Catarrh In the Head

Is an inflammation of the nucous mem-branellning the nasal passages. It is caused by a cold or succession of colds, combined with impure blood. Catarrh is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which eradicates from the blood all scrofulous taints, rebuilds the delicate tissues and builds up the system

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. \$1; six for \$5 Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

The height of buildings in London is prohibited from being greater than the width of the abutting street.

It's Your Own Fault.

How long have you had lame back? It's your own fault. St. Jacobs Oil would have cured it promptly, and will cure it now, no matter how long it has remained neglected.

The vicar of Gorleston, England, in a recent sermon, stated that he believed in a future life for animals, and that he would far rather meet them in heaven than he would some human beligs of his acquaintance. This doctrine proved too strong for his congregation, most of whom rose and left the church.

Dr. Seth Arnold's Cough Killer is the best medicine in use for La Grippe.—A. H. Mc-CAULEY, Battle Creek, Mich., Sept. 28, 1898.

The attempt to transport fresh beef from San Francisco to Manila has not been very successful. The awful heat on shipboard affected the cold storage, and decaying meat fed the sharks on each expedition along most of the way. Something like 200,000 pounds of fresh beef was thrown overboard on four of the expeditions, it is said.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.
Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

Under William III. a tax was laid on burials.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c

If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money

Bullets of stone were used as late as

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, 'SS.

LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHEKEY Makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRE CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.
Swort to before me and subseribed in my (SEAL A. D. 1886). A. W. GLEASON, Notury Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Nead for testimonials, free.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervess after first day's use of Dr. Kline's G Nerve Restorer. \$2 trial bottle and treatist free. Dr.R.H.KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St. Phila, Pa

Didn't Keep It,
"Well, Mr. Slickers," said the doctor
to a patient he had not seen the day before, "how are you getting along?"
"Nearly starving to death." "Why,
didn't you have the oysters?" "No, I couldn't get them the way you said, and I was afraid it would be dangerous to eat them any other way." "Why, that's odd. Couldn't you get stewed oysters easy? I told you you could eat stewed oysters with impunity."
"That's just it. I could get the stewed oysters easy erough, but I sent to all the restaurants in the neighborhood for the impunity, and the blamed fools said they never had such a thing on the bill of fare."—New York World.

Birch Canoes for the Orient. Bangor manufacturers are sending canoes of birch and canvas to Palestine, Japan, India and China. recently sent to India was to the order of a British officer, and the cost of transportation was more than \$75 canoe just ordered is intended for a trip up the river Jordan.

AN OPERATION AVOIDED.

Mrs. Rosa Gaum Writes to Mrs. Pinkham About it. She Says:

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I take pleasin writing you a few lines to inorm you of the good your Vegetable Compound has done me. I cannot thank you enough for what your medicine has done for me; it has, indeed, helped me wonderfully. For years I was trou-bled with an

ovarian tumor, each year growing worse, until at last I was compelled to consult with a physician. He said

nothing could be done for

me but to go under an operation In speaking with a friend of mine bout it, she recommended Lydia E. about it, she recommended by Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, saying she knew it would cure me. I then sent for your medicine, and after tak-ing three bottles of it, the tumor dising three bottles of it, the tumor disappeared. Oh! you do not know how much good your medicine has done me. I shall recommend it to all suffering women.—Mrs. Rosa Gaum, 720 Wall St., Los Angeles, Cal.

The great and unvarying success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in relieving every derangement of the female organs, demonstrates it to be the modern safeguard of wo-

of the female organs, demonstrates it to be the modern safeguard of woman's happiness and bodily strength. More than a million women have been

benefited by it.

Every woman who needs advice about her health is invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham. at Lynn, Mass.

FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

Destroying Ants' Nests. If the ant hills are not very large the ants may be destroyed by pouring boiling water over them, or better still boiling tobacco tea, but the most effective remedy is bisulphide of car-bon poured into holes, six inches deep and two feet apart, filling in im-mediately after the liquid has been poured in. poured in.

Cause of Sheep Scab.

