The first manufacturing enterprise in America was a glass factory at Jamestown, Va.

W. H. Griffin, Jackson, Michigan, writes: "Suffered with Catarrh for fifteen years, Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me." Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The owner of a hairless calf at Bradley, Me., refused a showman's offer of $500 for it.

Sore throat cured at once by Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup. 25 cents at druggists.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

PNU 31 '93

THE KIND THAT CURES

MRS. REV. A. J. DAY, No. Easton, N. Y.

SCROFULOUS ECZEMA

FOR 20 YEARS!

DANA SARSAPARILLA CO.,

MESSRS.—My wife was born of parents predisposed to CONSUMPTION. Six of her brothers and sisters died of LUNG DISEASES. My wife's health was unusually good up to the age of about 40 years; at that time SCROFULOUS GLOWS said manifested itself in the form of ECZEMA on nearly all parts of the body; after a time it yielded to the remedies used, except on front of right shoulder where it has remained for 20 years with almost Constant Irritation and Itching. Since us-

DANA'S SARSAPARILLA

a WEN on her head has broken and discharged until almost entirely gone. Habitual Costiveness also greatly relieved.

We have heretofore used a variety of remedies with but little result, but DANA'S SARSAPARILLA has proved so effectual in relieving my wife of ECZEMA and SCROFULA in the blood that I must say it is a grand combination of remedial agents, and that my wife's great improvement is due to its power and the blessing of a kind Providence upon its use.

I have taken one bottle myself and find it a Splendid Alterative.

Respectfully, REV. A. J. DAY, Pastor M. E. Church, No. Easton, N. Y.

Only one Sarsaparilla sold on the "NO BENEFIT—NO PAY" plan. Only one could stand the test, and that one is DANA'S.

REMEMBER THIS.

Dana Sarsaparilla Co., Belfast, Maine.

BUGGIES at ½ Price

CARTS & HARNESS

200 Top Buggy	$37	We Cut the	
205 Phaeton	35	PRICES and	
4 Pass. Top Surrey	127	outsell ALL	
260 Road Wagon	28	competitors.	
116 Road Cart	20	Buy of fac-	
Buggy Harness	3.85	tory and save	
110 Buggy	24.78	Middleman's	
180 Team "	12.50	profits.	
Morgan Saddle	1.65	Catalogue Free.	

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TRUSSES SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER Trusses CURE RUPTURE. Send for "Mechanical Treatment of Rupture and Price List." Address L. B. SEELEY & CO., 26 S. 11th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

Do Not Be Deceived with Pastes, Enamels and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron and burn red. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

CURES RISING BREAST

"MOTHER'S FRIEND" is the greatest offered child-bearing woman. I have been a mid-wife for many years, and in each case where "Mother's Friend" had been used it has accomplished wonders and relieved much suffering. It is the best remedy for rising of the breast known, and worth the price for that alone. MRS. M. M. BRUSTER, Montgomery, Ala.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Sold by all druggists. ATLANTA, GA.

FARM AND GARDEN

THE TIME TO CUT BUSHES.

Any time is a good one to cut bushes to destroy the growth. If the leaves can be prevented from growing one season, the bushes will die, but otherwise they may be cut down to the roots every year for a lifetime and every spring they will sprout again. The cutting should begin at once, and as fast as the new sprouts appear these should be removed. But the most effective way to rid the land of any kind of brush is to take out the roots by means of a heavy plow and a mattock. It is more work at the beginning, but a saving in the end.—New York Times.

ANÆSTHETICS FOR HORSES.

A correspondent of the London Live Stock Journal writes: "In extremely painful operations on the human subject anæsthetics are almost invariably employed. The patient is rendered insensible. This not only renders the operation painless, but affords the operator every facility for conducting his work, in consequence of the perfect placidity of his subject.

"It is a sign of the times that chloroform is coming into use in operations on the lower animals as well. In the practice of gelding it has been freely adopted, and with great success, by several veterinary practitioners during the last few years.

