Libby Prison in 1865. have been a sufferer from chronic have been since I came out of Libby however since I came out of Libby and 18865 and at times it was very seal my instattack of it lasted me over sels during which time I tried at the dies I had previously used and had all decrors treat me for the same but ing would stop it. I was induced to try tile of Thurston's Blackberry Cordial filter using less than half a bottle was set and am once more regular. Thanks siter using less than hair a bottle was ered and am once more regular. Thanks our Cordial, I cheerfully recommend it ill the "old boys" who are troubled with ideaded disease or anyone else for sum-complaints. This testimony is unsolic-yours truly, J. L. Styron, Traveling

rston's Blackberry Cordial is prepared urston Chemical Co., Grand Rapids,

in Francisco "doctor" produ ces dim-

here is more Ca arra in this section of the new than all other diseases put together, tentil the last few years was supposed to be mole, for a great many years doctors project it a local disease, and prescribed local matter and by constantly failing to care it lead treatment, pronounced it incurable, such as proven catarra to be a constitutal disease and therefore requires constitutal disease and therefore requires constitutal treatment, Hall's Catarra Cure, manufard by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, he only constitutional cure on the market, taken internally in doses from 10 drops to assignificant. It acts directly on the blood macons surfaces of the system. They offer hundred dollars if r any case it fails to see Address.

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KNOWLEDGE

comfort and improvement and personal enjoyment when The many, who live beta others and enjoy life more, with expenditure, by more promptly needs of physical being, will attest tive principles embraced in the

Its excellence is due to its presenting m most acceptable and pleas tate, the refreshing and truly refleid properties of a perfect lax-ner electually cleansing the system, reling colds, headaches and fevers permanently curing constipation.

given satisfaction to millions and with the approval of the medical fession, because it acts on the Kid-s, Liver and Bowels without weakg them and it is perfectly free from zy objectionable substance.

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LESTLENEN.—Having been restored to good
alth by the use of your sarraparilla 1 feel its
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THE LIVE STOCK EXHIBIT.

NOTABLE DISPLAY OF HORSES AND CATTLE AT THE FAIR.

The Most Important Exhibition of Its Kind Ever Held in This Country-Facts of Interest About American and Foreign Breeds of

The exhibition of live stock at the World's Fair is notable in many particulars and must be acknowledged to be, taken all in all, the most important one ever held in this country. It embraces, beside horses and cattle, sheep and hogs, live stock appliances, incubators and other of the high-class accessories of model farms. To begin with the horses, says the Washington Star correspondent, there is not a single bread of importance that has not some fine specimens. They range from the heaviest shire, weighing very nearly 2500 pounds, to the most diminutive Shetland pony, which a strong man could Shetland pony, which a strong man could Shetland pony, which a strong man could pick up and carry on his back—if it would permit him to do so.

permit him to do so.

The judging opened with a bunch of Sufficial punch horses, a breed hitherto almost unknown in this country, although it is one of the oldest and best known of English heavy-weight horses. The exhibit was not extensive, embracing but four stallions over five years old, and four marcs of the same and hardeness of the same that the same and hardeness of the same that the same th are years old, and four marcs of the same age, beside several yearlings and coits. One horse came from Thorndale, Ontario, and all the rest are owned in this country. The typical Suffolk punch is a large, heavily built horse, very compact, with short neck and legs. The color is chestnut, and white feet and a "blaze face" are common. They are especially adapted for medium draft purposes. The two best of the stallions were among the finest looking of all the horses led into the ring. into the ring.
Following the Suffolk punches came the

judging of the Percherons, which occupied several days. There are sixteen of these several days. There are sixteen of these horses, covering stallions over five years old, between four and five, under three, under two and yearlings, and mares of the same age, besides sucking coits. A good many of the Percherons come from Canada, but the majority are owned in Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin and New York. In the awarding of the prizes one farm secured every first premium event in one section. every first premium except in one section. The whole display is quite remarkable, and speaks highly for American importers and breeders. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that not even in France itself can one see flaer specimens of these princes of draft horses than are now shown at the World's