Common sheep scab is caused by a species of parasitic mites which are larger than that kind which cause scab on horses, cattle and other ani-mals, and is a distinct variety. This mals, and is a distinct variety. This parasite inhabits the regions of the body which are most thickly covered with wool; that is, the back, the sides, the rump and the shoulders. It is the most serious in its effects upon the sheep of any off the parasitic mites, and it is the cause of the true body scab. It is generally believed by sheep-raisers that there is but one kind of sheep scab, but there are three sheep-raisers that there is but one kind of sheep scab, but there are three other forms, likewise caused by parasitic mites. One of these is the sarcoptic scab, which is limited almost entirely to the head. The second is the symbiotic scab, which affects the limbs and udder, white lastly is the rare affection of the eyelid scab. These forms of the disease appear to be rare and of a mild nature compared with the common body scab. with the common body scab.

Feeding Apples to Cows

Feeding Apples to Cows.

We do not wonder that there is strong prejudice against allowing cows, and especially mileh cows, to eat apples. For the most part it is well grounded. While it is possible to give a milking cow a few dry apples without drying up her milk perceptibly, that is not the kind of apples she usually gets. If the cow is in an orchard where apples are falling, she runs every time she hears one drop and eats it greedily, however wormy, sour, green and bitter it may be. All apples have some malic acid in them, even including those that we call even including those that we call "sweet." This malie acid, together with the tannin that is found in the apple peel, and especially in green, small apples, contracts the cow's stomach. If she eats much of such fruit, it gives her the colic just as surely as it does the small boy. The cow's stomach was not made to digest such stuff, and so sure as it is put into her stomach thereigh refered value in the storage thereigh storage refered value in the storage thereigh storage refered value in the storage that storage is such as a storage to the storage that storage is such as a storage to the storage refered value in the storage refered va her stomach there is riot and rebellion. Every one knows that giving vinegar to cows, and rubbing her udder with vinegar will dry her off. We believe that allowing cows to eat many apples, even if they are vine her a bed offert even if they are ripe, has a bad on their milk production. -American

Clipping Wings.

Many hesitate to clip the wing on account of an almost certain disfigurement that is likely to be the result. If care is taken in cutting, the wings can be clipped in such a manner that the mutilated feathers cannot be detected unless the fowl is caught. I have a flock of Leghorns which I recently clipped; it would take a very acute observer to note that the wings had been tempered with in the least

The task is by no means difficult; any one can do it by using a little care. If the operator is a right-handed person, take the fowl in the left hand and hold close to the body partly by the hand and forearm. Spread out the hand and forearm. Spread out the left wing with the thumb and fore-finger of the arm that is holding the fowl. With the right hand take a sharp pair of shears and cut the flight feathers, or the ones on the outer side; cut until you come to the natural division between the flight feathers and the secondaries. The section that should be cut is technically known as the 'primaries." If the primaries are cut as close to the flesh as possible and the operator is careful not to cut over too far and get into the second-aries, the effect will not be noticed when the fowl is in its natural position. Except in extreme cases this will prove just as effective in restraining high flyers as though the wing had ing high hyers as though the wing may been practically cut entirely away. When this is not sufficient, which is seldon the case, more clipping will be necessary.—C. P. Reynolds in Orange Ludd Farmer. Judd Farmer.

Variety of Feed for Hogs.

I know very well that pigs cannot be entirely fed on corn with profit until they are finished, unless they have grass. The past winter I did not remember it until I had relearned it at some expense. January 15 I weighed a bunch of July and September shoats that had been full-fed on corn from the time they began to eat. The first week I fed 7 bushels of oats and 29 bushels corn, which produced 1-2 pounds of pork for each bushel The second week 2 bushel oats fed. The second week 2 bushel onts and 18 bushels corn produced 84-17 pounds for each bushel fed. The third week 828-29 pounds, the fourth and fifth weeks 67-8 pounds. No oats were fed the fourth and fifth weeks.

