Slaughtering Horses for Food.

The slaughter of horses for food has began at Linnton, Oregon, in an abat-toir especially constructed for the purpose. The San Francisco Examin-

er says:

The operation is about the same as killing a beef. The horses are driven up the inclined roadway from the corrals and each is enclosed in a pen. The executioner strikes them in the head with a sledgehammer. The doors of the pen are lifted and the carcasses are drawn out on the floor and expeditiously dressed and hung up. Trenches in the floor and chutes convert the effect out of sight and in a

Trenches in the floor and chutes convey the offal out of sight, and, in a short time, a number of carcasses are suspended by the gambrels from iron tracks above.

The pile of hoofs in one corner, a pile of horsetails in another, and the length and slimness of the legs on the carcasses are all that would indicate to an unexperienced person that anything unusual had been going on. The flesh of the horse is darker than that of good beef.

that of good beef.

There are certain variations to the customary method of converting a live horse into an edible one which de-serve mention. Horses which have been killed in the cars, or had "brokbeen killed in the cars, or had "broken their necks running down an embankment trying to get away," as one butcher said, must not be allowed to go to waste. So they are gotten out of the way very expeditiously. The legs were cut off at the knees, the mane and tail removed, a slit made the whole length of the skin and the head and part of the neck divested of the epidermis. Then a rope was made fast to the loosened skin and a chain put around the neck and faschain put around the neck and fas tened to the trunk of an apple tree. A team of horses was hitched to the rope and the entire skin thus pulled off. A few cuts and slashes and the carcasses were in the steam tank being

converted into fertilizer.

This is, in brief, the way horses are This is, in brief, the way horses are killed for eating in the first establishment of its kind in America. It is not intended that any of the meat shall be offered for sale here; nor is there any part of the establishment devoted to canning. The company will not can horses, at least at present. Only the hams will be pickled for export. The offal will be converted into fertilizer and made into other marketable products by methods in marketable products by methods in use at all first-class abattoirs.

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

While the American hay crop is extraor-inarily short, the same is true in England.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, SS. LUCAS COUNTY.

FANK J. CHE YEY Makes outh that he is the send of th

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and nucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. 137 Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Cotton States and International Exposition.
ATLANTA, GA.—The Southern Railway, Piedmont Air Line, announces the following rates from Washington to Atlanta, Ga., for the Cotion States Exposition: Washington to Atlanta and return, on Tuesday and Thursday each week during exposition, rate of \$14 for the round trip, good to return within ten days. Every day, during the exposition, rate of \$19.25, rood to return thirty days from date of sale; ilso round-trip rate of \$20.35, good to return intil January 7. For rateschedule and through ar service address New York office, 271 Broadway; Philadelphia, 32 South Third St.; Boston, 223 Washington St.

Tobacco's Triumph.

Tobacco's Triumph.

Every day we meet men who have apparently lost all interest in life, but they chew and smoke all the time and wonder why the sunshine is not bright, and the sweet birds songs sound discordant. Tobacco takes away the pleasure of life and leaves irritated nerve centres in return, No-To-Bac is the easy way out, Guaranteed to cure and make you well and strong, by Druggists everywhere.

A New View of Life.

It is surprising how often the troubles of this life spring from indigection. And more surprising how few people know it. You say, "I'm blue," or "My head feels queer," or "I can't sleep," or "Everything frets ms." Nine times in ten indigestion is at the bottom of all your miseries, and a box of Ripans Tabules would give you an entirely new view of life.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bot tle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle After physicians had given me up, I was saved by Piso's Cure.—RALPH ERIEG, Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 22, 1868.

PLEASANT, Wholesome, Speedy, for coughs is Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.
Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Weak and Weary

Because of a depleted condition of the blood The remedy is to be found in purified enriched and vitalized blood, which will be given by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifler. It will tone the stomach

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye today. \$1; six for \$5.

Hood's Pills cure habitual constipa-

N Y N U-35 *HIGHEST AWARD* WORLD'S FAIR.



FOOL SOLD EVERYWHERE.



WANTED-Agents, Chinese G'oss package, with erms, 20c. B. Kime, 75 Fidelity Bidg., Pittsburgh, Pa





RICE AS A POULTRY AND STOCK FOOD, Rice is attracting attention as a food for stock and poultry. There is a large amount of badly cleaned and broken rice which might be very prof-itably thus employed.—New York World.