After the Percherons came the judging of the Clydesdale and Shires, and among the latter is the largest horse in the Fair, he of 2500 pounds. For the benefit of the uninithe Clydesdale and Shires, and among the latter is the largest horse in the Fair, he of 2500 pounds. For the benefit of the uninitiated it may be stated that the largest horses it is coated with lint or cotton fuzz. The are usually found among the Shires, the

borse is a match even for their famous Hack-neys. It is satisfactory, therefore, to see that there are breeders who still cultivate them, for their worth continues to obtain a general recognition. The stallions exhibited number in all thirty-eight and come from farms in Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Ver-mont, Virginia, West Virginia and Indiana. There is also a fine showing of mares and colts.

There is also a fine showing of mares and colts.

The Morgan and the English Hackney are apt to be competitors. Of the latter there is not as full a display as of the former, but several Canadian farms, as well as American, show some fine specimens.

When we ask to see the large coach horse we necessarily leave American breeds behind, for the coach horse has been brought to a state of perfection in Europe far surpassing anything to be found in this country. In point of fact, American horses embrace saddle horses, road horses, trotters and runners, but of draught horses and coach horses all the breeds are European. Among the coach horse the breeds now most cultivated are the French coach horse and the Cleveland bay. Both have strong representation at the Fair. Among the former are fourteen stallions over five years old, four between four and five, and ten under three. Several stallions are shown with three of their colts, and the showing of mares is extensive. The Cleveland bays are not so numerous, but among the stallions there are a number of the best specimens, as well as among the mares. A third breed of coach horses is shown in the German "coacher," which contains a numerous bunch.

There is no barn of horses that is more constantly crowded than the one where the Shetland pontes may be found. The breeding of the fascinating little fellows has been rather extensive of late years, and in some cases quite profitable. Rich men seek after them for their children, and some adults are not exempt from a weakness for them. There are fifteen stallions shown, and they come from New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missoniin, and Leave The Advances in the stall and the source and the stall and the stall

are fifteen stallions shown, and they come from New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Mis-souri and Lowa. The judging, which has not yet taken place, will include teams of three and four abreast. All the ponies shown are good specimens.

This completes a cursory view of the dif-ferent breeds which have been competing for prizes. It will be noticed at once that the show comprises for the most part the useful horses of the world, and is not a mere exhibit of fashionable cobs and hunters. There is, indeed, no class of hunters, nor of cobs. The horses shown are all good, and as they are nearly all owned by American broeders they can truly be said to reflect credit agon

A COTTON SEED OIL-MILL ON EXHIBITION. Well toward the east end of the centre alsle in Machinery Hall is a working model, one-quarter size, of a complete cotton seed oil-mill. The full-sized mill will work 125 tons of cotton seed every twenty-four hours and secure 5372 gallons of crude oil. It forms one of the most complete exhibits in



AN ELECTRIC LAUNCH LANDING AT A WORLD'S PAIR BUILDING.

strain Arabian horse crossed with the American breed. As every horseman knows, back of almost every high-bred horse in existence is a foundation of the blood of the Arabian horse. The Percherons with first-class pedigrees all go back to it, so does the running stock, so does the trotting, and it is a boast that the English Hackney, now one of the most popular of all horses, is but an evolu-tion from Arabian blood. Further than this, it is claimed with reason that American horses that are not bred at all, but have run wild for generations, the tough broncoes that so often show great qualities of courage and endurance, are the offspring of the Arabian horses that Cortez brought with him from Spain and let loose on the American contiand the conturies ago. To-day the Americo-Arab is a small-limbed delicately-formed horse, of wonderfully beautiful proportions, and with the keen, intelligent eye of a human being. Only four stallions over four years old are shown, two coming from Long Island and two from different stock farms in Wisconsin. There are half a dozen mares and several colts. Altogether, the display is rather an evidence of what can be done than of what has been done. Of thoroughbred Arabs themselves there is also a most interesting bunch, and among the Russian horses are several Russia-Arabs that are in a general way, similar to the Americo-Arab.