I sold part of the hogs and turned others out on a pasture range as therefore.

others out on a pasture range, as they were not doing well. They had all the corn they would eat, but always seemed to want something they could not get. Their stomachs were worn out and were in a fine shape for disease. I weighed 18 of the thrifties. I weighed 18 of the thriftiest. principally barrows. The first week they are 2 bushels oats and 91-2 bushels corn, several buckets full of salt and ashes and two or three bushels of partly decayed apples. I had noticed them chase the hens for their droppings. Taking the hint I wheeled out from the henhouse several bushels which they ateravenously. This produced 16 8-11 pounds of pork for each bushel of grain fed.

This gain was so large I thought I might have weighed the hogs at an unfair time. The next week I made the circumstances of weighing like the previous week. The shoats showed a previous week. The shoats showed a gain of 12 1-2 pounds for each bushel of grain fed. Quite a quantity of ashes, apples and droppings were given. After the hogs had eaten a part of they would return at once corn. There are certain elements these feeds that aid digestion. T hogs I turned on pasture range and gave a limited amount of corn have made a great improvement.—J. B. made a great improvement.—J Martin in American Agriculturist.

Making the Best of Corn Stalks. Making the Best of Corn Stalks.

Corn-cutting time never comes around without making the writer smile at the ideas which prevailed among farmers when and where he was a boy. The first of corn cutting was always "topping" it, so as to secure fresh and green the top part of the stalks with the tassel. This part being starks with the tassel. This part being fine and small, it was supposed could be eaten better than the larger stalks below the ear. Then, as all the valuable part of the stalk was supposed to be gathered, the ears were left to ripen on the long butts, and after they were larger than the stalk was supposed to stalk was the stalk was supposed to st were husked stock was turned in to pick out what they could. As by that time frosts had cut the leaves and ruptured the stalks, they were then of little more value than dry woody fibre, as most of their juices had dried out. Naturally enough, with only the upper third of the corn stalk saved as being worth keeping, corn stalks as food for stock were little thought of, and not considered nearly as good as

hay.
All this suddenly changed when farmers began the cut corn from the field for soiling cows. Though they broke off the ears of corn so as to not make the food too rich, the cow ways seized the corn stalk, not by its butt and still less by its tip. She would grasp the stalk with her tongue just where the ear was broken off, draw it into her mouth and double it draw it into her mouth and double it up, then chewing vigorously both ways until the taste did not suit her, when she would bite off a part of butts and the tassel, and let them drop out of her mouth on the ground or in the manger. If the stalk was not turned to woody fibre at the butt, very little of the lower part of it would be thrown out. The tassel and some part of the stalk below it would, however, always stalk below it would, however, always be left uneaten, thus expressing the cow's practical judgment that this was the least valuable and least palatable

part of the stock.

In eating corn stalks the cow knows what is best for her. It behooves men to learn from her if they would feed her sensibly. Just at the time flint corn begins to glaze, and most of its substance is in the milky stage, the stalk is sweet and full of juices down to the root. But immediately after this the lower part of the stalk hardens. That cuts off most of the sap from the root, and the sooner after this the corn is cut the better the part of the stock. this the corn is cut the better the stalks will be. Experiments have shown, too, that if corn cutting is delayed after this there is very little, if any, gain in the weight of grain. The juices in the stalk and the carbon elaborated from the leaves continue to fill out the grain on the ear, perhaps not as well as they would before the corn was cut but enormously better. corn was cut, but enormously better than they could if the leaves or stalks had been frostbitten.

The safest rule, therefore, is to cut corn any time after the surface has glazed, and especially if there seems danger that frost will scorch and brown danger that frost will scoren and brown the leaves, thus at once stopping their further use in helping to deposit starch in the grain. When corn has been frostbitten before cutting the leaves have their sap vessels ruptured, and this poisons the sap, often causing the stalks to turn sour. Stalks thus inthis poisons the sap, often causing the stalks to turn sour. Stalks thus injured cannot be kept in any way, except by cutting them and packing so closely in the silo that they will be exposed only to the fumes of carbonic acid gas generated by their own decomposition. This is the principle of the silo, and therefore there is a slightly sour taste to even the best-kept silage, and a very decidedly sour taste lage, and a very decidedly sour taste to that which is put up badly.—American Cultivator

