Novel Class in a State Reformatory

Novel Class in a State Reformatory.

A class in ethics is one of the nove educational features of the Massachusetts State Reformatory. It is conducted on a plan devised by President Hyde of Bowdoin College. About 150 of the more intelligent prisoners are members of the class. The usual procedure of the class consists of a lecture by the instructor or a paper by some member, followed by a general discussion of the topic. The debates are said to be spirited and earnest, and the effect on the prisoners excellent.—New York Sun.

#### A Watch With a History.

The watch of Lord Lovat, the last victim of the executioner's axe in Eng-land, which has been discovered in the ruins of an old house in Newton street, Holborn, notorious at one time as the abode of criminals of the worst type, has had an eventful history; but the abode of criminals of the worst type, has had an eventful history; but the prevailing opinion that it has been lost since the lifetime of its original owner seems far from correct. According to a correspondent, who writes to us on this subject, it has been in the possession of private individuals until a comparatively recent period, and he gives the following interesting facts concerning its history. and he gives the following interesting facts concerning its history: Some thirty-five years ago the watch was in the possession of a distant relative of Lord Lovat, it having been handed down from generation to generation for over 100 years. At that time, however, the then owner of the watch was in temporary requirery. in temporary pecuniary embarrasement, and gave the valued relic, one ment, and gave the valued relic, one of a number he possessed at the time, as security for a small loan; but when shortly afterward, on getting uneasy at the watch getting out of his hands, he managed to obtain the money to redeem it, he was informed by the gentleman in whose hands the watch had been placed that it had been stolen from him, and that he had been enfrom him, and that he had been en tirely unsuccessful in his endeavors to discover its whereabouts. The son of the before mentioned gentleman, who has in his possession at the present time the cap in which Lord Lovat was time the cap in which Lord Lovat was executed, as well as some seals and other interesting relics of the famous Jacobite, has recognized the watch as the one at one time helonging to his father, and is now in communication with the manager of the Holborn Restaurant, in the hope that he may recover the relic, which is of such family interest. Other claims have been made besides the above, but on entirely different grounds principally by claimants of Lord Lovat's estate.—Westminster Budget.

#### Cheese Making in Switzerland.

In Switzerland the making of cheese is not left to hazard and to the whim or ignorance of the peasant. Not only is its consumption very large, but the exportation of cheese from the little Republic last year amounted to \$11,000,000. For these reasons the Government 000,000. For these reasons the Government takes a paternal interest in the industry and to this end has established cantonal schools, the pupils of which are taught the theory and the practice of cheese making by eminent professors. The course is twelve months, and the curriculum includes hygiene, physics, chemistry, pasturage, manufacture and accounts. Not content with this, the Federal Government sends young men abroad to ernment sends young men abroad to study, and at present forty students are in Italy investigating the methods of the production of the famous Pauns-can and Molena cheese of that coun-try.—San Francisco Chronicle.

#### Where Did You Get This Coffee ?

Had the Ladies' Aid Society of our Churc out for tea, forty of them, and all pro nounced the German Coffeeberry equal to Rio! Salzer's catalogue tells you all about it! 35 packages Earliest vegetable seeds \$1.00. Order to-day.

IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND WITH

15c. stamps to John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will get free a package of above great coffee seed and our 143 page catalogue! Catalogue alone 5c. postage. (A.)

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompon's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottl

## Nervous

People wonder why their nerves are so weak why they get tired so easily; why they do no sleep naturally; why they have frequen-headache, indicestion and

headaches, indigestion and Nervous Dyspepsia. The explanation is simple. It is found in that impure blood feeding the nerves on refuse instead of the elements of strength and vigor. Opiate and nerve compounds simply deaden and do not cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla feeds the nerves pure, rich blood, gives natural sleep, perfect digestion, is the true remedy for newconstrest.