The exhibit of the Russian horses is itself one of the most interesting of all. Washing-

tonians, remarks the Star correspondent, will remember that the Secretary of the Ruswin remember that several years ago appeared with a Russian drosky and two Russian trot-ting stallions, which he drove on alternate days. These were the first ones ever seen in the neighborhood of Washington. They were large-boned, stourly built, about sixteen hands high and very fast trotters for a long distance. There are now shown at the Fair a complete line of these Russian horses, most of them being the property of the Grand Duke Dimitry and the Russian state administration of studs. Several have been ex-changed with Senator Stanford's Palo Alto farm for American horses, so that the strain farm for American horses, so that the strain will have the benefit of a trial in this country. The chief ones shown are the Orioff trotters, which are a strain bred by Couat Orioff, of Russia. They are not, of course, as fast as the American horses—none are, for that matter—but they are bardy, and can keep up a rapid gait for a long time. The two types are the light horses and the heavy ones, the former resembling somewhat our own trotters. There is an exhibition also of Russian saddle horses, designed as weight Russian saddle horses, designed as weight

Of American saddle horses there is afine display, and it is hardly necessary to say that most of them are bred in Kentucky, although Miscouri appears second with a good show-ing. There are none from other States, and ing. There are none from other States, and Virginia and Maryiand, so famous for their saddle horses, have sent no specimens at all.

Of other purely American breeds perhaps the most interesting is the strong exhibit made of Vermont Morgans. So much have people been bent upon obtaining English and French horses of late years that many of them seem to have forgotten that Englishmen themselves have been compelled to admit that for general purposes the Morgan

Clydesdale pressing them closely, with the Percherons the lightest of the three. The ready forthe huller. This machine takes off the seed, separating it from are a distinguishing feature of the other heavy draft breeds.

A strange breed followed the draft horses into the stock pavilion in the Americo-Arab, which is nothing more nor less than the pure so arranged that the seed in its downward. course passes from one pair of rollers to the lower pair in a zig-zag manner.

The seed is only crushed by the rolls and it falls into a conveyor which lifts it to a large hopper having four spouts over a set of four heaters, which cook the seed. The heater has a steam jacket and a three-pronged stirrer, which keeps the seed from burning. The cooking process loosens it so that it will flow under pressure, for it will not come from cold seed.

After it is thoroughly cooked the seed is conveyed into a receiver, where it is kept The seed is only crushed by the rolls and

conveyed into a receiver, where it is kept warm until ready for the press. From the warm until ready for the press. From the receiver the hot seed is drawn to a "former" and under pressure of 500 pounds to the square inch made into cakes 12½ inches wide, thirty-two inches long and 1½ inches thick. The cakes are then put into a hydraulic press, sixteen cakes to a press, each cake in a separate box. When all of the six presses are filled the pumps are started and worked up to a pressure of 4000 pounds to the square inch. This starts the oil and the pressure is sustained for twenty-five or pressure is sustained for twenty-five or thirty minutes, until all the oil that can be secured from the seed has ran out. The presses can obtain about ninety-five per ent, of all the oil.

when the press is loosened the cakes are removed. They are hard as rock and are ground up into fertilizer. The crude oil is tanked and shipped to the refinery. Large quantities are shipped to Italy and Spain and there refined into "olive oil" for the looked States. The greater part of the life. United States. The greater part of the oil is made into lard, and recently it has been in

LIFE SAVING DRILL AT THE PAIR.

The exhibits of the United States life say. ing service are especially interesting to in-land people. Those who live on seacoasts have opportunities enough to familiarize them-selves with the maneuvers, though, of course, there are thousands of them, too, who know nothing of the service but what they read The exhibitions are given on the shore of the lake just off the north end of the Manufac-tures Building and are valuable illustrations of the work and worth of the service, though they lack the impressive accompaniments of hurricane winds and mountainous waves.