AMERICAN IRISES.

American irises do not seem to have received the attention from cultiva-tors that they deserve. It is doubtful if there be at this time a complete collection even of the different species in any one garden, while there are, no doubt, good varieties which have never doubt, good varieties which have never been cultivated, and probably not even collected for herbariums. Again, there are varieties which have only a local reputation, and which have not been generally distributed. I have found a number of varieties of this kind; some of these are not yet flow-ered here. Some of our juiges are most ered here. Some of our irises are most difficult to establish, and it will task the skill of an Eastern grower to flower some of the West Coast species, which resent removal and naturally are at rest during our summer season.—Garden and Forest.

POISONING THE CUTWORMS.

We notice in one of our agricultural contemporaries a statement to the effect that "a prominent entomol-ogist (fortunately name not given) proposes placing a tablespoonful of sweetened bran mash containing poi-son by the side of each hill of corn" for the purpose of poisoning cutworms. We doubt very much if any promi-nent or other entomologist has or could be induced to recommend such an absurd thing, because all of the dozen or more species of the cutworm feed en-tirely on green and succulent plants, and would be no more inclined to eat bran mash than smoke a cigarette. A man who should set out such a tempt-ing poisoned dish for wild birds and domestic fowls might find himself amenable to laws enacted for the express purpose of preventing stupid and vicious persons from placing poisons in exposed positions on their grounds or elsewhere.—New York Sun.

When the country was new many farmers put as much stone as they could into walls for their fences. These were deemed much more important then than they are now. However great the satisfaction when the wall was built in thinking that it was a fence forever, the time has come in many places where the stone wall is a nuisance. Its material is all there, but the work of relaying it and of but the work of relaying it and of keeping it in repair is greater than the interest on cost of most fences. Besides, the stone wall is a harbor for weeds, and it often is a refuge for skunks, weasels and other farm vermin. On most farms the best use of the old stone walls is to haild, besset. the old stone walls is to build base ments for barns or cellar walls, or in the underdrains. Good drains can be made from stone alone, or after laying the tile a layer of stone may be placed above them, coming to within a foot or so from the surface, so the stone will not likely be ever in the way of the plow.—Boston Cultivator.

HARVESTING AND MARKETING GRAPES. Picking, packing and marketing should be done systematically; care-less pickers or packers cannot be tol-erated. In Western New York a bushel tray or box is used almost exclusively for picking. This is too cumbersome and requires both hands in moving it. and requires both hands in moving it.
We use a shallow half bushel box, or
basket, which is readily handled with
one hand. A good picker will gather
from 1200 to 1500 pounds per day
without dropping or crushing any,
and a good packer will pack 100 to
125 baskets and get them full enough
so they will open up smooth and level
on top with no stems in sight, but not
so full as to crush the fruit in putting on top with no stems in sight, but not so full as to crush the fruit in putting on the cover. Pick grapes at least twenty-four hours before they are they settle so the basket is only two-thirds full when it reaches the con-

thirds full when it reaches the consumer.

Plan the harvest work so that full loads can be hauled to the depot each day. If the roads are good, as they should be, 400 or 500 baskets can be as readily drawn as half that number. Have the packing house cool and airy, with room and conveniences for the packers to work to the best advantage. If you ship to a commission house, don't listen to every arummer that comes along, but select two or three reliable firms and give them your fruit reliable firms and give them your fruit exclusively. The plan of forming all growers into a co-operative union has not proved a success here. A better plan is for several growers who can work harmoniously to load their own cars and ship or sell in carlots.—Ameri-can Agriculturist.

TREATMENT OF SHEEP SCAB.

The Australian sulphur and lime dip is made as follows: Take of flowers of sulphur 100 pounds, quicklime 150 pounds, water 100 gallons. Mix and stir, while boiling, for ten minutes, until the mixture assumes a bright red color, then add three gallons of the start o lons of water. Hold the sheep in the mixture until the scabs are thorough-ly soaked. Immerse the head at least ec. Use the dip at 100 to 110 de-

In various sections of the United

known for the treatment of scab. To every 100 gallons of water there should be used thirty-five pounds of good strong tobacco (if stems or other inferior parts are used there should be more), and ten pounds of flower of sulphur. This should be used at a temperature of 120 degrees, and will leave the wool in a healthy condition, while killing every sort of parasite. Where tobacco is used, care should be taken to keep the wash out of the eyes, nostrils and mouth of the sheep. To insure success, dip again within ten eyes, nostrils and mouth of the sheep. To insure success, dip again within ten days or two weeks, so as to catch the larve which may have hatched out.--American Farmer.