"It is to be hoped the system will become general. Licensed vivisectionists are instructed to use anæsthetics when conducting their investigations. The time is probably not far off when humanitarians—or rather 'beastarians,' as they have been called—will be strong enough to pass a law that colts operated upon to destroy their fertility shall be duly chloroformed or rendered insensible by some other efficacious anæsthetic. It would therefore be well if those who now operate in the old fashion would pursue the new and better way so as to be prepared for future regulations. The administration of chloroform is a simple matter in skilled hands and inexpensive as well."

RAISING FARM TEAMS.

Farmers too often sell the best horses and content themselves with any sort of a team on the farm as being of little consequence, and too often even sell good grade mares that would raise a fine colt and do better work than any other horse on the farm, but the buyer offers a good price and the best producer on the farm is sold.

English and French farmers have pure bred draught mares to profitably do the farm work and raise a colt every year that pays the rent. Mr. McLain, at a Kansas Farmers' Institute, advocated breeding high class horses and having good teams on the farm. He said:

It is impossible to estimate the difference between a good and poor team on a farm. One means success, the other means failure. I am asked to say which breed of horses I consider the most promising to raise for sale. I suppose, of course, they mean for the farmers in this section, engaged, as they are, in profitable farming. I would say that if one-half of the farmers here kept an account and knew just what their horses cost them when grown and ready to work they would find that they have cost them more than they could be sold for. I would say, for most farmers, to raise (if for sale) draught horses. My reasons are the following:

1. Early maturity. Draught horses can be gotten on the market one year younger than a warm blooded horse.

2. They are easily broken. It takes less time to fit them for market. They do not require such perfect condition as a driving horse.

3. Then, too, if by chance they have a slight blemish they will pass muster where such a blemish would unfit a driver for market.

4. It don't require any more feed to raise a big draught horse than it does a smooth, warm blooded horse.

Now, to sum up, I would say, if you raise horses at all raise good ones of some pure breed. I am anxious that our neighborhood should excel in everything. I am in favor of special farming. I think one-half of us ought to quit raising horses. Let those who do, raise a higher grade of horses and raise them better and worth much more money than those we are now raising.

The mongrel, mixed up breeds we have been raising must go. They ought to have gone twenty years ago. The little splinter skinned drivers are of no value—so called warm blood. If you raise drivers raise horses sixteen hands high, weighing eleven to thirteen hundred pounds, that can draw two persons in a buggy six to eight miles per hour without oppressing them. Life is too short and business too pressing to go plodding along the road after a plug horse.—Western Agriculturist.

MODERN HAY-MAKING.

On our large Western farms, where the hay harvest continues for any considerable length of time, the four-foot mower has been replaced by one with a six or a seven foot cutter bar. The eight-foot rake has given way to one of twice the width. Other implements have been added. Clover grows in such luxuriance in the fertile Iowa soil that the tedder is indispensable. The loader saves time and hard labor. Stacking in the open air has proved to be a very costly method of preserving hay, and our prairies are becoming thickly dotted with hay barns, into which the hay is placed by horse power. Brain has supplanted brawn in a great measure, and haying may now be justly considered an art. By utilizing the improved machinery, and following improved methods, one man can now do the work that formerly required two men.

Where the hay is placed on the wagon by a hay loader, and taken off with a fork or sling, a good working crew for a large farm consists of four men, and two boys ten to fourteen years old. With the wide cut-mower, it is not necessary to begin cutting before 4 o'clock in the afternoon. This is easier for the horses, more comfortable to the man who drives them, and much better for the hay if it contains much clover. Enough can be cut between 4 and 8 o'clock to keep ahead of the wagons until the next afternoon. One man does the mowing and tedding, and what little raking there is to do, and still has time to help considerably in mowing away the hay in the barn. The boys drive the wagons. Two men stay in the field and do the loading, and one stays at the barn to manage the horse fork and keep the hay mowed back. Three teams and one good horse are necessary, the latter being used at the barn for unloading. When the boy comes in with a load, he leads the horse, which is attached to the fork, taking the load off his wagon while the other one is being loaded in the fields. The time consumed in loading is a little more than that for unloading, and this allows the man at the barn to scatter the hay in the mow. Whether he can keep up this end of the work depends on the distance to haul and the amount of hay in the barn.

