they like the best there is and plenty of it. It will also very greatly help them to produce continuous bloom if seed on this continent. as the climate is too dry and warm for the best kind of fibre. The only locality where the they are heavily mulched with short manure or chopped straw; even a coat of coarse, dry grass is better than nothing. In the following spring, after all frost is past, go over them, shorten back any long shoots and cut out any dead time that may appear: best fibre might be grown is in the Southern mountain region, where the summers are cool and the rainfall is twice as much as elsewhere on the twice as much as classhere on the continent. The seed is sown early in May, about the time of oat seeding. The product of seed is from ten to fifteen bushels an acre, and at the present prices prevailing, it is themost profitable of all grain crops. As the preparation of the fibre requires much hand labor, it is not a paying crop, and it is hardly possible that at pres-ent we can compete with the Russians out any dead tips that may appear; keep all weeds cleared out at all times as soon as they show themselves, and renew the mulching in the spring ors pruned. When the plants have started into new growth go carefully over them, and as soon as the firs ent we can compete with the Russians and Bohemians in growing and pre-paring it. The culture is rapidly dygreen worm or caterpillar is seen on the leaves, syringe the leaves both under and above with water, then dust ing out in Ireland on account of the competition of the Eastern European Nations, where labor is so cheap. them with hellebore powder-a large pepper box or flour dredger is a good thing for this purpose. Repeat this three or four times before the flowers New York Times. three or four times before the flowers open, and these pests will all disap-pear, and you will be rewarded with such a crop of beautiful flowers that you will wonder why you had never tried rose growing before. You will find it both a pleasure and a profit— pleasure in the beauty and grace it will add to your home, and profit in civing you employment and recrea-

plants.

A CHEAP PLANT BOUSE.

I should like to tell of a cheap little house we built last fall, writes Mrs. G. D. The winter was unusually se-G. D. The winter was unusually se-vere, yet all my flowers except an at-tillery plant were saved, even the ten-der begonias. As it may be of use to some other beginner I will give the plan of this house. Strong posts were driven into the ground at intervals of six feet. Upon each side of the posts inch planks were nailed. The space between was filled with sawdust rammed down close. The boards on the inside were planed giving you employment and recrea-tion in the open air, thereby often saving doctor's bills and discontented minds.-New England Homestead.

Always weigh your butter at home. Blood Pure If it is, you will be strong, vigorous, full of life and ambition; you will have a good appetite and good digestion; strong nerves, sweet sleep. But how few can say that their blood is pure! How many people are suffering daily from the consequences of impure blood, server Don't keep the soil too wet, as it in-clines them to decay at the base. Don't breed for bones, but strive to build up a dairy of butter producers. Do not leave an orchard to itself after planting. Cultivate it without ceasing. It is necessary that you be able to tween the shingles and the first ceil. control the temperature while ripen ing; and between the two ceilings overhead is a layer of asbestos. The dimensions of this little house are only 6x12 feet, yet it gives room for as many plants as I care to keep. Height of the front is nearly eight feet, height at back is six. It fronts south, and is lighted by sliding win-dows, which come within three feet of the ground, below them being ceiled and weather-boarded like the other walls. At the east end is a glass door. I have heavy duck curtains outside the glass. These are dropped down during the worst weather, and left down every night in the middle of winter. The flowers are placed on a set of steps eight inches apart. The lower ones are twelve inches wide, the two upper six inches. The most ten-der plants are put on top. I open the windows on every warm day in winter to make the plants hardy. The only heating apparatus is a coal oil stove. This is kept burning whenever I find it necessary, and it gives warmth enough for a South Ten-nessee winter. I don't know whother such a structure and such heating ap-pliances would be safe further north or not. - Detroit Free Press. lower ones are twelve inches wide, the

ROSES FOR THE GARDEN.

are afraid to attempt to grow them,

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS. BEEF TEA.

According to a prominent German practitioner, this is the way to make beef tea: One pound of beef, cut up fine and beaten, to one pint of cold water; cover it, and let it simmer for twenty minutes, and then let it boil twenty minutes, after which add one tablespoonful of sait and a little pep-per, and then boil again ten minutes and pour off for use.—New York Ad-vertiser.

THE SECRET OF FRENCH COOKING.

