



Tainted Blood

Poisoned my whole system, local troubles being the origin of my suffering. My limbs and arms swelled and aches broke out. My nervous system was shattered and I became helpless. Medical treatment availed nothing.

Hood's Sarsaparilla gave me vitality at once. I gained rapidly and the sores disappeared. I gained strength and was finally restored to health. Mrs. Elizabeth E. Smith, 123 S. Washington St., West Granville, Mass. Get Hood's.

Hood's Pills are tasteless, mild, effective. All druggists. 25c.

A Remarkable Family History.

At the meeting in favor of Cuban freedom in Chicago the other day the Rev. Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus, the well-known Presbyterian clergyman of Chicago, said: "I am a Spaniard. The name Gunsaulus is the name of the Smith family in Spain and Cuba. Those of us who did not get into the ministry went into the cigar business. But while I was Spanish blood in my veins, every drop of it tingles with the memory that one of my ancestors was sent to jail in Holland, put into a dungeon and kept there by the rapacity of Spain until at last, inch by inch and day by day, the water of the river let into that dungeon almost silently rose to his hips, and as he died his prayer was that no descendant of his might forget the violence and the outrage of wrong-headed Spanish Government. He was sensible enough to marry the daughter of a Paritan. Her father helped to lay the foundations of this Government in the first town meeting at Plymouth, and that Paritan grandmother has complete control of this house to-night."—New York Tribune.

By act of Congress the enlisted strength of our army, in time of peace, is limited to 25,000 men.

Here Below.

"Man wants but little here below, and wants that little long," and just as long as he can get it. The words of the old hymn have a meaning, which, interpreted that as the absence of all pain is supreme happiness, it is very little to ask to be freed from it. A short cut to the attainment of this is to use St. Jacobs Oil. It is a little thing to get, but the amount of good it does in the cure of pains is something enormous.

The post Swinburne is a devotee of croquet and is apt to lose his temper if he does not win.

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

WATER will deliver a hundred lectures to the antipodean dwellers.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

WALTON, KINGS and MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

HALL'S CATARRH CURE is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvellous cures. Testimonial and \$2.00 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 161 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.

I have found Pilo's Cure for Consumption an unending medicine. F. R. Lutz, 1305 Scott St., Covington, Ky., Oct. 1, 1894.

Explosions of coughing are stopped by Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Hale's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.



SYRUP OF FIGS

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.

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.

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FARM AND GARDEN

CATTLE AND WASTE OF FODDER.

Professor C. C. Georgeson in writing to the Prairie Farmer says: "The immense proportions of the live stock interest in this country, which on January 1, 1894, was valued at \$2,170,000,000, and the many millions of people who are directly interested therein, combine to make the simple question of how to feed and what to feed and the proper saving of food one of the most important economic questions in the whole realm of our industrial activity. This may appear like a startling proposition, but its truth will be granted when we take a full view of the interests involved. It is, I think, acknowledged that an extraordinary waste of food takes place on American farms, especially in the West. Let him who doubts it watch our corn fields in winter, where two-fifths of the food raised still remains to be destroyed by the elements; let him watch our burning straw stacks and our wasteful methods of feeding; the waste of manure, the waste by injudicious use of foods, and the consequent failure to get the best returns in meat and milk. Where a sum like the above is involved the proper or improper use of food may make the difference of hundreds of millions of dollars annually."

SIXTEEN SHEEP ON AN ACRE.

An experiment is being conducted by Professor Shaw, at the experiment farm, says the Northwestern Farmer, which certainly means a good deal, not only to the Northwest, but to all the United States. He has undertaken to pasture six sheep and ten lambs on an acre of land. The experiment is succeeding beyond his expectations. The food is at the present time nearly two months ahead of the sheep. They are doing splendidly on the food, and have kept in perfect health from the first.

His plan is to sow a succession of foods, so there will always be something for the sheep on one or the other of the plots. The acre is divided into four plots, and the sheep are pastured on these in succession. The barrow is generally used on each plot after it has been pastured, and in some instances fresh seed is sown. The season has, of course, been very favorable, but to offset that, in part at least, the land is not so good as the average prairie soil, and it has not been manured for several years.

Professor Shaw says he has not exhausted all the resources in this line, and he is hopeful that as a large number of sheep and lambs can be kept on an acre of well prepared land in a dry year. Let it be borne in mind that the sheep are pastured—none of the food is cut for them. A bulletin will be issued giving all the particulars at the close of the pasturing season.

THE BROOD SOW.