A mast is rigged up about 300 yards fron shore to do daty as a wreek, and a mar perched in the crosstrees is the person to be saved. The lifeboat, mounted on wheels, is huntically descent hurriedly drawn down the beach, hastily launched and quickly rowed out to the mas and back again. In illustrating the use of the life line a small brass mortar is used. I have the depression of the life line at the life line at the line at the life line at the life line at the life line at the line at th the life line a small brass mortar is used. It bomb from this carries out a line that drops across the yardarm of the mast. The ship wrecked man pulls on this, and with it draws out a big rope, which he fastens to the mast. Those on shore then tighten it up and send out the "breeches buoy," which is something like a pair of butternut canvas trousers mounted on a hoop, and in this the man is hauled ashore. PRACTICAL JOKES.

Squally Silly or Malignant and Sometimes

Innocent and hilarious fun is all ight when it is not carried beyond he bounds of respect for the feelings of others, but when it oversteps this limit and disregards personal rights, comfort, and even safety, it is time to call a halt. The practical joker is, under almost all circumstances, an unmitigated nuisance. So long as he gets his little joke on somebody nothing more is required. Whether it's agreeable or taken in good part matters not in the least. If the victim is merely angry the joker puts on a most contemptuously lofty air and calls upon the members of the community to observe the sufliness of the individual who can't take a joke. That it was only intended as such appears to cover not only a multitude of sins, but multitude of idiotic performances that nobody but himself or these of his ilk seems able and willing to appreciate. If there are serious or possibly fatal consequences, there are tears, protestations, any amount of affected grief and regret-"so sorry, but hadn't the least idea that anything wrong would come of it."

The recent drowning of a promising roung girl who was put under water for a oke, the distiguring for life of a young man by the explosion of a car-tridge, when sombody didn't mean anything, and scores of like instances conclusively prove that human nature has some alarmingly weak spots in it and that there are yet in the world. in spite of all the newspapers and other enlightening influences, very many extremely toolish persons, and that there is still great need of radical reforms in many of the current ideas of what is meant by having a good time.

Nothing should be looked upon as a pleasure that gives pain or anxiety to other peop'e. Sensational scares, the idea of a gigantic hoax, the notion that to get ahead of somebody else it is necessary or proper to do something to mislead, is one of the whims that it would be an excellent thing to breed out of humanity by tasy and persuasive measures if postible, if not, by the most vigorous and peremptors-treatment.

There is plenty of rational amusement to be had in the world without resorting to such a very questionable form of entertainment as the practitable loke.

Oh, the Pity of Is!

If anybody has any advice he isn't asing he might send some to this unortunate young man who writes as follows to the San Francisco Exam-

"I am a fairly good-looking young man, twenty-five years of age, not rery large or very strong. I teach a mountain school eight months in the r ar for \$50 a month. During the number facation I pick berries for 4 sents p. I am rty-five miles row a railfoad or postodice, and it is and seldom I see a paper of any kind.

I board with the trustee of the listrict, a grass widow forty years old, with a family of ten children. she is determined to marry me, but wants me to pay \$25 for the divorce. As the other trustees are afraid of her she has things her own way, and 1 that if I ab olutely refuse to comply with her request I shall lose position and suffer physically tiso, as she scalded one man who refused her.

"She is a type of the coming woman-6 feet tall, weighs 200 pounds, plows her own potato-field, breaks her wn horses and mules and chops her own wood. Were I once hers all these duties would fall to my She says that at the end of the year she can sell her potatoes for \$500, and that if I dig them I can have too (minus 225 for the divorce).

"All the articles in the Examiner tive advice to young ladies. Can't some one advise an unassuming young man and solve the weighty problem, shall be work or shall be wed and

Those Wooden Nutmegs.

There may possibly have been an original incident among the many peddlers from Connecticut, of one who cheated by selling wooden nutmegs to his customers, but probably not, says the Hartford Times. The cost in time and labor, of making such artistic frauds would more than balance the receipts. Doubtless the wooden nutmeg must go with the basswood hams.