# Hood's

Sarsaparilla

Kood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to operate. 25c NYNU-6

DETECTIVES To represent us in the class 20, stamp for particulars. GLOBE DETECTIVE AGENCY, 1011-28, Brosdwar, Lies Angelen, Control of the Co

TCHIPQ PILES MYERS' Solid Ex-cures them. 15c. and 80c. pots at druggists, or rample mailed FREE. J. J. FLECK. Time, O.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS,

DAINTY WORE-BASKET IMPLEMENT

DAINTY WORE-BASKET IMPLEMENT.

A dainty implement for a work-basket is a tape-measure made from gros-grain ribbon. If the color of the basket lining and other adjuncts be pink, select a pink ribbon. One of black satin goes well with any basket. Select ribbon an inch and a half wide and fifty-four inches long. Mark it off in exact inches, and at each inchline outline a little flower in a contrasting color, or mark the line with a row of stem stitch across the ribbon. Divide the half inches with a line half-way across. At the stores where noway across. At the stores where no-tions are sold are to be found little white sticks, over which the ends of the ribbon should be rolled and fast-ened.—New York Post.

WASHING SILK STOCKINGS.

WASHING SILK STOCKINGS.

All laundry operations are necessarily complicated by cold weather and frost. Cotton goods of strong quality are usually improved by freezing, but fine goods and linens that are allowed to freeze must be handled very carefully, or they will be cracked by being folded when they are frozen. It is, therefore, a good plan to dry valuable linens within doors in winter, even at the risk of their becoming slightly yellow.

Silk stockings ought to be dried within doors. The best way to wash these stockings is to make a strong lather of borax soap and lukewarm water. Wash the foot of the stocking thoroughly with the hand. Then lay the stocking on a board and scrub it thoroughly with a piece of white flannel, rubbing it with the flannel and lather of soap. If the stockings are black or dark in color, put a teaspoonful of ox gall in the lather used to wash them. When they are washed, rinse them thoroughly in three waters. Blue the last water if the stockings are pearl white or black, but not for delicate-colored silk. Dry the stocking indoors by pinning them wrong side ontward on a sheet before the fire. When they are half dry turn them, put them on the ironing blanket and rub them the direction of the nap with a hard roller made by wrapping a small piece of hard wood in flannel. with a hard roller made by wrapping a small piece of hard wood in flannel. This makes them look smooth, and is far better Cultivator. better than ironing. - Boston

PLEA FOR HOUSE PLANTS. A pretty idea in decorating one's room for an entertainment is to place pots of palms, growing ferns or flowers on the shelves above the doors usually devoted to pottery. Placed at this elevation they are most effective and are, besides, out of the way as regards wall and floor space, which is often a consideration.

For plants that do not require sunlight the idea might be carried furth-

For plants that do not require and light the idea might be carried furth-er, and certain kinds might always be left on such a shelf. Flowers give an air to a room that nothing else can impart—a touch of nature, a cosy, home-like arr—but in our rage for the aesthetic they have in a measure been banished, since both the pots and the shelves or stands for holding them are shelves or stands for holding them are considered unsightly. But the dull red of the common flower pot has a beauty of its own, and there is no reson why a sunny window should not be fitted with a strong shelf, upheld by ornamental brackets and surrounded with fretwork or with a homemade arrangement of spindles and balls, that would be graceful and pretty.

Half a dozen well cared for plants on this shelf will do more toward making your room beautiful than ten times their cost expended in china or furniture or wall paper. Your friends

furniture or wall paper. Your friends will look at your blooming hyacinths and your sturdy geraniums and forget to notice how faded is the carpet and how worn the covering of the furniture....New York Herald.

Sheep's Brains-Slightly boil four sheep's brains; throw into cold water,

and allspice combined, lastly two cups of flour sifted with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Makes a large loaf.

Cheese Fritters—Mix two table-spoonfuls of grated cheese with two desertspoonfuls of bread crumbs, a half tablespoonful of dry mustard, a desertspoonful of butter, a speck of cayenne and the yolk of an egg; pound with a potato-masher till smooth and well mixed, make into balls the size of small walnute, flatten a little. Make a batter with a cup of sifted flour, a tablespoonful of melted butter, a scant cup of warm water, salt to taste and the white of an egg well beaten. Drop the fritters onto this and then from a spoon into very hot fat, cooking as you would croquettes.