From the present until breeding time brood sows should be allowed the pleasure of large pasturage and comfortable sleeping apartments. She should have no grain. Her nutritive system should have rest. She should be reduced in fat if not already so reduced. The reduction should progress until she is lean and lank and able to stand a good chase. Such training as rests upon the fat and flesh forming functions of the body and gives the blood opportunity to fully absorb all effete matters in the system, provided proper sanitary relations are observed, both as to food, drink and breath. A sow whose age or ill treatment will prevent her going through such a training and coming out as fresh and vigorous as a young gilt is not a fit progenitor for the next crop of pigs. The fat of the brood sow should increase a little daily from the date of copulation until farrowing time, at which time she should be comfortably fat. A clumsy condition at farrowing time is dangerous. It also detracts from the vitality and development of the pig. It does not pay either the breeder or feeding stock to use lame, logy or decrepit sows. Hereditary tendencies may be great or small, but certain it is that, with the animal as with the plants, nothing but perfect forms imbued with strongest vitality can produce desirable and profitable offspring. The boar should be at the lowest state of flesh now, and should begin to fatten and so continue until the breeding period begins.—Rural Life.

MEASURING HAY IN THE STACK.

We are often asked how to measure hay, and while we have had some experience, we prefer to adopt that of others to our own. The Northwestern Agriculturist on this subject very correctly says that measuring is a very crude, unsatisfactory method of estimating the weight of hay. There are times, however, when it is impracticable to use the scales, and a close approximation to the true weight will answer all purposes. Then, by taking into consideration that fine, soft hay will pack more closely than a coarser, stiffer quality, that when cut early in the season it will become more solid and stiff than late cut hay, that the degree of dryness when stacked will affect the weight, that the compactness of the lower part of the stack or kind of road it has traveled over, it is quite possible for a person of ordinary experience and judgment to make an estimate of the quantity in a load or mow. It is estimated that with the above mentioned conditions at an average timothy, in stacks of ten feet high and upward, measures about 500 cubic feet to the ton, clear clover between 600 and 700 cubic feet. To find the cubic feet in a circular stack, multiply the square of the circumference by four one-hundredths (.04) of the height. Below is given a set of rules for computing the number of cubic yards in a ton of hay in the field, stack or load, which can be easily reduced to cubic feet by multiplying the result in cubic yards by 27.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

BAKING.

Kitchen brushes can be put to a variety of uses. For the washing of dishes with handles, the outside of iron kettles and other cooking utensils made of iron, they are especially serviceable. The smaller sizes are also excellent for cleaning out glass ware; in fact, any kind of ware with raised figures or corrugated surfaces. For cleaning a grater nothing is superior to one of these little brushes.

Such a brush is also most useful for washing celery or lettuce, as the uneven surfaces of the stalk and leaves make a thorough cleansing with the hands a difficult operation. Then if one uses a brush with handle, ice water, which adds to the crispness of the celery and lettuce, may be used for the cleaning, as there will be no necessity for putting the hands in the water. A small whisk broom is also valuable for the same purpose.

Such vegetables as potatoes, turnips, etc., are best cleaned with a brush. It makes work less disagreeable, as the hands need not be soiled; and in no other way can the cleaning be so well and thoroughly done.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

USES FOR CHEESECLOTH.

Cheesecloth is used for dish towels, scrubcloths, breadcloths, dusters, strainers, coffee bags and even tea bags, when the tea ball is out of order, or has not yet put in an appearance among the family silver.

Little bags with a thread run in to draw up and wind around the neck are a substitute for the tea ball and make a cleanly method of making tea.

Sash curtains no less than longer drapery prove how a small expenditure may be put to good and durable purpose.

Very fine and smooth cheesecloth, without the familiar black speck, can be painted in water colors, large flowers conventionalized being easily accomplished by stretching the stuff over a frame without a back, and painting in air so to speak.

Cabinetmakers use it entirely to oil furniture, providing three cloths in every set—one to rub on the oil, one to rub it off and a third for polishing purposes.

For baby's face it is soft, and for towels and squares it is recommended especially. The capacity to hold water makes cheesecloth or cotton material less irritating to chafing skins than linen.

HOMINY BREAD.

A noted New Orleans housekeeper with Woman's World and Work said she was quite interested in the query of a Natchitoches "Country Housekeeper," with reference to the making of cornmeal bread with sour milk and the receipt given. Continuing the talk of housekeeping receipts generally, this lady, whose table is known as one of the daintiest and most palatable in New Orleans, gave me one of her own excellent receipts for the making of corn or hominy bread, which I reproduce for the special benefit of not only "country housekeepers," but of city readers also.

Take three cups of boiled grits, one cup of corn meal, two eggs and two teaspoonsful of yeast powder. Beat well together, bake and serve hot with country butter.

"And by the way," continued this interesting housekeeper, "I always have made my own yeast powder for the past twenty years, and will give you my home recipe, which is unaltered in the proportions I have given for hominy bread. Take one pound of soda and two of cream of tartar and sift them thoroughly together three times. In using flour, the proportions are two teaspoonsful to a pint of flour."—New Orleans Picayune.