THE SECRET OF FRENCE COOKING. The gentle heat is said to be the se-cret of the superior delicacy and rich-ness of French cooking. With a gen-tle heat and tight covers we may have just the amount of juice we like in our vegetables. A glance will decide this, or perhaps the ear, if the hand at the same time rests on the cover. Many kinds of meat may be cooked in this way to the best advantage. A rump steak, three or four inches thick, kept closely covered and cooked in its own juices alone, will be far more tender than when put into the oven; and this without basting and without fat, the latter having been trimned off closely.--St. Louis Star-Sayings. richly mannred soil, and when once they reach it they will soon monopo-lize the whole, leaving the proper oc-cupants a very scant proportion of food to exist upon. No rose can thrive under such conditions. Never choose a place to plant roces that is very wet or undrained, as extreme moisture will rot the roots, and the poor rose will soon die of rapid con-sumption. Neither should a gravel or sand heap be selected, for the simple reason that such positions are so porous that all the fertilizing given will be washed away by every rain Sayings.

HOW TO WASH FLANNELS.

porous that all the fertilizing given will be washed away by every rain that falls upon it. These are the prin-cipal extremes to avoid in selecting a place for planting roses. Preparation of the Rose Bed.—Dig up the soil to the depth of eighteen to twenty inches, thoroughly incorporat-ing a liberal proportion of well de-composed manure, and if the natural soil is of a heavy clayey nature the addition of three or four inches of sand will help it materially; on the contrary, if the soil is of a light, sandy or gravelly nature the addition of a liberal proportion of a heavier or clay soil will be very beneficial. Where the bed has to be entirely prepared with new earth I would advise select-ing a good, fresh, loamy soil—the sur-How TO WASH FLANNELS. Three things are enemies of fan-nels: hot irons, hot water and the rubbing on cf soap when wet; these things it is that shrink, full and dis-color flannels. Look the garments over and rub soap on soiled spots be-fore wetting. Make a warm suds and add a tablespoonful of ammonia to a gallon of water. Squeezo the gar-ments with the hands, but never rub them, least of all upon the board--put that out of temptation's way. Rinse them, least of all upon the board--put that out of temptation's way. Rinse in water of the same temperature as the first, till clean. If colored add white vinegar to the last water, to set the color. After wringing shake well and draw into shape; dry quickly, pulling them into shape as they dry. The wristlets of vests and anklets of tights should be stretched as narrow as possible, to restore them to their ing a good, fresh, loamy soil—the sur-face five or six inches deep from an old pasture is the best. First remove as possible, to restore them to their natural close fit; and the bag at the knees and bulge at the elbows can be pulled out. Take the garments down the natural soil altogether, to the depth given above, replacing it with the new soil, adding one load of manure to every five or six of soil, thoroughly mixing the whole, and when the bed is filled up a little higher than the original soil, to allow while still damp, and press with a warm iron -never hot- till perfectly dry. In this way old flannels will be dry. as soft and comfortable to wear as for settling, it is ready for the rose new ones. --- Demorest's Magazine.

BETTER HARD SOAP.

A lady wished directions for making A lady wished directions for making hard soap ont of beef tallow that had been tried out. Will the sisters try my recipe, which I have used for sev-eral years? I think they will find it a great improvement on the one that accompanies Babbit's potash. For hard soap, use 5¹ pounds of clean tal-low, one pound of potash, one ounce of borax, one ounce of powdered am-monia; perfume with what you please. First put the potash in a stone erock monia; periume with what you please. First put the potash in a stone crock and pour three pints of rain water on it and let stand till it gets cold. Dis-solve the borax in a teacupful of rain water and pour in crock. Warm the tallow quite warm and pour in the crock of potash water, stirring it all the time you are pouring it in; this requires an extra hand. Dissolve the ammonia in a cup of rain water and add to the mixture before it cools. Continue the stirring until it is as thick as paneake batter. Then pour in a wooden box, previously lined with paperso it will come out nicely. When cold and hard, turn out of box and ent in bars with a thread.—American Agriculturist.

RECIPES.

Beef Roulette-Take a large slice of round steak, pound enough to break the fiber and trim into rectangular shape; season and spread with a stuf-fing; roll, tie, dredge with flour; put in a baking-pan with two tablespoons-ful of beef drippings and bake, bast-ing often ing often.

Strawberry Pie-Bake a plain crust as for custard. Mash a basket of strawberries, sweeten to taste, fill the pie, cover with a meringue made from three egg whites, three tablespoons powdered sugar and 1 teaspoon lemon; brown in a moderate oven. Serve when cold.

Mock Cherry Pie-One cup cranberries, cut in two, one cup sugar, ‡ cup seedless raisins, one tablespoonful flour, one teaspoon vanilla, ‡ cup boiling

A Horse's Tail.