FERNS IN THE GARDEN.

If one has a shady place, with good soil, ferns may be successfully raised in the garden, but it is the extreme of folly to attempt to grow them in the glare of sunlight or in dry or hard earth. Neither should they, be grown under large trees, unles they can be placed some distance from the roots, as the trees absorb most of the good placed some distance from the roots, as the trees absorb most of the good from the soil, and the ferns would starve to death or grow thin and ragged. Deep, rich and loamy soil is ragged. Deep, rich and loamy soil is best for ferns, and even this should be removed in part, and its place sup-plied by the black earth from the bot-tom land where ferns flourish most luxuriantly. One can go to any swamp and take up and bring home ferns enough to make a heartiful had ferns enough to make a beautiful bed, with very little trouble. Always select small plants, and lift them with plenty of earth attached to the contract of the lect small plants, and lift them with plenty of earth attached to them, water them thoroughly for a number of days, and never allow them to become parched. If the ground gets dry, they can be kept in good condition by covering the roots with rotted wood or the sweepings from the lawn, taken up after the lawn mower is used; but the best of all is decayed wood from the forests. Some day when you go out to drive, put a couple of bags in the carriage, and when you pass through some piece of thick woodland stop and gather your bags full of scraps from the trunk of some decayed tree. In the absence of these, pieces of board or sticks of any kind are a tolerable substitute, or bricks or stones may be laid around among the plants. This will keep the earth moist plants. This will keep the earth moist and do much to promote the health and vigor of the ferns.

One may buy green-house ferns in the spring and put them out, and de-rive great pleasure from them all summer. Many of them will not live out through the winter; some of them may, but they can be removed at small cost, and the little expense is well worth while.—New York Ledger.

Hold fast to your mutton sheep. Linseed meal is excellent food for

Solitary confinement in a dark stable will make a horse vicious.

Breed to suit your market, and not according to your individual taste. See that the collars fit the shoulders and that the hames fit the col-

Usually the swine pasture should be larger than is the case on many

Pawing is often caused by indiges

tion, worms, constipation or dered kidneys. You are feeding your hens too much

They are too fat. That's why they don't lay any more.

A good sheep is a good friend to the farmer. Do not abuse him even though he is not on top just now.

A lean hen seldom wants to sit, while fat one generally does. Moral: a fat one generally does. Moral Don't feed your hens too much in warm

It is an excellent plan to treat hy-drangeas with liquid manure till the blossoms appear. It should then be discontinued, abundance of water be-

ing given. If the dry weather affects the lawn, leave the grass a little longer; its shade will do something for the protec-tion of the roots, that otherwise

might parch and dry. and the state of t

One point in favor of sheep is that a moderate-sized flock can be kept on very many farms with but little cost; sometimes with actual direct advan-tage to the farm aside from the money

return for wool or mutton.

If your pasturage is short, feed corn-fodder and help out the corn with some fall pasturage, barley, for instance, or winter rye. Sow these now where the earlier grains have been taken off and you will get well paid.

The flowering period of hybrid roses may be materially prolonged by faithful attention to watering; and after the blooming has ceased water should be given with equal fidelity, because at that time the new wood is formed which will give the next crop of blossoms.

If a two and a half-year old steer can be turned off at a better profit, weighing 1250 pounds, than if kept until three years old and brought to a weight of 1600, it would be folly to hold him. The older an animal gets

States the following proportions are used:

Texas and New Mexico—Thirty pounds of tobacco, seven pounds of sulphur, three pounds concentrated lye, 100 gallous of water.

Nevada—Sulphur ten pounds, lime twenty pounds, water sixty gallons.
California—Sulphur four pounds, lime one pound, water enough to make four gallons.
Kansas—Sulphur twenty-two pounds, lime one pounds, water 100 gallons.
Sulphur and lime are probably the cheapest recipe, but the lime is apt to exclude the air. When this is done pound form the best combination winter.

HOUSEROLD AFFAIRS,

Canned fruit juices.