Where is the genius to invent, where is the skill to construct, and where is the money backed by nerve and determination to manufacture and push to successful use the future plow of the American farmer and of the world?

—The Passing of the Plough.

FEEDING FOR EGGS.

In the feeding of fowls we should consider the object to be obtained; whether it be for market, for eggs, or for show. If a fowl is eating too much fattening foud, she will not lay well. The best time to feed soft food is in

Inttening food, she will not lay well. The best time to feed soft food is in the morning, and it should be hot and stimulating. Do not feed them on the ground, and do not allow the pans from which they feed to become soured and filthy. Give them sufficient for one meal and no more at a time. Rather let them go a little hungry and make them scratch, than have them mope around ard become lazy and idle. Leghorns seldom become too fat, being active and vigorous, but the large breeds, being more indolent, keep themselves rather quiet and soon become too fat. It is easy to keep them within bounds by judicious feeding.

Grain in excess should not be given, while bulk may be allowed in the

while bulk may be allowed in the shape of vegetables and green food. There are many ways of preparing cheap and nourishing foods which contain all the elements of the egga.

contain all the elements of the eggs. A piece of liver or meat scraps is boiled to pieces in water. While boiling add to a gallon of water a pint of soaked beans and the same of linseed meal. When the whole is cooked thicken with bran, middlings, ground oats or corn meal. Add the meal, etc., until the mess has thickened to a stiff daugh. If milk he convenient it may

All soft food should be salt, but con-

diments, such as red pepper, ginger, etc., should be fed sparingly. Once or twice a week is often enough. The

best tonic is a constant change of diet, which promotes a regularity in the system, slways provided the food is sound and wholesome. At night grain

FARM AND GARDEN FOTES, Have your cow stables warm yet well ventilated.

A popular feed for the cow should

To be a good dairyman requires in-telligence rather than large capital.

The secret of success in the dairy is to reduce the cost of making good

Have your cows gentle by kind treatment if you want big returns in milk and butter.

Study the nature of your cows and fall in with their moods. It pays to be agreeable, even to a cow.

No business requires to be kept more emphatically under one's thumb than does successful dairying.

Give the cattle good feed and care, and the dust will remain thick on the cover of the barn medicine chest. . .

Don't forget to provide grit and liese in some form, as the frozen and snowy ground affords no opportunity for the hens to help themselves, and they must have a supply in order to do much at egg production.

be ground oats.

excellent results.

ROOT PRUNING.

The wisdom of the ancients in some respects surpassed that of the moderns. We read of the good effects of digging about late-bearing fruit trees and feeding them with manure. Now Mr. Meehan, one of the wisest and most experienced of fruit growers, exhorts those who have tardily bearing trees—and who has not?—to do these very things now. He advises root pruning of such laggard trees. It is first the nature of a tree to make wood, and to this end it must have abundant foliage to gather from the atmosphere and to this end it must have abundant foliage to gather from the atmosphere the carbon needed to make the wood. It bears fruit in its old age to reproduce its kind, that is all. And just as we have trained our cows to make milk for our use far in excess of the natural desire of the animal, so we must train our trees to bear fruit in the same manner. So we ge back to the ancient device to dig about the trees, cutting off the extended roots and confining them to closer quarters, thus preventing the exceesive growth of wood. This tends to fruit bearing, and it is effective. The present is a good time to do this work, for the buds for the coming year's growth are maturing, and we may say whether they shall be mere useless leaf buds or profitable fruit buds. Of course, with they shall be mere useless leaf buds or profitable fruit buds. Of course, with this pruning we add moderate fertilizing, for the reproductive process in a plant, as it is in an animal, is exhaustive, and needs stimulating by abundant and good food.—New York