Hay is made very rapidly and cheaply in this way. With the force mentioned there is very little time lost. Everything runs smoothly, and little energy is wasted. The hay is put in the barn at the rate of fifteen to twenty tons per day, and at a cost of forty-five to sixty cents per ton, varying, of course, with the weather. On the farms of the Atlantic and Central States this tedder, loader and horse fork are coming into increasing favor, but the average farmers of those regions manage the work with two, or at most three, horses and two men. The tedder and the loader not only save time and money, but the hay is secured in much better condition. The tedder shakes the grass, and gives the air a chance to circulate through it, and dry it evenly and quickly, without burning. The loader follows, and takes the hay out of the swath, hence the leaves are not shaken off, as when it is raked.

Hay barns are becoming deservedly popular. No buildings on the farm so quickly repay the money invested. A good hay barn, holding fifty tons of hay, can be erected for one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five dollars, and not infrequently enough is saved by its use in one year to entirely cover the cost. The saving occurs in three ways. First, the time and labor saved during the harvest season, to say nothing of the advantage of putting every load under a roof, and having no open stacks to be caught by sudden showers. Second, the elimination of the large waste on top and sides that follows stacking. There is practically no waste whatever with the hay barn. Third, the saving of labor in feeding the hay during the winter. This last is a considerable item, for it often means the board and wages of one man during the winter months. By putting a plain, strong manger or rack around the barn, one man can do the work of two working in the old way.—American Agriculturist.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

The Houghton is a good variety of gooseberry.

For currant worms spray with white hellebore and water.

Sugar beets are better than mangel-wurzels for feeding stock.

The hog is a good animal to keep in connection with the dairy.

The clover crop is very valuable both as a feed and as a soil renovator.

To avoid thumps diminish the amount of food and give regular exercise.

The Kiefer pear is commended for its keeping and canning qualities.

Sheep would pay better if a superior grade were kept. The trouble has been the inferior quality of the stock.

Pinching back the new growth on the berry vines increases the bearing surface and keeps the bushes low.

The bees get a great deal of honey from the locust blossoms. The honey is of a pale red gold color, and keeps well.

Many a low, marshy piece of ground can be made into a harvest field for the bees by planting willows, asters, or mint.

Ewes that have proved themselves good mothers, and especially if they produce twins, should be kept in the flock until they are at least five years old.

It is much easier to keep a sheep in good, thrifty order than to get it up in flesh again after it has grown poor. Remember, "a sheep well summered is half wintered," and the reverse of this, a sheep well wintered is half summered, is equally true.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

SWEET-PICKLED WATERMELON RIND.

Peel the rinds with a sharp knife that will take off the green skin evenly. Trim off also every trace of the pink flesh of the fruit, because it is too juicy to make a firm, crisp pickle. Then cut the strips of rind into small pieces two to three inches long, and placing them in a large earthen dish, sprinkle them lightly and evenly with salt. Cover the dish, and let it stand overnight. In the morning drain off the water that will have formed, rinse the rinds in cold water, and cook them in a steamer until a broom splint will readily pierce them. Cooking the rinds by steam is an easy method, as they are less liable to burn than when cooked in the spiced vinegar. When the rinds are tender, take them out carefully with a skimmer, and put them into a stone jar.

Take good cider vinegar for the basis of the pickle. Allow a pound of sugar to a pint of vinegar, and add also half an ounce of stick cinnamon broken into inch pieces, and a half-teaspoonful each of whole cloves and blades of mace. The whole amount of vinegar, sugar and spices used must of course depend on the quantity of rinds to be pickled, but a quart of vinegar is usually sufficient for the rinds of a medium-sized melon. Boil the vinegar, sugar and spices together vigorously half an hour, skimming off the froth, and pour the pickle boiling hot over the rinds. Press the rinds down under the pickle by means of an earthen plate or saucer, fasten the cover on, and tie a cloth over the whole. These pickles will be ready for use in two weeks.—Harper's Bazar.