Canned fruit juices are an excellent substitute for wine in all pudding and sauces, etc. It is a good plan to prepare the pure juice in summer time, putting it by for this purpose. Select clean ripe fruit, press out the juice and strain through a flannel cloth; to each pint of juice add one cup of white granulated sugar, put in a porcelain kettle, bring to a boiling point, and bottle while hot in small bottles, sealing very tight. It will keep a long time, the same as canned fruits.

—Home and Farm. -Home and Farm.

There is no known method by which eggs can be kept to be equally good as fresh eggs, but there are many ways of preserving them so as to make a fair substitute for use in the kitchen. The great object to be obtained is to prevent evaporation. Cutting off the air from the contents of the shell preserves them longer than any other treatment. At present cold storage is considered the best method of preserving eggs, but few have the necesserving eggs, but few have the neces-sary facilities, and where the amount is small one of the following recipes

sary facilities, and where the amount is small one of the following recipes will be found acceptable:

Eggs may be preserved by packing small end down in salt, sand or dry bran, care being taken that they do not touch each other. They must be well covered with the packing material and kept in a cool place. If preferred, they may be wiped before packing with vaseline, to which salicyclic acid has been added, or given a coating of salt butter, or covered with spirit varnish made by dissolving gum shellae in alcohol.

For preserving in lime a pickle is made in the following way: Take twenty-four gallons of water, twelve pounds of unslaked lime and four pounds of salt, or in that proportion, according to the quantity of eggs to be preserved. Stir several times daily and then let stand until the liquor has settled and is perfectly clear. Draw or carefully dip off the clear liquid, leaving the sediment at the bottom. Take five ounces each of baking soda, aream of tartar, saltpetre and borax and an ounce of alum. Pulverize and mix these and dissolve in a gallon of boiling water, and add to the mixture about twenty gallons of pure limewater. This will about fill a cider boiling water, and add to the mixture about twenty gallons of pure lime-water. This will about fill a cider barrel. Lower the eggs in carefully in a basket or colander, so as not to crack any of the shells, letting the water always stand an inch above the aggs, which can be done by placing a barrel head a little smaller upon them and weighting it. The eggs should tomain in the brine until ready for ase. If it evaporates, more water may be added, but the pickle should never be used more than once. These proportions will give brine enough to preserve about 150 dozen eggs.—New

Baked Apples.—Pare and core six tart apples. Fill the hole from which the core was removed with butter, sugar and grated nutmeg, put in a pie tin with a little water, dust over with very fine sugar. Bake.

Tea Biscuit —One quart of flour, four heaving teaspoonfuls of baking

four heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder, a little salt, two tablespoonfuls of butter. Whip together until thoroughly powdered, then add one pint of sweet milk. Roll out, cut and put in buttered pans. Bake in a hot over twenty minutes oven twenty minutes.

Plain Omelet -Beat stiff the whites of three eggs, add the yolks, beat again until stiff. Put a piece of but-ter the size of a walnut in a frying pan. Shake it over the fire until melted. Turn in the eggs. Shake over the fire until set. Sprinkle with salt and pepper. Boil. Turn out on a hot plate. It is much better to make two small omelets than one large one.

Rolls-One quart of flour, one pint of sweet milk, butter the size of pint of sweet milk, butter the size of an egg, a little salt, three heaping teaspoonfulls of baking powder. Mix the baking powder thoroughly with flour, add salt, rub in butter. Make a hole in the flour, pour in the milk. Stir until it is smooth, roll out, cut with a biscuit cutter, moisten the edge with milk and fold over. Put in hot greased tins and bake in a quick oven.

White Soubise-Peel and cut four White Soubise—Peel and cut four good-sized onions into small pieces, put into a stewing pan with two ounces of butter. Put the lid on and cook over a very slow fire for three-quarters of an hour. Be careful not to let the onions brown. When tender add one pint of milk, one pint of white stock, one pint of stale bread crumbs. Simmer five minutes, steam, return to the fire to heat. Add white pepper and salt.

pepper and salt.

Feather Cake—Beat two ounces of butter and one-half pound of pulverized sugar together until well mixed, then add one gill of milk and beat again very light. Weigh out one-half pound of flour, add one-third to the mixture, beat again. Two eggs, beat whites stiff, then the yolks, add to the mixture, then beat. Add to remaining flour one heaping teaspoonful of baking powder. Add it to the mixture and beat. Flavor to taste, Bake in a modern oven thirty minutes. Charlotte Russo—Qover half a box pepper and salt.

