

Catarrh

Is just as surely a disease of the blood as is scrofula. So say the best authorities. How foolish it is, then, to expect a cure from snuffs, inhalants, etc. The sensible course is to purify your blood by taking the best blood purifier, Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine has permanently cured Catarrh in a multitude of cases. It goes to the root of the trouble, which is impure blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The Pueblo Women.

"The Pueblo-Indian women are often very pretty as girls, and some of them make stately young mothers," writes Hamlin Garland in the Ladies' Home Journal. "They work generally in groups of three or four, cooking, whitewashing, weaving, or painting pottery. They seem to have a good deal to chatter about, and their smiling faces are very agreeable. They have most excellent white teeth. Their ceremonial dress is very picturesque, especially the costume of the Acoma and Isleta girls. All burdens are carried by the women of Acoma, Isleta and Laguna upon the head, and they have, in consequence, a magnificent carriage, even late in life. The old women of Walpi, on the contrary, are bent and down-looking. They carry their burdens on their backs slung in a blanket. The girls of Isleta wear a light cloth over their heads Spanish fashion, and manage it with fine grace and coquetry. The every-day dress of the Hopi women consists of a sort of kilt, which is wrapped around the hips and fastened with a belt (a modification of the blanket or wolf-skin); above this a sort of sleeveless chemise partly covers the bosom. Their hair is carefully tended, but it worn in an ungraceful mode by some of the women. The women of Hano cut the hair in front square across about the line of the lips, while the back hair is gathered into a sort of billet. The front hair hangs down over the faces, often concealing one eye. The unmarried women in Walpi wear their hair in a strange way. They coil it into two big disks just above their ears—the intent being to symbolize their youth and promise by imitating the squash flower. The matrons correspondingly dress their hair to symbolize the ripened squash. Some of the maidens were wonderfully Japanese in appearance."

Jewish Longevity.

The vital statistics of London are the authority for the statement that on an average the life of a Jew in that city is twice that of a gentile. Dr. B. W. Richardson says that the Jews of that city are exceptionally free from disease, and Virchow says that the race "has at all times been distinguished by great tenacity of life. Consumption is scarcely known among the Jews, and suicide is three-fourths less frequent among them than it is among gentiles."

Instead of taking the cross of Christ, many try to make one for themselves.

HYSTERIC.

WOMEN SHOULD UNDERSTAND THIS NERVOUS DERANGEMENT.

A Symptom of Something Far More Serious—Mrs. Harris, of Beaver Springs, Relates Her Experience.

The spasm at top of wind-pipe, or in bronchial tubes, the "ball-choking in the throat," violent beating of the heart; laughing and crying by turns; muscular spasms; throwing the arms about, etc., tell of a derangement of the female system.

Any female complaint may produce hysterics, which must be regarded as a symptom only. The cause, whatever it may be, yields quickly to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It acts at once upon the organ affected, and the nerve centers; removes the cause, and dispels effectually the symptoms.

Mrs. Harris relates her experience for the benefit of others.

"I had been sick with ulceration of the womb, causing all kinds of disagreeable experiences, such as irritability, sleeplessness, faintness, and at times hysterics. My physician said it was the worst case he ever had. My back ached, leucorrhoea very profuse, and I had a severe bearing-down pain. The physicians thought I should never recover, and as the last remedy, they procured my Vegetable Compound. I had not taken more than one-fourth of a bottle, before I was more comfortable. I continued its use, also the Sanative Wash, and Liver Pills. After using four bottles, I was able to be out, and do almost all my work. I think the Vegetable Compound is the only medicine that will cure female complaints, and it will reach the worst cases in a very short time. I know it saved my life."—Mrs. M. HARRIS, Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania. All druggists.

PNU 47
MONEY GOLD, SILVER... BOOK FREE, Don Danahy, Columbus, O.

A DEADLY CALLING.

Bringing Out Borax From the Rifts in Death Valley.

Sixty-Horse Teams Subjected to a Killing Ordeal.