RECIPES.

Potatoes—Cook small potatoes in the jackets. Heat a lump of butter in a skillet, peel potatoes and throw in the butter; cover and shake till the potatoes look mealy.

Frizzled Beef—Shred beef, pour over it cold water and let come to a boil (must not boil, as it toughens), pour off this water, add milk, a little pepper, butter, a well-beaten egg and thicken with smooth paste of flour.

Floating Island—One quart milk set in sauce pan, let almost boil; beat yolks of four eggs, one cup sugar, one tablespoonful cornstarch, together. Pour in the milk and let boil until it thickens. Flavor when cold. Beat the whites very light with a little powdered sugar, lay by the spoonful upon boiling water for two or three minutes, and then place on custard, dropping a little jelly on each.

Celery Salad—Line a salad bowl with tender lettuce leaves. Cut a bunch of celery in small pieces and pour over all a mayonnaise dressing as follows: Beat the yolk of an egg with a saltspoon of salt until light, add one-half teaspoonful of dry mustard and beat again (always with a wooden or plated fork), add olive oil, drop by drop, until it is thickening, then a few drops of vinegar and same of lemon juice; continue until the egg has absorbed a little more than a gill of oil. If liked add a little cayenne pepper.

Cornstarch Pudding—Boil one pint milk with two heaping tablespoons of sugar and some salt. When boiling stir in two tablespoons of cornstarch mixed with some water; stir till well cooked and thick. Remove from fire and stir slowly into it two well-beaten eggs; put on fire till eggs are cooked, flavor with vanilla and cool. Serve with preserves or gravy made in the following way: Boiling water one gill, good sweet jelly one-half cup, teaspoon cornstarch mixed with cold water, juice of half a lemon and the yellow rind of one lemon, grated.

A Picnic on the Alps.

A picnic 10,500 feet above the sea level was recently given on the top of the Langard, in Southern Switzerland, by Sir Seymour and Lady King. The women were carried up on chaises a porteur, used for the first time on the mountain, by Italian bearers, the Swiss mountaineers having refused to undertake the risk.—New York Sun.

A recent funeral procession in a Wisconsin village was largely made up of green and women on bicycles, the deceased having been a member of the bicycle club.

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN

GOSPIE.

Mme. Casimir-Perier, wife of the ex-President of France, is an enthusiastic bicyclist.

The Turkish Sultan's mother, who conducts the harem, is alone allowed to go about unveiled.

Mrs. Lanier, widow of Sidney Lanier, the poet, is lecturing on her husband's works in the South.

Mme. Sarah Grand, the English novelist, is one of the latest converts among literary women to the joys of the bicycle.

It is said that a Dr. Jennie Taylor, the daughter of an American Methodist minister, has gone out to Africa as a "dentist missionary."

Mrs. Dr. Runyan, M. D., has been elected a member of the Virginia State Medical Association by a big vote. She is the first woman member.

The woman with the longest hair is Miss Asenath Philpot, of Gainesville, Texas, whose "crowning glory" measures ten feet and seven inches.

One of the most enthusiastic of women horticulturists is Miss Alice Rothschild, whose collection of roses alone is said to be worth \$50,000.

Mrs. Humphry Ward is one of the most thrifty of women. The author of "Robert Elsmere" has saved \$100,000 from her receipts from her novels.

The Countess of Dudley is the only Countess in England who can claim the distinction of having been a bona fide shop-girl before she assumed the title.

Miss Douglass, the champion amateur markswoman of England, recently scored fifty-seven bullseyes in succession with a revolver at twenty yards' range.

The Empress of Germany's private wedding present to her relations always consists of a very plain traveling clock, for she values, among all other virtues, that of punctuality.

Miss Mary Meredith Reed, daughter of the former United States Consul-General at Paris, is engaged to Count Max de Foras, whose father is Grand Marshal of the Bulgarian Court at Sofia.

Miss Mary Pence, of Anderson, Ind., was chloroformed the other night and her luxurious golden hair cut off and carried away. The thief left a note saying that he could get \$50 for the hair.

Mrs. Lizzie M. Frost, of Monmouth, Me., has full charge of a gristmill. She adjusts the power and sees that the machinery does its work properly, while her husband follows his literary bent and writes poems.

Mrs. Lamont, wife of the Secretary of War, and her three daughters have become experts in amateur photography. They have hundreds of pictures made by themselves of interesting scenes they visited on their recent tour in the West.

Makboule Hannon is the name of a clever Turkish woman living in Constantinople. A journal for women has just been started in that city and the above named writer has advised her sisters in Turkey to stop writing poetry and try prose.