BONEMEAL OF DIFFERENT KINDS, Bonemeal goes under various names, such as ground bone, bone flour, bone-dust, etc. We find in the market raw bonemeal and steamed bonemeal. Raw bonemeal contains the fat naturally present in bones. The presence of the fat is objectionable, because it makes the grinding more difficult and retards the decomposition of the bone in the soil, while fat itself has no value as plant food. When bones are steamed, the fat is removed and the bone is more easily ground. More over, the chemical nature of the nitro gen compounds sppears to be changed in such a manner that the meal undergoes decomposition in the soil more rapidly than in case of raw bone. The presence of easily decaying nitrogen compounds in bone hastens, in the process of decomposition, to dissolve more or less of the insoluble phos phate. Bonemeal should contain from more or less of the insoluble phosphate. Bonemeal should contain from three to five per cent. of nitrogen and from twenty to twenty-five per cent. of phosphoric acid. About one-third to one-fourth of the latter appears to be in readily available condition. Raw bonemeal generally contains somewhat more nitrogen (one or two per cent.) and rather less phosphoric

comwhat more nitrogen (one or two per cent.) and rather less phosphoric acid than steamed bonemeal.

The fineness of the meal affects its value; the finer the meal the more readily available is it as plant food. On account of the increased demand for bones for various purposes, and on account of their increasing value, there is considerable, tendency to there is considerable tendency to adulterate bonemeal with such substances as lime, gypsum, coal ashes, ground oyster shells, ground rock phosphate, etc.—Bulletin No. 94, New York Agricultural Experiment

WHAT THE SOIL NEEDS,

"Exhaustive soils," so-called, may contain as much plant food as others that are considered fertile. The physical effect of fertilizers in

The physical effect of fertilizers in changing the relation of the soil to heat and moisture is of more importance than the amount of plant food they furnish.

The effect of fertilizers depends largely upon the season. Changing seasons have more effect upon plant growth than does the plant food in the soil.

the soil.

Physical conditions of heat and moisture largely determine the development and yield of crops.

which provided the food is cound and wholesome. At night grain must be fed.

There are many complaints that fowls do not lay, even when well fed and comfortably housed, but this is due to not allowing them the proper kind, or from feeding too much. It is necessary to study the habits of each breed, in order to know just what to do; the knowledge that is, gained by close study and practical experience is valuable to the poulterer. Charcoal should be fed to fowls occasionally, or broken up and placed where the fowls can get at it, as no one thing is more conducive to health; also broken oyster or clam shells, lime or old plastering, should be supplied in abundance for material for egg shells.

Of course fresh, pure water is another essential to success in producing eggs. Another essential is lime, in the shape of whitewash, and those who use it liberally are the ones who keep their flock healthy and cleanly. To render whitewash more effective in dislodging or destroying lice and other parasite nuisances, the addition of a little carbolic acid is invaluable, for scarcely anything else seems so distasteful to the vermin. Air-slaked lime should be occasionally scattered over the floor of the chicken house to remove all unpleasant and unhealthful odors. The care bestowed on pultry is not lost, as fowls appreciate kindness; the better the care and the more varied the food, the better the results and the more profitable they will be for the owner.—American Agriculturist. Deterioration of lands is due not so much to loss of plant food as to changes in the texture of the soil in relation to heat and moisture.

relation to heat and moisture.

Making use of the rainfall is the most important consideration of modern agriculture.

Crop production is not directly limited by the amount of rainfall, but by the amount of moisture in the soil.

Production of crops depends upon the control of moisture and heat in the

soil.

As heat cannot be controlled, the whole art of cultivation should be directed toward the control of moisture. Present methods of cultivation are detrimental to soil and do not accomplish desired results.

The continued plowing at a certain depth causes a hard packing of the sub-surface, which forms a watershed, causing surface drainage and erosion of the soil by which thousands of acres of fertile lands are rendered barron every year.

of acres of fertile lands are rendered barren every year. Sub-soiling (losening of the under soil to a depth of one and a half to two feet) admits the water to the sub-soil, prevents surface drainage and a sub-sequent erosion of the soil, takes away surplus water without washing the sur-face and retains the moisture for fu-ture use of crops.

face and retains the moisture for future use of crops.

Eub-soiling affords the only means for controlling moisture in the soil and is a key to successful crop-raising.