TOMATOES RIPE AND RED.

It is not so very many years since tomatoes, or "love apples," as they were then called, might be seen ranged along the country mantelpiece, dividing the honors with shell flowers and wax wreaths.

They were considered then as rank poison, unfit for the proud position they now occupy on the table. Even after that belief was disproved, they were widely suspected of being the subtle cause of cancer, and their popularity suffered not a little thereby. But now they are recognized as one of the chief of vegetables, and new ways of preparing them are being constantly devised by knowing cooks.

To make "tomato eggs" cut three or four good sized and not too ripe tomatoes into halves. Take out a little of the inside, lay them in a pan containing two ounces of heated butter, and fry them lightly; when nearly done carefully drop a raw egg from the shell into each tomato; watch till it has set perfectly, then take each one separately from the pan and lay it on a slice of buttered toast cut to the side of the fruit. Dust over them a little coralline pepper, and sprinkle a little finely grated ham on the white of each egg. Serve on a hot dish, and garnish with the leaves of the tomato.

Here is another way of making a dish that will be a feast to the eye as well as to the palate. At the blossom end of six ripe tomatoes make a small hole of sufficient size to hold a dice-shaped piece of butter that has been dipped in pepper, salt, and grated nutmeg (mixed). Place them in a cup-shaped mushroom, previously soused in heated butter and slightly dusted with pepper. Arrange them on a well-oiled dish and set them in a hot oven to cook. Take the soft roes from six bloaters, season them with oil and pepper, curl them round, and grill quickly on buttered paper over a clear fire. When the tomatoes and mushrooms are cooked remove them from the oven and place a roe on each one. Round the whole pour a gill of ham coulis.

To make tomato fritters, boil, peel and pound to a pulp four tomatoes. Beat this pulp up with the yolks of four and the whites of two eggs, four tablespoonfuls of cream; season with a little grated nutmeg and a dash of cinnamon. Beat the whole till the batter is very light, then divide it into small fritters, and fry quickly in a pan of heated butter. Drain on kitchen paper and send to table with the following sauce: Melt an ounce of butter in a clean saucepan, skim it well, add the juice from two lemons and a tablespoonful of caster sugar. When all is thoroughly heated send the sauce to table in a tureen.—New York Sun.

COOLING SUMMER DRINKS.

Bottled Coffee Syrup—Simmer together three cups of sugar and one of water for five minutes; add this to a cup and a half of strong coffee; strain and bottle. Mix with soda water and cream, or with plain cold water and cream.

Hot Milk—This can scarcely be called a cooling drink, and yet its immediate effect is to induce perspiration which tends to reduce the temperature. Patients who are troubled with sleeplessness can often be put to sleep by a glass of sterilized milk served hot.

Barley Water—A very safe and nutritious drink in summer, and one that is pleasant as well, is made by boiling a tablespoonful of barley or rice flour for fifteen minutes with a quart of water; then let it get ice cold and add lemon juice and sugar to taste. Pearl barley or rice may be used instead of the flour, but it requires to be cooked in a double boiler, and for at least an hour, and then strained.

Boiled Lemonade—The juice of three lemons, five tablespoonsful of sugar and one cup of water. Add the water boiling hot to the lemon and sugar. When ice cold dilute to taste with cold water, and serve with half a dozen strawberries or raspberries floating on it. Lemonade made with boiling water has a better flavor than if made with cold water.—American Agriculturist.

A Poet's Turn of Luck.