The Dowager Queen of Hanover has undergone an operation of the left eye, which was so far satisfactory that the pain ceased, but the sight of the affected eye has been completely lost. The right eye is not affected, and the Queen is otherwise in good health.

No authress is more widely read than Miss Charlotte Yonge. Always interested in philanthropic enterprises, she devoted the profits derived from "The Hour of Radclyffe" to fitting out the mission schooner, the Southern Cross, for the use of Bishop Selwyn.

Mrs. John P. St. John, wife of the famous Prohibition ex-Governor, is at present and has been for some time superintending the engineering and other work of constructing a tunnel in a gold mine at Cripple Creek, Col., in which her husband has a controlling interest.

A woman preacher, the Rev. Miss L. M. Shaw, was appointed pastor of the First Universalist Church in Oakland, Cal., a few months ago, and her ministry has been increasingly successful. She preaches to crowds that grow larger every Sunday, and her sermons are said to be highly entertaining and instructive.

The Princess of Wales was persuaded, at the time when "Books of Confession" lay upon every other drawing room table in the County of Norfolk, to give her mental photograph. And she confessed her favorite dish was "Yorkshire pudding," her favorite art "millinery" and her favorite occupation "minding my own business."

FASHION NOTES.

Velvet bodices are to be very much in vogue, worn with black skirts.

A gray mohair morning or traveling costume is brightened by blue and green plaid silk.

"Real" guipure will be the modern lace most in favor this winter, and so will "Renaissance point."

The printed velvets are also used in colored grounds with leaves and blossoms of natural tint printed upon them.

The plaid silks are French in coloring, but are far more brilliant in the new combinations than any Scotch plaids.

A demi-season gown from Worth is of damson-colored crepon and glace taffets of the same shade, shot with green.

There is a growing fancy for the Roman sash ribbon and often the ribbon is carried up over the shoulders, forming bretelles.

The long belted coat seems to have gone out, all the long waists being circular capes. The short, tight-fitting jackets are molishly out in the latest fashion.

An oddly pretty bodice is of wild rose broadened silk, shot with green and golden shades, and spangled with green sequins. The sleeves are large puffs to the elbow, caught in the middle by bands of emerald jewels.

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



Royal Baking Powder

Converting Light Into Sound.

One of the marvels of modern science is the conversion of a beam of light into sound. The light ray is thrown through a lens on a glass vessel containing lamp black, colored silk, worsted, or other substances. A dish having slits or openings cut in it is made to revolve swiftly in this beam of light so as to cut it up, making alternate flashes of light and shadow. On putting the ear to the glass vessel, strange sounds are heard so long as the flashing beam is falling upon it. Another phase of this remarkable discovery is still more interesting. A beam of sunlight is passed through a prism. The disc is turned and the colored light of the solar spectrum is made to break through it. If the ear be placed to the vessel containing the silk, wool or other material, as the colored lights fall upon it, sounds will be given by different parts of the spectrum, and there will be silence in some other parts. To illustrate, if the vessel contains red worsted and the green light flashes upon it, loud sounds will be heard if the red and blue rays fall upon it, and other colors make no sound at all. Green silk gives sound best in red light. It is by no means improbable that this discovery foreshadows a new law of harmonics, and Remington's experiments in tone color may possibly, by this new application of sight and sound, result in some practical theory which will give us an entirely new scheme of music. The thing is but in its infancy, but the mere fact that such a discovery has been made cannot but forecast important results.—Invention.

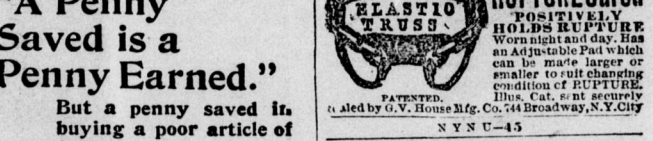
Quintessence of Phlegm.

Colonel McLaughlin, of San Francisco, sent his Swedish foreman a few days ago to do some work around the mouth of an old mining shaft, and he took a green countryman with him as an assistant. In a couple of hours the foreman walked up to the Colonel's office and remarked: "Say, Colonel, I want anudder man." "Why, what's the matter with that man I sent out with you?" inquired the Colonel. "Oh, he fall down de shaft 'bout half an hour ago, an' he don't come up. I think he jumped his job."—New York Tribune.

No Witches Ever Burned at Salem.

The same old blunder is always turning up. Here is the Ohio State Journal with an account of Salem, which is described as the town "where they burned witches in ye olden time." Salem never burned a witch either in olden or modern times.—Boston Transcript.

World's Fair Highest Award.



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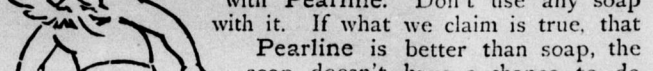
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