The modern plow is but an improved type of the primitive forked stick, and does not accomplish satisfactory results, but, on the contrary, is an enemy to fertility, and the common sub-soil plow is unsatisfactory in many ways.

Existing conditions and the future prosperity of the farmer depend upon the production of an implement which shall be a radical improvement on the modern plow, and which will revolutionize modern methods.

The future plow must not only thoroughly pulverize the surface to a proper depth, but it must leave the sub-soil in condition to receive and proper depth, but it must leave the sub-soil in condition to receive and proper depth, but it must leave the sub-soil in condition to receive and proper depth, but it must leave the sub-soil in condition to receive and proper depth, but it must leave the sub-soil in condition to receive and proper depth, but it must leave the sub-soil in condition to receive and proper depth, but it must leave the sub-soil in condition to receive and proper depth, but it must leave the sub-soil in condition to receive and proper depth, but it must leave the sub-soil in condition to receive and proper depth, but it must leave the sub-soil in condition to receive and proper depth, but it must leave the sub-soil in condition to receive and proper depth, but it must leave the sub-soil in condition to receive and proper depth, but it must leave the sub-soil in condition to receive and proper depth, but it must leave the sub-soil in condition to receive and proper depth, but it must leave the sub-soil in condition to receive and proper depth, but it must leave the sub-soil in condition to receive and proper depth, but it must leave the sub-soil in condition to receive and the sub-soil an

We enjoy ourselves only in our work,
—in our doing; and our best doing is
our best enjoyment.
When people attempt the habits of
angels, it is very easy for them to disgust ordinary mortals.

gust ordinary mortals.

Some men are like some dogs; they are only fit to hunt deer, and there are no deer in the country.

How often events, by chance and unexpectedly, come to pass, which you had not dared to hope for.

How it does hurt us all to find out that we are not of as much consequence as we had supposed we were.

There is nothing that a man can less afford to leave at home than his conscience or his good habits.

It is an easy matter to get your fel-

conscience or his good habits.

It is an easy matter to get your fellowmen to speak well of you; all you have to do is lie down and die.

Every occasion will catch the sense of the vain man, and with that bridle and saddle you may ride him.

Doing is the great thing. For if, resolutely, people do what is right, in time they come to like doing it.

There was record who cannot disting.

There are so many funny people in the world that it finally occurs to a man that maybe he is funny himself. True bravery is shown by perform-

Public sentiment powerfully restrains men from doing wrong; but, when they have done wrong, sets it-self as powerfully against them.

If we must accept fate, we are not the less compelled to assert liberty, the significance of the individual, the grandeur of duty, the power of charac-ter.—The South-West.

#### Origin of Jingo.

until the mess has thickened to a stiff dough. If milk be convenient it may be scalded, either curds, buttermilk or sweet skimmilk, and the bran, etc., added. Chopped clover may be added, turnips, carrots and potatoes also. When green stuff is not procurable, a few onions or cabbages, chopped, may be added; also whatever scraps come from the kitchen--bits of fish, potato parings, scraps of fat, etc. When no green food is convenient, good clover hay is chopped fine and steeped in water over night. Next morning heat the water and add any of the above. We buy scraps of meat and run it through the sausage machine with young rye, grass or clover. This gives excellent results.

"The dogs of war are loose, and the rugged

were no use.

He hungered for his victim. he's pleased when blood is shed,
But let us nope his sins may recoil on his own head."

do,
We've got the men, we've got the ships;
we've got the money, too.
We fought the bear before, and while we're
Britons true
Tho Russians shall not have Constantineple."

The song became most popular and was heard on every street corner, from every organ grinder, and was whistled by every bootblack. Shortly after this the election campaign began, in which Gladstone, the head of the Liberals, attacked the Tory party, then led by the Earl of Beaconsield, who was in power. The Tory foreign policy was ridicaled, and they were stigmatized by the Liberals as "the party of bloodshed, glory and jingo."

shed, glory and jingo."