Sunlight and pure air are potent elements in promoting health and vigor in horses as well as other stock. Any system of tillage that will most

completely utilize the rainfall for crop production will insure the best yields. The horses used for plowing and getting out the corn and other work work

on the farm will be as well off without shoes as with them. Try it. Every year introduce new blood into your yards, for if you do not you

will, with the best strains, find a decrease of eggs in a few years with poor hatches. To get best results with hens or

with chickens, they must have constant attention, a variety of food, but not too much, and must be fed at regular times. Soils containing much sand are more easily cultivated than others and are called light. Red-color in some clays is due to iron compounds, but the brown and black colors are due to de-

caying vegetation or humus. Remember to inspect the water privilege of the fl ck rivilege of the fi ck most carefully; wooden troughs are used see that ney are sound and whole. Have them scalded and purified with lime water once a week, adding a few drops of re-fined carbolic acid.

The successful feeder will study the wants of his cows just as much as the promptly under the treatment of the great successful caterer studies the tastes of their food in as palatable a condition as possible, though not necessarily in what may be termed a fancy style, which would be impracticable.

The name of Mother Goose's husband was Isaac Goose, and her rhymes were first printed by her son-in-law. Thom-was Fleet. a printer in Boston. their food in as palatable a condition as possible, though not necessarily in

Where Fish Spend the Winter mes B. Church, of Tive James B. Church, of Tiverton, Rhode Island, a recognized authority on fish and their habits, thus writes: Fish are, except the birds, the best pilots in the west. pilots in the world. Either the birds or fish know more when asleep about piloting than a man pilot does when awake. Now, as to the habits of fish. They come on the coast in the spring, when the migratory instinct starts them out of their winter's sleep. In winter they are in a dormant state, like the bear, skunk and woodchuck The old theory that fish migrated south is all wrong. Fish simply leave the coast and go off shore on the northern edge of the gulf stream, get into water of the right temperature and go into winter quarters. Before the time comes for them to start on their annual pilgrimage for their winter quarters they have taken on a good coat of fat. It is under their skin, and their stomach is lined with it, and it is also all through their bodies when they arrive at the spot that they have selected for their win-ter home. Then there grows over ter home. Then there grows over their eyes a white film, and their vent closes, and so they remain until the time comes for them to start for their summer home.

Cotton Is Still the American King The annual report of Secretary Hes-ter, of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, for the cotton year, 1897-8, recently ended, indicates a greater advance in all branches of the cotton industy than has hitherto been reported. At 11,199,994 bales, the crop shows an increase of nearly 2,250,000 bales over that of the previous year. The total value, \$320,553,000, is over \$1,300,000 less than that of a year ago, owing to a reduction of about \$8 per bale.

Hardships of Army Life.

From the Press, Milroy, Ind.
One of the first to offer their services for the country in the Civil War was A. R. Sefton, of Milroy, Rush Co., Ind. He made a good record. The life of every soldier is a hard one, and Mr. Sefton's case was no exception. "We were in Tennessee, penned in 6n all sides. Our rations were very scarce," said he, "and we had begun to go on quarter allowance, and as the rain was not enough to replenish the wells or streams, our canteens went empty. We were hurried on, and the only way to quench our thirst was to go down on our hands and knees and drink from the hoof tracks made by the horses. the country in the Civil War was A. R. Sefby the borses



Our Canteens Were Empty.

"Some of us were taken siek from the effects of this. I was laid up several weeks in a field hospital from fever. From that time I was always afflicted more or less.

"About four years ago I became much worse. Our family doctor seemed puzzled over my case, and it began to look as if there was no hope for my recovery, and that the inevitable end was near.

"Last November I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The physicians said they were an excellent medicine, but would do no good in my case. But I tried them, and am glad I did, for I became better at once. Eight boxes taken according to directions cured me. I used the last of the pills about a year ago, and have not been troubled with my allments since."

The power of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People in the vast number of diseases due to impure or poisoned blood has been demonstrated in thousands—of—instances as remarkable as the one related above.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflamma-tion, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle I am entirely cured of hemorrhage of lungs by Piso's Cure for Consumption. Louisa Lindaman, Bethany, Mo., January 8, 1894.