Bake in a modern oven thirty minutes.

Charlotte Russe—Qover half a box of gelatine with cold water, let it soak half an hour, line a good-sized mold with one-half pound of lady flugers, put cream into a large basin and place in a pan of cracked ice. Add to the gelatine enough boiling water to dissolve it. Add three-fourths of a cup of powdered sugar to the cream and of powdered sugar to the cream and stir in gently haif a teaspoonful of vanilla. Add to the gelatine and stir gently until it begins to thicken, then pour in the molds and set away on ice

Alloting Indian Lants.

Alloling Iudian Lands,
H. W. Patton, alloting agent, and
Cavo J. Couts, chief engineer, are engaged at Santa Isabel in alloting to
the Indians the lands of that reservation. There are 126 Iudians at Mesa
Grande and seventy-five at Santa
Isabel, and the lands comprise about
8000 acres in the valley. Heads of
families are allowed a maximum of
twenty acres of arable land, and single persons over twenty-one are allowed ten acres of arable land and 32)
acres of grazing land. The balance is
kept in common for the whole reservation.—San Francisco Chronicle.

PROMEN

Patti's wardrobe requires 500 trunks. Paris widows wear crape knicker-

bookers when bicycling. Patti will sing in Ireland this year, her first visit for many years.

In France alone about nine million corsets are worn out annually. More New York women paint their faces to-day than ever before.

The Queen of Italy is said to have an extravagant passion for finery in

Lady Salistury has a habit of turn-ing away her head when shaking hands with a stranger.

Miss Asenath Philpott, of Gaines-ville, Texas, has the longest hair. She wears it ten feet seven inches long.

According to the very latest science the typical lemale criminal has irregu-lar teeth and "virile physiogomy." The Princess Helene got over \$500,-000 worth of wedding presents at her recent marriage to the Duke of Aosta.

The New York World advises lady bicyclists who go riding around the country to carry a pistol for tramps. Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox writes very little nowadays. She says that she has earned a rest from literary

Smallest size palm leaf fans covered with silk and hand painted look to be in more than ordinary fashionable popularity.

Wheelwomen who go out riding at a very early hour of the morning would do well to "take a snack" of something before they mount the

Grecian headbands of jet or tortoise Are worn by matrons at Newport, R. I., a fashion of some years ago revived by one of the several so-called "society leaders."

Baroness von Glzycki says that the majority of German professional wo-men are teachers. Comparatively few are to be found in other skilled occu-

A motion to prevent its school teachers wearing bloomers was voted down by the Toronto (Canada) School Board, and the women are happy over the result.

A large majority of the women who have applied for places in the various departments of the municipal Govern-ment within the first half of this year were unmarried. Edna Lyall has always been a de

termined sort of a personage. At the age of ten she made up her mind to be a novelist, and stuck to it in spite of many discouragements.

Mrs. Humphry Ward got \$5000 for the English rights to her new story, "Bessie Costrell." They say she will get at least \$15,000 out of the story,

or about sixty cents a word. Lady Jeune's articles on the new woman have had an unexpected result. Her husband, Sir Francis Jeune, President of the Probate and Divorce

Court, has taken to a bicycle. Mdlle. Louise Imperiali, daughter of the Marquis Imperiali, who was long charge d'affaires of Italy at Washington, was married at Brussels recently to Count de Liederkerke.

In England politics is fashionable, and while women are not allowed to vote they are allowed to make speeches and help their husbands by their presence on the platforms and at the polls.

The new woman is coming out of the West. She is driving a prairie schooner all alone and camping out by night. She hails from Idaho, has reached Nebraska and is headed for

The Princess of Wales has lately dis-carded the big sleeves, but she does not rule the fashions of women as her husband does those of men, and the women will continue to wear big A white marble swimming bath,

forty by twenty-nine feet and nine feet in depth, is to be constructed for the Russian Empress in the palace at St. Petersburg. She likes to take a

Miss Mary A. Proctor, daughter of the late Professor Richard A. Proctor, is following in the footsteps of her distinguished father by popularizing science, and, though a young woman, has already won a high reputation as a writer and lecturer.

a writer and lecturer.