From the time of this election cam-From the time of this election campaign, which resulted in the defeat of the Tories and the accession of the "peace party," Gladstone's 1880 administration, the word "jingo" has been used to denote an individual or section of a party ready to rush, without mature consideration, into all the horrors of war.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

#### City Tree Destroyer.

tree destroyer?. Never heard of him, eh? Yet he exists, or rather, he grows stouter in person and purse day by day as the desire for extending the business interests of the city increases. The individual who has the disreputable reputation of ignoring Longfellow's appeal of "Woodman, spare that tree," is connected with the Bureau of Incumbrances, and judging from the rapid demolition and disappearance of stately oaks, stout-limbed elms and majestic spruce throughout the city, he has an active and capable corps of assistants in his hewing occupation.

His field of harvest might be extended even now to the upper district

WISE WORDS.

There are people who cannot distinguish between the notoriety itch and a real desire to reform something.

General abstract truth is the most precious of all blessings; without it man is blind—it is the eye of reason.

ing without witnesses what one might be capable of doing before all the world.

The origin of the word "jingo" is interesting at this time, when one is confronted with it so often. At the time of the close of the Russo-Tarkish war, which, as all readers of history know, terminated so disastrously for the Turks, and caused a feeling of apprehension in England that the Russians were bent on taking Constantic sians were bent on taking Constanti-nople and ultimate disemberment of the Turkish Empire, a change which could not be tolerated, the public feeling found expression in England upon the stage in pantomimes and in the music halls by numerous patriotic songs. One of these was as follows:

Russian bear,
Full bent on blood and robbery, has crawled
out of his lair.
It seems a thrashing now and then will never
help to tame
That brute, and so he's out upon the same
old game.
The lon did his best to give him some excuse To crawl back to his den again—all efforts

'We don't want to fight, but, by jingo, if we

How many New Yorkers know that the metropolis possesses, pays for and en-courages what is officially known as a tree destroyer?. Never heard of him, eh? Yet he exists, or rather, he

having occupation.

His field of harvest might be extended even now to the upper district were it not that there is a sort of check on his doings. That is to say, he is not permitted to cut down at random every tree that he happens to sight on his marauding expeditions. There must be a formal complaint made, personally or through letter to the Board of Encumbrances, before any tree can be razed. A complaint from the resident of some street reaches the bureau, calling attention to the fact that a certain tree is a menace to life and property in the neighborhood. The complaint is sometimes signed by the initials of the complainant, but it receives the official coguizance of the bureau, nevertheless. Invariably the tree occupies a majestic site in front of some house whose owner values its presence. This being the case, the official tree destroyer and his suite meet with a pretty cold reception when they come along and present the complaint. There are records of where owners have pulled off their coats and inaugurated a genuine hand-to-hand battle. Then the limb of the law is brought into activity and the limbs of the tree come down.

Public safety demands the services of the official tree destroyer, and he receives \$3.50 for every tree he chops down. "It's a very profitable business, too," said one of the destroyers to day, "New York Mail and Express.

, In Sacwbound States.

In States and Territorice where snow and ice last all the long winters through, where men are much exposed and suffer much from cold, it is a wonder they do not provide better against some of the consequences. In some lumber camps, choppers stand all day in knee-deep snow with half frozen feot. The feot are much more tender than the hands from being covered up all the time. Men are often lame all summer from the frost-bites of the previous winter. Why it is so, is simply because they do not know that St. Jacobs Oil will cure frost-bite in a night.

New York has an Irish population of 190,-18, the largest of any city in the United

The only floating scap now made that :. 100 per cent, pure and contains Borax is Dobbias' Floating-Borax Scap. Why buy an adulterated scap when you can get the genuine? Put up only in red wrappers.

Allegheny City has seven and one-third quare miles of area and 115,000 population.

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

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are of great service in subduing Hoarseness and Coughs, Sold only in boxes. Avoid imitations.

Not quite 2000 persons are living who pos-sess British orders of knighthood.

Silver King Barley, 116 Bushe's. The barley wonder. Yields right along or poor, good or indifferent soils 80 to 100 bus.

Salzer's mammoth catalogue is full of good things. Silver Mine Oats gielded 2011/

bushels in 1895. It will do better in 1896.