A Horse's Tail. In well-formed horses the tail should be strong at the root, rising high from the croup, the direction of which it follows. When this is horizontal the tail is gracefully carried, especially when the horse is moving. With powerful, good-shaped horses it is often carried upward, or even curved over the back, especially when the horse is lively. The health and strength of the animal are, according to popular notions, indicated by the to popular notions, indicated by the resistance the tail offers to manual in-terference and by the way in which it is carried. To some extent also it af-fords an indication of the horse's dis-

A fidgety horse usually has the tail, like the ears, always in motion; when about to kick, the tail is drawn downward between the legs; when the ani-mal is fatigued or exhausted then it is drooping and frequently tremulous; and with some horses, when gallop-ing, it is swung about in a circular manner or lashed from side to side. and There can scarcely be any doubt also that, like the tail of birds, it assists in

that, like the tail of birds, it assists in the horse's movements, as when the animal is galloping in a small circle, or rapidly sturning round a corner, it is curved to the inner side. With well-bred horses the hair of the tail is comparatively fine and straight, and often grows to such a length that it reaches the ground; coarse-bred horses may also have the hair long, but then it is usually very thick and strong, and more or less frizzly, though soft curly hair may occasionally be notized in the tail of thoroughbred horses. In some horses there is a tendency to shedding of tho tail hair (this, like that of the mane, tail, forelock, fetlocks, and some oth tail, forelock, fetlocks, and some oth-er parts, is permanent, and not shed er parts, is permanent, and not shed at certain seasons, as in other regions of the body); the horse is then said to be "rat-tailed," and there is a popular saying to the effect that such a horse is never a bad one. In other instances the tail hair falls off except at the end of the dock where it forms at the end of the dock, where it forms a tuft, and the horse is then "cow-tailed" or "mule-tailed."--Nineteenth Century.

Most Confirmed of Woman Haters

Probably the most confirmed misogynist who ever lived was a wealthy old bachelor who has just died in Vienna. After his death a bundle of documents was discovered among his belongings, labeled: "Attempts made by my family to put me under the yoke of matrimony." In this packet were sixty-two letters, the dates rang-ing from 1845 to 1893, a sufficient proof of the tenacity of his relations. So afraid was this strange man of even sitting near a woman that whenever he went to the theatre he booked three seats, in order that he might have one on either side of him empty. When traveling in a railway carriage he was always careful to smoke a large, foul-smolling pipe, to keep away in-truders of the female sex. In his will be said: "I beg that my executors will see that I am buried where there is no woman interred either to the right or left of me. Should this not be practicable in the ordinary course of things, I direct that they purchase three graves, and bury me in the mid-dle one of the three, leaving the two others unoccupied."—London News. he was always careful to smoke a large

Contrast Between East and West.

"The open-handed style of doing business begins to go out of fashion rapidly as you come East," remarked an Omaha man at one of the hotels. "In my town, for instance, the public desks in the banks are liberally sup-plied with blank checks and anybody can help himself. Here if you want a check you have to ask for it and if a check you have to ask for it and it the teller doesn't know you you don't get it. If a man set about it to get a bank check for the purpose of com-mitting forgery he could do it with-out very much trouble, I imagine, but every precaution helps to keep down the volume of dishonesty in this wicked world, I suppose."—Chicago Times-Herald. Times-Herald.

REMARKABLE TRANSFORMATION OF A NORTH CAROLINA MAN.

Strange, but True, Story From the Lum-ber Regions of a Southern Stale-Verified by Personal Investigation.

The following interview has just been given our reporter by Mr. G. A. Baker, the overseed

Take no Substitute for Royal Baking Powder. It is Absolutely Pure. All others contain alum or ammonia.

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EXPOSITIONS

and Express.

The crew of the fishing steamer Annie L. Wilcox, of Mystic, took on board Saturday the largest sea cel that any one could remember. The mid-dle of the week the crew had hauled out the biggest cel any of them had ever seen, but Saturday's capture beat the first one. The biggest of the two cels weighed thirty-four pounds. He was five feet nine inches long and nine-teen inches in circumference. The While splitting wood near his boat house at the foot of Loughborough avenue, yesterday afternoon, "Driftavenue, yesterday alternoon, "Drift-wood Pete" made a lucky strike of the wood Pete" made a lucky strike of the ax, which put him in possession of nearly \$400 in gold. He was pound-ing away at the hollow log, when the ax cut through and struck some metallic substance, which proved to be an iron pot tight sealed. With eager haste he broke the top, and to, his delight gold coin came rolling out. Upon counting the coins they amounted to \$400. The pot had been inceased in the log apparently for a teen inches in circumference. The dimensions of the other cel were as follows; Weight, twenty-five pounds; length, five feet three inches; circumlength, five feet three inches; circum-ference, fifteen inches. These eels were taken in pounds be-tween Watch Hill and Point Judith, which the steamer visits every day. They were not so lively as the little eels are, in proportion to their size, or they would have made things in-teresting. But they looked decidedly ugly as they thrashed around in the nets.—New London (Conn.) Day. incased in the log apparently for a great number of years, and it is thought to have been hidden in the