The deadliest occupation for men or horses if teaming in the borax fields of Death Valley of the great American desert, writes a correspondent from California. There the longest teams in the world are employed. Scientists declare that the fierce heat in this narrow rent in the cracked surface of the earth is not equaled elsewhere in the world. Where the thermometer often registers 140 degrees of heat, unrelieved by even a breath of air, where men sleep at night in hollow ditches filled with water in order to avoid dying from collapse, the necessity for the longest teams of mules and horses ever harnessed to draw the borax laden wagons is apparent.

The desert team is the longest in the world, and the percentage of deaths of the horses is greater than that of domestic animals used in any other calling. Forty to sixty horses are often hitched to one of the lumbering vehicles in which the borax is slowly dragged across the sun-baked alkali plains. The average life of even the sturdiest horses used in this work is six months, for in this length of time they either become broken-winded, consumptive from inhaling the deadly dust of the desert or are driven crazy by the frightful heat.

A man there, though protected by the wagon awning from the sun's rays, can not go an hour without water without danger of death. When a team breaks down and the water supply becomes depleted, the men ride on at top speed for the nearest source of supply, and often when they return they find that the remaining horses, made mad by thirst, have broken from the harness and dashed on, only to find death in the desert.

The borax wagons weigh 8,000 pounds and carry 20,000 at a load. Behind each wagon is a tank containing hundreds of gallons of water. The horses are harnessed in pairs, the trained ones in the lead, and the next in intelligence just ahead of the tongue, while the unruly and the youngsters are hitched between. The nigh leader has a bridle with the strap from the left jaw shorter than the other, and from the bridle runs a braided rope which the driver, perched on the wagon seat, holds in his right hand.

The rope is called the "jerk-line," and is a little longer than the team, which stretches out several hundred feet in front of the wagon. During the busy season the borax wagons make an almost continuous train, and the horses alone, if placed in single file, would make a team more than one hundred miles long.

Besides a little food and water the poor animals get no care. They carry themselves by rolling in the burning sand. After a few months of the killing labor the poor creatures become unfit for service. A kindly rifle ball then ends their agony, and their emaciated carcasses are left alongside the trail to furnish scant picking for the hovering vulture.

Culture of the Sunflower.

The sunflower is mostly grown as a crop in Russia, where the seeds are pressed for the oil they contain, and the residue is fed to cattle, the stalks being used for fuel. In this country the plant is grown at times as a cattle food; the leaves, stripped from the stalks, make good fodder when dried, and the seed heads are dried and fed to pigs or poultry, which fatten well on them, the seeds having thirty to forty per cent. of fine oil in them. The stalks are kept for burning in stoves. These uses make it a valuable plant for culture on the plains, where fuel is scarce and dear. Recently the heads and leaves have been mixed with corn fodder in the silos, and they add very much to the value of the food.—New York Times.

McNab's Reply.

A minister, missing one of his congregation from church, called on him one day to see what was the matter.

"Well, Mr. McNab, I was wondering what was the matter that you were not at church these few Sundays back."

"Oh, I have been at Mr. Danlop's kirk."

Minister—Oh, I don't care for my congregation going to other churches. How would you like your sheep to go into other pastures?

Mr. McNab—Oh, I wadna care a grain if they got better grass.—Tit-Bits.

FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

WASTE OF CORN STALKS.

While it is not true that corn stalks exposed to rains will decay like clover hay, there is altogether too much loss in it, if not secured in time, for any farmer to afford. Green stalks dried without rainfall retain their fresh color inside where not exposed to the sun. But the fading of the outside of the stock does not affect its nutritive value or its palatableness. We have many times fed cows and watched them while they were eating. While they would select the stalks that had been slightly softened by heating, there was no apparent preference for those that had retained their green color over those that sunlight had bleached. But where the rain had washed the outside of the stock, and had not reached the inside, the case is doubtless very different. Rain cannot fall on any partly dried vegetable matter without carrying off some of its nutrition.

BARNEY MANURE.

The ideal way of storing manure temporarily till time and opportunity are secured for applying it to the fields is to put it under cover. Unmixed horse manure tends to heat quickly and violently. If spread out evenly, sprinkled with some dry earth, or, better, gypsum, and wet and moderately solidified, it will be in an ideal condition.