A gold mine under the town of Bal-rat, Australia, is considered the rich-st in the world.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents. Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak sen strong, blood pure. 50c, \$1. All druggists

The oldest family in the British Islands is that of Mar in Scotland, which dates from 1093.

In 1890 the United States had only 16 tement, factories, while there are now

Five Cents.

Everybody knows that Dobbins' Electric Soap is the best in the world, and for 33 years it has sold at the highest price. Its price is now 5 cents, same as common brown soap. Bars full size and quality. Order of grocer. Adv

Better Treatment for Prisoners

Commissioner Lantry has lamps placed in the cells of the prisoners in the penitentiary on Blackwell's island, New York. The inmates are now en-abled to read till 9:30 o'clock every night, and a great improvement in their condition is already visible. They are more cheerful and amenable rules, and there has been a large in-crease in the number of books taken from the library, showing how gladly the new privilege is received. The prisoner who disobeys the rules will now be deprived of his lamp. It is not believed that this will happen very

"Just think of his committing sui-cide for love! Wasn't it awful?" "It was the only way he could keep his word, poor boy, for he had avowed her that he would never love another woman."-Ex.

Tender Flesh.

The more tender the flesh, the blacker he bruise. The sooner you use St. Jacobs Oil, the guicker will be the cure of any remedy.

Jenenonenenenenenenenenenenenenen

Night-blindness is a curious affection of the eye in which the patient sees very well during the day, but becomes blind as night approaches. It is mostly met with in warm climates, and usually gives way to mild climates. Tommy—Paw, is an age any definite period of time? Mr. Figg—If it be a woman's age, it is mighty uncertain.

こくりょうどうどうどうどうだうだうだうだうだうだったうだったうご

Never let blankets remain in service after they are

Never wash a blanket with any other than Ivory Soap.

Blankets that have been improperly washed are hard

Use warm (not hot) water and dry in a place where there

and coarse to the touch, when washed properly with

IVORY SOAP IS 99 4/100 PER CENT. PURE.

is no exposure to wind, sun, or too hot or cold air.

soiled. Dirt rots the fibre and invites moths.

Ivory Soap they feel soft, warm and fleecy.

The Best Time.

No autumn or winter is so good but may

be bad for rheumatism. The worst time for it is the best time to buy and use St.

Jacobs Oil to cure it, because it cures

The wood sawyers of Atlanta, Ga. 200 in number, have formed a trust and have raised the price of sawing stove wood from 75 cents to \$1 per day. Every member of the organization is a blind man or a cripple.

lucate Your Bowels With Cascarets. Candy Cathartic, cure-constipation forever 40c, 25c. If C. C. C fail, druggists refund money

The American soft felt hat is all the rage in the leading Australian col-

promptly.

To Cure A Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c. The Broad street station in Philadel-phia has an arch of iron and glass with a span of 304 feet.

Building still goes on merrily in Bern, although there are 20,000 vacant

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away. To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vijror, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or \$1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York

It costs about \$1,000 to build an electric cab of the kind now in use in Paris.

\$500 in CASH PRIZES

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the most wonderful production for its price. Simply to see a copy of the LEDGER MONTHLY is to be firmly convinced that no such costly periodical has ever been offered to the public for so little money. Your sample copy will prove this to you.

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EF SEND FOR SAMPLE COLOR CARDS and if you cannot purchase this material myour local dealers let up know and we will put you in the way of obtaining it. THE MURALO CO., NEW BRIGHTON, S. I., NEW YORK. THE CLEANER 'TIS, THE COSIER 'TIS."

WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT

SAPOLIO

Sour Stomach MITCHELLA COMPOUND MIRE, L. W. MOORE, Parkersburg, Pa., Writes:—

"After I was induced to try CASCA-BY ITS, I will never be without them in the house. My liver was in a very bad shape, and my head cheel and I had stomach trouble. Now, since tak-ng Cascartes, I feel fine. My wife has also used them with been foldar results for sour stomach." JOS. ERZHLING, 1921 Congress St. St. Louis, Mo.



Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe, 10c, 25c, 50c. CURE CONSTIPATION. edy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 318

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H. N. BANCROFT,
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