thought to have been hidden in the tree during the war. Where the tree came from will probably never be known. It had been felled somewhere up the river, and drifted along with the current to yield its treasure to "Driftwood Pete." "Driftwood Pete" has earned a livelihood all his life by catching drifting wood and other floating articles on the Mississippi River during the summer months. It was seven months ago that he caught the log which contained the pot of The newest thing in photography is the log which contained the pot of gold, and it has lain near his cabin the invention of a process by which 100,000 photographs can be printed in one day. An automatic device prints direct from photographic nega-tives by artificial light on sensitized paper. A continuous roll of paper is fed under the negatives and the light is switched off and on for the congold, ever since, until yesterday, when he staried to split it up for firewood. — St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Driftwood Pete's Streak of Luck.

Curious Deep-Sea Fishes.

There are many curious forms among the fishes known to inhabit the very deepest portions of the deep sea, but there are few such unique specimens as that recently reported to the Berlin Institute from the coast of Morocco. It was brought up from a depth of one and one-half miles and was a wonder to behold. The creature was only about twenty-nine inches long, but fully four-fifths of its entire length was head and mouth. It was estimated that if the body had been severed just behind the body ind the jaw ten such "bodies" could have been stowed away in its great pouch-like stomach.—San Francisco Exam-

iner. English syndicates have \$91,000,000

invested in breweries in the United States.

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DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS., Ilas discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common pimple. He has tried it in over eleven hundred eases, and never failed except in two cases (both hunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certifi-cates 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. Hend the label. If the stomach is foul or billous it will cause squeamish feelings at first. No change of dict ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoontul in wator at bed-time. Sold by all Druggists.

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The same ingredients In the form of TABULES Instead of Liquid.

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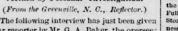
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Bowels, Kidneys, Blaider, Nervous Dig of Appetite, Headache, Constipation, C Indigestion, Billousness, Fever, Inflamm he, Constipation, Cost ess, Fever, Inflammatio

Indigestion, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of th Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Interns Viscera. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury minerals or deleterious drugs. A LIVING SHADOW. OBSERVE



from the consequences of impure blood, scrol ula, salt rheum, rheumatism, catarrh, nerv ousness, sleeplessness and

That Tired Feeling.

Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies, vitalizes and nriches the blood. Therefore, it is the medicine for you.

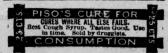
It will give you pure, rich, red blood and

strong nerves. It will overcome That Tired Feeling, create an appetite, give refreshing sleep and make you strong.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only **True Blood Purifier** Prominently in the public eye today. Hood's Pills the after-dinner pill and family cathertic, 25 cts * ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR * IMPERIAL GRANUM *THE BEST * FOOD

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SITUATIONS When QUALIFIED-Young Men to learn Te egraphy, Station and Express Agents' Duties, F. WHITEMAN, Chatham, N. Y.



ing cream. Pure water is absolutely necessary and pastures must be kept free of nox ious weeds.

PARM AND GARDEN NOTES

Lantanas, perenuial phloxes and chrysanthemums will grow rapidly from cuttings put out now.

Two largely common crops that should be considerably reduced-lice on hens and weeds in the garden. Do the milking in a quiet place and make no noise doing the work. If in a stable, have it free from odors.

It is just as important that an or-chaid receive good tillage to make healthy, vigorous growth as it is to corn or potatoes.

One of the chief causes of diseas among sheep is overcrowding. They will never do well if they are kept in crowded quarters.

It is not yet too late to increase your stock of roses if cuttings are put out where not exposed to the wind and sun. If the buds are kept pinched off they will make nice little bushes for next winter's blooming.