Nature's method is to spread the refuse material thinly on the surface in the late fall and early winter where plants are growing. During the winter and early spring a large percentage of the available plant food in manures is washed into the soil. Some farmers, knowing this, have adopted the practice of spreading their straw manures on the meadows in the fall and early winter. In April, during a dry time, the coarse parts of them are raked together, carted to the barns, and used a second time for bedding. When manures are spread in the winter or early fall they may be plowed under in the spring with a shallow furrow.—American Farmer.

THE PIG'S QUARTERS.

No matter whether many or few pigs are kept through the winter, if they are kept in the best condition at the lowest cost it is quite an item to provide them with a comfortable shelter. There is no necessity of going to any considerable expense. What is desired is cleanliness, warmth and dryness. As hogs sleep close together in beds there is no necessity for making the house quite as snug and tight as for other classes of stock. One essential item is to have it dry, both where they eat and where they sleep. Another item is to have the feeding floor arranged so that in coming out of the sleeping place they will not have to stand exposed to a cold wind while eating. It is also an item to have arranged so that the sun can shine in at least part of the time during the day.

In making the floor it should be slanted a little so that any water will run off readily. It will help considerably about cleaning. The floor should always be made tight in order to avoid waste in feeding grain, and then care should be taken to keep it clean.

Dry earth makes the best sleeping floor, and in order to insure its being dry it will pay to fill in with dry dirt until it is five or six inches higher on the inside than the outside. Then, with a tight roof, it can be kept dry. A little straw on this makes a good bed. The straw can be changed every ten days in order to prevent its becoming too foul. There should be a tight trough for feeding slops. The door should be sufficiently large to permit ten or more hogs running in at once and thus prevent crowding. The house should be large enough for the number of hogs wintered to eat and sleep without overcrowding. The idea is to have comfortable and yet not too expensive quarters. Such a hog house will prove a profitable investment.—The Silver Knight.

MEASURING LAND.

Make a light and straight pole 16 1-2 feet in length, and mark feet and half feet on one side, and on the opposite side divide the 16 1-2 feet into spaces representing the length of links in the chain of a surveyor, says a good authority. A surveyor's chain is 66 feet in length, containing 100 links. Hence a pole 16 1-4 feet long would be equal to 25 links. A link is 7.62 inches in length. With dividers one can indicate 25 equal spaces or links on one side of the pole in a few minutes. Let the pole be oiled or painted, and be kept under shelter where it

will not spring by being exposed to alternate rain and sunshine.

Now, in order to measure an acre of land, multiply the number of rods (or the lengths of the pole) on one side of the plot by the number of rods on the end of the plot, and divide the product by 160, the number of square rods in an acre. For example: A plot of 80 rods long and two rods wide will make one acre. A plot of 40 rods long and four rods wide is equal to an acre. A plot 20 rods long by eight rods will embrace 160 square rods equal to one acre. A plot 12 1-4 rods on each side, if the line run at right angles, will embrace (approximately) a square acre, or 156 square rods.

When a plot is not lined out at right angles it (the square plot) will not embrace as much ground, although the length and width are the same as there is in the square plot. A fourth of an acre may be lined out with the angles so acute as to measure as many linear feet as the length and side of a square acre.

CULTURE OF COW-PEAS.

The bunch varieties are the ones which are best adapted to growing for hay or ensilage, while the runners and trailers are valuable for soiling purposes or for turning under as green manure. The length of season required for maturity also varies greatly, the bunch varieties, as a rule, requiring only a very short season. The feeding value of cow peas, either green, fed as hay, or preserved as ensilage, is very high, being considerably above that of red clover. Cow-peas require a deep, rich, sandy loam, although, because of their strong root system, they are adapted to grow upon almost any soil which is not too wet. The ground should be well prepared, and the seed should not be sown until the soil is thoroughly warmed. Cow-peas, by the means of the tubercles on the roots, gather large amounts of nitrogen from the air, and also pump up large amounts of valuable mineral fertilizers from the subsoil. When the stubble is plowed under after the crop has been removed these valuable fertilizing elements—potash, nitrogen, and phosphoric acid—are left in the surface soil for the use of succeeding crops. At the Rhode Island Experiment Station the total crop of green vines per acre was 35,000 pounds, containing 157 pounds of nitrogen, 109 1-2 pounds of potash, and 31.2 pounds of phosphoric acid, and the additional quantity estimated to be contained in the roots was 17 3-4 pounds of nitrogen, ten pounds of potash, and 5.15 pounds of phosphoric acid.—Jared G. Smith, United States Department of Agriculture.