According to Aristotle, women in some Grecian cities owned a great deal of real estate, voted, held office and enlisted in the army. The "new woman" was so unpopular in Athens that a play was written satirizing her desire to control the city.

Mmc. Patti entertained her guest at Craig-y-Nos Castle by producing a new dumb show piece entitled "Moi-ake, the Enchantress." She played the title role, and her pantomime per-formance was admirable. She con-cluded with an outburst of song.

Miss Agnes Briggs, daughter of Professor C. A. Briggs, of Union Theological Seminary, is serving as a nurse in St. Luke's Hospital, New York City. At the end of her term of service she is to be ordained a deaconess. She has already devoted two years to study preparators to her exconess. She has already devoted two years to study preparatory to her ex-perience in nursing.

Two American girls took a promiment part in the English elections.
These were Miss Leiter, that was, of
Chicago, who recently wedded the
Hon. Geo. N. Curzon, and Miss
Chamberlain, that was, of Cleveland,
who espoused the cause of Sir Herbert Naylor-Leland, Bart. The ladies,
who were on opposite sides, accomparied their husbands to the polls on
bioycles.

Will Aller Demograph the Southard

partied their husbands to the polls on bioycles.

Will Allen Dromgoole, the Southern novelist, is often mistaken for a man on account of her name. Here is a funny letter she received from a legislator when applying for the position of engrossing clerk: "Dear Bill—I got your letter all right, and would like the best in the world to give you the job; but I cannot vote for any man while there are so many deserving young women looking for a position of the kind."

Highest of all in Leavening Power.-Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Yal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Elephant's Mud Bath. Animals when wild constantly die a fingering death from injury to the skin, whether caused, as usually happens in tropical countries, by wounds aggravated by insects, or by cutaneous disease. Hence the pains which they take in making their toilet, and in the use and selection of "cosmetice." Among birds, the salt water species often seek fresh water to wash in, different land birds choose different earths in which to dust, and also ent earths in which to dust, and also wash in water, and nearly every trop-ical animal, including the tiger, bathes either in water or in mud. Perhaps the best known mud bathers are the wild boar, the water buffalo and the elephant. The latter has an immense advantage over all other animals, in the use of its trunk for dressing wounds. It is at once a syringe,

mals, in the use of its trunk for dressing wounds. It is at once a syringe, a powdering puff and a hand.

Water, mud and dust are the main "applications" used, though it sometimes covers a sun-scorched back with grass or leaves. "Wounded elephants," writes Sir Samuel Baker, "have a marvelous power of recovery when in their wild state, although they have no gifts of surgical knowledge, their simple system being confined to plastering their wounds with mud, or blowing dust upon the surface. Dust and mud comprise the entire pharmacopoeia of the elephant, and this is applied upon the most trivial, as well as upon the most serious, occasions. I have seen them, when in a tank, plaster up a bullet wound with mud taken from the bottom."—The Spectator.

Mrs. A. S. Palmer, who died at Cleveland recently, was in her youth instructor of James A. Garfield. It was she who taught the future Presi-



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

The Oldest Man in the World.

The Oldest Man in the World.

The Frankfurter Journal has discovered, by a sheer accident, the oldest man in the world. A "Kommergierrath," who dated his letter from Heilbronn, observed at the end of the opistle: "I have been a subscriber to your paper ever since its first appearance." The editor remarks in a note that "such an example of fidelity to one and the same newspaper deserves praise in so changeable a generation." But what is still more remarkable is the phenomenal longevity of its correspondent. "The first number of our Journal," observes the editor, "appeared 280 years ago." Hence the respected subscriber must be about 300 years old.

It has been discovered that \$30,000 of bonds have been fraudulently duplicated in Harden County, Ohio.

In Our Great Grandfather's Time, big bulky pills were in general use. Like the "blunderbuss" of that decade they were big and clumsy, but ineffective. In this century of enlightenment, we have Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, which cure all liver, stomach and bowel derangements in the most effective way.

rangements in the most effective way.

If people would pay more



The Colles of Five Pairs of Cuffs for Fwency-Ten Collars or Five Pairs of Cuffs by mail for Six Cents. Name style and size. Address Cents. Name style and size. Address REVERSIBLE COLLAR COMPANY, 77 Franklin St., New York. 27 Kilby St. Boston

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DAVIS & RANKIN BLDG. & MFG. CO.



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