Hurrah for Teosinte, Sand Vetch, Spurry

and Giant Clover and lots an f lots of grasses

and clovers they offer. 35 packages earliest

10c. postage to the John A. Salzer Seed Co.

La Crosse, Wis., you will get free ten grain and grass samples, including barley, etc., and their catalogue. Catalogue alone 5c. (A.

\$100 Reward. \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease learn that there is at least one dreaded disease learn that there is at least one dreaded disease. The state of the sta

Good Dog is Worth Looking After.

A Goed Dog is Worth Looking After.

If you wan a dog and think anything of him, you should be able to treat him intelligently when ill and understand him sufficiently to detect symptems of illness. The dog doctor book written by H. Clay Glover, D. V. S., specialist in cannot thesess to the principle of the control of of the control

FITS stopped free by Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bot-tle free. Dr. Kline, 631 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The Modern Way

Commends itself to the well-informed, to do

pleasantly and effectually what was formerly

pleasantly and enectuany want was formerly done in the crudest manner and disagreeably as well. To cleanse the system and break up colds, headaches and fevers without unpleas-ant after effects, use the delightful liquid lax-ative remedy, Syrup of Figs. Manufactured by California Fig Syrup Company.

Piso's Cure is the medicine to break up children's Coughs and Colds.—Mrs. M. G. BLUNT, Sprague, Wash., March 8, 1894. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflamma-tion, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

**ASTHMA** 

POPHAM'S ASTHMA SPEC

CHANCE OF A LIFETIME AND

vegetables \$1.00. Sand for them to-day. IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND IT WITH

per acre. That pays at 20c, a bushel!

### RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES AND PREVENTS
Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Br. 4. chitis, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Asthma, Difficult

Breathing. CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty sinutes. Not one hour after reading this advertise-tent need anyone SUFFER WITH PAIN.

### ACHES AND PAINS.



Mr. Bert-M. M.

and business

street, Brook' recently had J. S. Carreau, a v cian of 18 West T New York City, for which was pronou. dyspepsia. "After c writes Mr. Moses, "the me a prescription, an 1.
what surprised to note
formula was nearly identhat of Ripans Tabules, for had, on more than one occ. prepared advertising matte.

Dr. Carreau's prescription filled, it proved satisfactory, giving quie relief. A week later, when I had taken all the medicine, I again called on the Doctor and mentioned the similarity of his prescription and the proprietary remedy spoken of, show-ing him both the remedy itself and ing him both the remedy itself and the formula. The Doctor was at first somewhat inclined to criticise what he called putent medicines, but appeared to be surprised when he noted to what extent his own pres-scription conformal to the formula I showed him. It was practically the same. After a short time devo-ted to noting the exercity manner in ted to noting the careful manner in ted to noting the careful manner in which the proprietary medicine was prepared, he wound up by prescrib-ing it for my case. Of course I had to pay him for telling me to do this, but it was worth the cost to have such high professional assurance hat the advertised article was, in fact, the scientific formula that it fact, the scientific formula that it purported to be. I might have taken the proprietary medicine in the beginning and saved the Doctor's fee, but I think the confidence I have acquired in the efficacy of the remedy, through the Doc-tor's indorsement of it, is well worth

R pans Tabules are sold by drug(s)s, or by mail if the price (50 cents a box) is sent to The Ripens Chemical Company, No. 10 Spruce at, New York, Sample vial, 10 cents.





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RECIPES.

sheep's brains; throw into cold water, drain and dry wholly; brush them over with oil and roll in highly seasoned bread crumbs; use pepper, salt nutmeg. Place each one on a slice of bacon in a pan ard put in's well-heated oven; when nicely browned take up and place upon slices of toast and serve with piquant sauce.

Spice Cake—One cup of butter and a cup and a half of sugar creamed, and three well-beaten eggs, then one cup of milk slowly. Stir in two cups of raisins and currants (equally divided), flour, one-half teaspoonful of cinnamon and half a teaspoonful of cloves and allspice combined, lastly two cups of flour sifted with two teaspoonfuls