THE PACKING OF APPLES.

The worst trouble with packing apples in warm weather is that they undergo what is improperly called the "sweating" process in the barrel. As a matter of course the apple encased in moisture full of germs will speedily decay. Instead of being a mistake to pile the apples on the ground in the shade, it is not at all injurious to leave the packing in barrels so long as possible, and have the apples cool when placed in the barrel or nearly so as they will be during the winter. Then no "sweating" will occur. If there is grass under the trees the apples may be laid on that. If the ground is bare, straw or an old cloth to protect them from contact with the soil should be spread where they are to lie. Apples buried underground acquire an earthy flavor; but merely leaving them on the surface under proper conditions inflicts no injury upon them. But it is important that the apples be kept at a seven temperature as possible. If exposed to sunshine by day and left uncovered by night the apples will be in fair way to rot before the time comes when they may be safely barreled. It is the protection that the barrel gives them from sudden changes of temperature that makes immediate barreling as soon as picked popular with farmers. But if these changes can be prevented by other means, and the apples be barreled later, they will be all the better for it. When putting the apples into the barrel the fruit should be an inch or more above the chime of the barrel, and be gently pressed down until the head is fitted in. A screw press is best. Apples so pressed down will not be bruised. If not pressed down the fruit will shrink and rattle in the barrel whenever moved.—American Cultivator.

Accepting the Situation.

Her Father—You say she has accepted you?

Suitor—Yes, sir!

Her Father—Then, I suppose, this is merely a ratification meeting?—Puck.

ONE WOMAN'S CASE.

A Common Malady and a Remarkable Cure.

When a great, popular remedy rises to such remarkable success as to be a worthy theme of comment in a whole section it may fairly be treated as a matter of news rather than mere business, because it is in a sense a public benefactor. In view of this fact a lady reporter was deputed to investigate personally the remarkable tonic and curative effects which Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had shown, particularly in cases of nervous weakness and general debility, numerous instances of its efficacy in this class having been noted, especially in the vicinity of Boston.

A typical case was readily found in the experience of Mrs. Mary A. Conway, living on Erie street, Dorchester, Mass., who had been, according to her own testimony, suffering for a long time with physical and nervous weakness, accompanied by palpitation of the heart and irregularity of functions.

"It is true," she said, "that I have met with a remarkable restoration through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. For some time I was completely run down, and the care of a family was a great strain upon me. My lips were white and my heart palpitated so severely that I could not go up and down stairs without great distress. My digestion, too, was weak, and I can truly say that I was suffering from a general lack of vitality."

"I took Pink Pills with vigils, but after taking only a small quantity I was greatly surprised to find that they were all and more than they had been described to be."

"From the very first time of taking the pills I began to notice their beneficial effect, and I found myself gradually and rapidly overcoming the varied physical weaknesses which seemed to have fastened upon me; my white lips were restored to their normal tinge, I regained color in my face, and as for the heart trouble I may say that it has completely vanished, and I can now go up and down stairs without any palpitation whatever. Heretofore I had black specks before my eyes and a tendency to dizziness, but now my head is clear and my vision is unimpaired."

"I shall continue to use the Pink Pills," said Mrs. Conway, "and to recommend them to my friends. I have found them to do great benefit, and I find that their use not only relieved me of the particular trouble which I had, but acted as a general tonic for my whole system. It seems to me that the more they are known the more they will come into general use, for people have been so often deceived as to remedies that claim to cure everything that they are glad to find one that does exactly what is claimed for it."