All the same, the Joke has served the purpose of giving the old-time tin peddlers and clock peddlers from Connecticut a bad name for superior cunning and trickishness. It served at least one good purpose in giving great demand for culinary purposes. The oil, also, has an important place in the industrial arts, and the industry is growing to such proportions that a cotton-planter said that in a few years cotton might be grown for the send alone. a Greatery"

> "What city has the largest floating population?" inquired the teacher. "Cork!" answered the bright little boy at the foot of the class. - Chicago Thit une.

> Beecham's Pills are better than mineral waters. Beecham's no others. 25 cents a box. The adult human hear, is five inches

Hood's span Cures about Hood's Sarsapa-

rilla. I want to tell how quickly it cured me of cour stomach. I cou d not even take a swallow of water but what I suf- [fered from distress
and acidity. I could
see good effects from
the first three dess of
Hood's Sarsaparilla. I
continued until I took 3
bottles and have been
entirely cared.
Mis. F. W. HARKER, 41 Chester Park, Boston.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner Pills.

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

ABSOLUTELY PURE

An Amphibious Bost.

A new Canadian invention for use in the lumber districts is coming into general use in Northern Ontario. It is called a steam warping tug. propels itself on land as well as on water, and is used by lumbermen whose operations are carried among small lakes connected by streams of uncertain navigation.

The vessel has proved not only a success, but a great boon to the lumber trade. Six of these unique crafts bave been built by the inventors during the past season, four completed at their yard in Ottawa, and two shipped, ready to be put together at their destination in the Nipissing

They are built in scow shape, with steel-shod runners for moving overland; are thirty-seven feet long, ten feet beam, decked all over, and have sleeping-room for four men in the low; the bottom and up the bow is covered with steel toiler plate. An engine twenty-two horse power furnishes steam for ten hours' work, with three quarters of a cord of wood.

In the water it moves six miles an hour forward or backward, as required, propelled by side wheels.

On land it is propelled by having a cable drum on which is coiled fiveeighths of a mile of steel wire cable, which is fastened with pulleys to a tree or some object in front, the boat moving as the wire is coiled up. The boiler is hung on an axle in the center, and a screw arranged on the front enables the firemen to tip it forward or back, and keep it level going up or down hill.

It will move over an elevation of one foot in three on land, and draws about twenty-eight inches in the

An Artist in Sand.

A curious sight in the streets of Tokio is to see an old man scated on a smooth piece of ground having round him little pites of sand of different colors, red, blue, yellow, black, Placing a pinch from each pile in his right hand, he will draw on the smooth ground the figure of a man or woman, the dress all properly colored, by the sand trickling through his tingers. It is done with great rapidity and shows remarkable dexterity. About Lightning.

Although lightning and thunder occur always simultaneously, an interval of shorter or longer duration is usually observed between these two phenomena, which is due to the fact that sound travels only at the rate of 1,100 feet per second, while the passage of light is almost instantaneous. Based upon this fact it is an easy matter to tell, at least approximately, how many miles a thunder-storm is

A normal pulse will beat about one stroke to the second, and by counting the pulse beats during the interval of the lightning and the thunder the lapse of seconds is arrived at and consequently the number of feet,

For example: If thirty seconds elapse between the flash of the lightning and the crash of thunder, the storm center is at a distance of 32,-000 feet, or about 64 miles. An almost accurate calculation can be made by using a watch with a minute dial. - Louisville Post-Dispatch.

SWAMP-RO CURED ME

more

Feb. 19th, 1893,

AUIIb

sia, but after a fair trial of August Flower, am freed from the vexatious trouble-J. B. Young, Daughters College, Harrodsburg, Ky. I had headache one year steady. One bottle of August Flower cured me. It was positively worth one hundred dollars to me-J. W. Smith, P.M. and Gen. Merchant, Townsend, Ont. I have used it myself for constipation and dyspepsia and it cured me. It is the best seller I ever handled—C. Rugh, Druggist, Mechanicsburg, Pa.



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respectfully. Mus, CALVIN FABLEY, At Druggists 50 cents and \$1.00 Size, Dr. Kilmer & Co., . Binghamton, N. Y.

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