Don't let the sunshine beguile you into putting out your hothouse plants too early. Even if below the line of too early. Even it below the line of late frosts there is danger from chill-ing dews and the drying winds of March, which have lingered with us this year until late in April. Thousands of people who love roses, and have plenty of room in their gardens or dooryards for a bed of roses of larger or smaller dimensions,

How sweet it is to eat of the fruit of

the tree "I planted with my own hands." What a feature of the land-scape a tree becomes. What a feeling akin to friendship springs up in man's breast when he gazes at the symbol of rugged strength that has braved a thousand storms. thousand storms.

are alraid to altempt to grow them, because they imagine it requires too much skill. A great deal of this may be laid at the door of our older-school gardeners and florist, who, from nar-row-mindedness more than anything else, have tried to envelop everything pertaining to florioulture in mystery. It seems as if any farmer should be The second are should be the should be pertaining to floriculture in mystery, and to spread the belief that to grow

water. Mix sugar, flour, berries and raisins, add water and vanilla. Fill a lined pie plate. Cover with pastry, cut in thin strips and bake twenty to thirty minutes in a quick oven. Serve cold. Very good the second day.

Salmon Soup-Remove the oil, bones and skin from half a cau of salmon, chop the salmon very fine; boil for ten minutes one quart of milk in which there is a slice of onion; remove the onion and thicken the milk with one tablespoonful of butter and two tablespoonsful of flour; season with one teaspoonful of pepper; add the salmon, and when it is heated the soup is ready to serve.

Egg Timbale and Cheese-Six eggs. one gill of milk, salt and pepper to taste, two tablespons of grated cheese. Beat the eggs well without separating the yolks and whites, add the milk and seasoning; stir in the chease and pour in well greaced little cheese, and pour in well-greased little tin pans with straight sides; set these in a pan of hot water and bake in the oven; when the egg is firm turn out on a flat dish, and pour a white sauce over them.

Pomona Cutlets-One cup of cold Pomona Cutlets—One cup of cold oatmeal or any cereal, one cup of bread crunzbs, two eggs, season with onion, pepper and salt; add enough liquid either milk or water, to roll into flat cakes; sprinkle with four and spread with butter and brown in the oven. Serve with a butter or white sauce in which flotts hits of paralay which floats bits of parsley.

Textile Schools in Massachusetts. So we are to have four textile schools to keep company with the four new normal schools authorized by the Legislature of 1891! Perhaps it would have been as well to try the textile experiment with a single school, but when several cities want a thing, the only course to prevent them all from getting left would seem to be to bunch their interests and divvy the proceeds.

Over fifty kinds of bark are now used in the manufacture of paper.

-Boston Transcript.

at the farm of Col. Isaac A. Sugg. of Green ville, N. C. It will interest anyone who has ever had typhoid fever. Mr. Baker said in part "I was living in Beaufort County, and or

the 2d day of October, 1893, I was stricken down with typhoid fever. I had the best physicians to attend me and on the 15th day of January, 1894, I was allowed to get up. 1 was emiciated, weak and had no appetite. I could only drag along for a short distance and would be compelled to sit down and rest. This continued for some time and I LOOK for our announcement in NEXT issue of this DAVIS CREAM SEPARATORS began to give up hope of ever getting well. I lost my position in Beaufort County and having secured one in Pitt County, clerking in a store, I undertook it, but was so weak I could not do the work and had to give it up. so weak I in a store, I undertook it, but was so weak I could not do the work and had to give it up. The discase settled in my knees, legs and feet. I was taking first one kind of medicine and then another, but nothing did me any good. I was mighty low-spirited. I moved out to Col. Sug's about four or five months ago and commenced taking Dr. Williams' Fills. I took three a day for about three months. I began to regain my appetite in a week's time, and hoe sprung up with a blessed-ness that is beyond all telling. At the ex-piration of the three months I was entirely cured and do as good a day's work as any man. I was troubled with dyspepsia and that has disappeared. It is also a splendid tonic for weak people. I say, Mr. Editor, God bless Dr. Williams' may helve for a long time; I know he will go up yonder to reep his reward for he has done a wonderful lot of good. Tell everybody that asks you about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People that if they will come to me I can certainly satisfy them as to their meris. I always carry a box of pills with me and when ever I feel bad I take one." We were foreibly struck with the carnest-ness of Mr. Baker nucks

We were forcibly struck with the carnest-ss of Mr. Baker and his statements may be

ness of Mr. Baker and his statements may be relied on. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a con-densed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an un-failing specific for such discases as locomotor rataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of in grippe, pal-pitution of the heart, pale and sallow com-plextons, all forms in the blood. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post padd on receipt of price, (50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

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