Inquiries of physicians and apothecaries in this section also indicate that such cases as that of Mrs. Conway are proving to be the prototypes of many others.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are now given to the public as an invigorating blood builder and nerve restorer, curing all forms of weakness arising from a watery condition of the blood or shattered nerves. The pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Med. Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

CANARYS stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe.

Holland is the only country in Europe that admits coffee free of duty.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has no equal as a cough medicine.—F. M. A. SMITH, 283 Seneca St., Buffalo, N. Y., May 9, 1894.

Kashmir Sheep.

A traveler through Kashmir recently found in practice there a novel method of putting fodder up for winter use. The country lies in a valley among the Himalayas. The chief industry of the people consists in raising fine wool and in making this into fabrics which have carried the name of the country all over the world. "A curious custom in some places," he says, "is that of hanging quantities of hay up among the branches of trees. Why it was done was more than I could guess, till my guide informed me that in winter the snow lies five or six yards in depth and that the supplies of hay, which now look only as if they were meant for giraffes, are then easily reached by the flocks of sheep which abound there."

Willie—Are you the nearest relative I've got, mamma? Mother—Yes, love, and your pa is the closest relative you've got.—Judge.



House Cleaning is such a task, but its soon over if you use

Sunlight Soap

which takes off the dirt (not the paint), and does it quickly without hard scrubbing.

Home brightener Labor lightener Lever Bros., Ltd., New York.

Revolve Dbl. Action, 41¢; Double Side Lever, below everyone else complete 97¢; 5¢ and 10¢ sizes, 25¢.

H. & D. FOLSON ARMS CO., 214 D'way, N. Y.

PENSIONS, PATENTS, CLAIMS.

JOHN W. MORRIS, WASHINGTON, D. C. Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs. in last war, in subsequent claims, 4 yrs. since.

OPIMUM and WHERRY's CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

ANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets CURE CONSTIPATION

REGULATE THE LIVER ALL DRUGGISTS

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the ideal laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. AD. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, San Francisco, New York.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County.

FRANK J. CUNNEEN makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CUNNEEN & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 5th day of December, 1894. A. D. 1894. Notary Public. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surface of the system. Send for testimonials free. F. J. CUNNEEN & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, etc. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

England had, in 1895, 1,171 co-operative societies, with 1,414,512 members.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

If you want to quit tobacco use easily and forever, read our new book, by mail we will, strong, magnetic, full of life and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker that makes weak men strong. Many gain ten pounds in ten days. Over 400,000 cured. Buy No-To-Bac from your own druggist. Under absolute guarantee. Free trial bottle sent free. Address: Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Nelson was killed at Trafalgar on the 21st of October, 1805.

Just try a 10c. box of Cascarets, the finest liver and bowel regulator ever made.

There are 9,742 locks and keys in the Grand Opera House, Paris.

Do you wish to know how to have no steam, and not halt the usual work on wash-day? Ask your grocer for a bar of Dublin's Electric Soap, and the directions will tell you how. Be sure to get no imitation. There are lots of them.

In Hamburg the authorities tax a dog according to its size.

Fitstopped free and permanently cured. No fee after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great New Remedy. Free trial bottle sent free. Send to Dr. Kline, 361 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The robin and the wren are the only birds that sing all the year.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

When bilious or constipated, eat a Cascaret, easily cathartic, cure guaranteed, 10c., 25c.



Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get the beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

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Here It Is!

Want to learn all about a Horse? How to Pick Out a Good One? Know Imperfections and so Guard against Fraud? Detect Disease and Effect a Cure when same is possible? Tell the Age by the Teeth? What to call the Different Parts of the Animal? How to Shoe a Horse Properly? All this and other valuable information can be obtained by reading our 100-PAGE ILLUSTRATED HORSE BOOK, which we will forward, post paid, on receipt of only 25 cents in stamps.

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Revolve Dbl. Action, 41¢; Double Side Lever, below everyone else complete 97¢; 5¢ and 10¢ sizes, 25¢.

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"Good Wives Grow Fair in the Light of Their Works," Especially if They Use

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