When six years ago Joaquin Miller went to California and bought a tract of land a mile east of Oakland people laughed, writes E. W. Bok. And for a number of years the poet himself almost believed that the people were right. Miller bought at that time what was probably one of the most unpromising pieces of property in California. The tract consisted of 100 acres, and nearly all of it lay on a steep and stony mountain side. The eccentric poet went at the cultivation of his new possession with a will. And he did mostly all of his work alone. Soon the property began to show the hand of progress. But it required work of the hardest kind. And during all this time the land was fast proving, even the poet almost believed, the worst type of an "elephant." Now, however, the land is almost a park of the most picturesque order. On it the poet has planted 23,000 fruit trees, hundreds of olive trees, and miles of rare roses. Springs were introduced; trout brooks were stocked; walks and drives were made. Water is plentiful on the place, and that counts for everything on a Californian place. The poet is now, I am told, beginning to see the rewards for his labors. He ships his roses to Denver in the winter, and four weeks ago one of his first shipments came to the New York market. The roses are of the finest specimens, command good prices, and from this branch of his possessions alone it is not unlikely that Joaquin Miller may soon acquire a neat little income. His place is in the direct growing line of Oakland, and the city is gradually approaching the poet's habitation. He does but little work with the pen, but devotes nearly all his time to the further cultivation of his place and the development of the industries possible from its products.—New York Recorder.

The Vole.

A. H. McPherson, in the Zoologist, quotes an interesting passage from Aristotle to show that the great philosopher was as well acquainted as we are with the peculiarities and habits of the field vole, whose destructiveness is a cause of much tribulation to farmers in Scotland as well as in the Peloponnese. He speaks of their depredations as "so serious that some small farmers having on one day observed that their corn was ready for harvest, when they went the following day to cut their corn, found it all eaten. The manner of their disappearance, also," he continues, "is unaccountable, for in a few days they all vanish, although beforehand they could not be exterminated by smoking and digging them out, nor by hunting them and turning swine among them to root up their runs. Foxes also hunt them out, and wild weasels are very ready to destroy them; but they cannot prevail over their numbers and the rapidity of their increase, nor, indeed, can anything prevail over them but rain, and when this comes they disappear very soon."

Sugar from Cotton Seed.

The cotton plant, which has for so many centuries furnished a large part of the population of the globe with clothing, seems to be almost without limit in its usefulness, remarks a scientific authority.

From the seed a valuable oil is expressed, while the husks form an article of food for cattle in the shape of cakes. From the lint which clings to the seed after it has passed through the "gin" felt is made, while the oil extracted from the seed is applied to quite a large number of purposes. But, according to the British Consul, Mr. Portal, of Zanzibar, Africa, cotton seed is also capable of yielding sugar. A process has been discovered for extracting sugar from cotton seed meal, and, though the details of this process have not been disclosed, it is said that the product obtained is of very superior grade, being fifteen times sweeter than cane sugar and twenty times more so than sugar made from beet. This indicates that sweetness is not due to cane sugar, but to some other chemical.—Scientific American.

Boiling Water in an Envelope.

"My wife and I," says a traveling man, "were once in a hotel where we couldn't get any boiling water. After we had discussed the situation my wife asked me if I had an envelope in my satchel. I got one out, when she told me to fill it with water and hold it over the gas jet. I hesitated, but finally did it, and expected to see the envelope blaze up every moment. But it didn't blaze. The envelope took on a little soot but that was all. The water boiled in time, and the envelope was as good as ever when the experiment was at an end. I don't know the chemistry of the process, but try it yourself and see if it will not work."—Chicago Herald.

Just So; Just So.

The subtle line dividing genius and insanity is so delicate that in many instances it cannot be defined, it can only be felt. Even the deep researches of physiological-psychology are unable to designate principles on which the judgment can depend for logical deductions on the subject, and the searching analyses and arguments of many erudite students and philosophers are as incomprehensible and meaningless to the ordinary mind as the vain vaporings of a mind unhinged.—New York Mail and Express.

It is one thing to tell a man he can't sing, and another to make him believe it.

RICH RED BLOOD

Mrs. Mary F. Toms.

"For feeling of deadness of the limbs, constipation and poor circulation of the blood, Hood's Sarsaparilla has no rival. My blood was in very poor condition. Since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I have good, rich, red blood, and do not bloat as I used to. Hood's Sarsaparilla has proved its merit to me as it will to all who take it fairly." MRS. M. F. TOMS, Niantic, Ct.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA CURES.

Hood's Pills Cure Sick Headache. 25 cents.

Dyspepsia Preventative.

An experienced physician is credited by the Western Rural with the following gratuitous prescription, faithful use of which, he avers, would do away with dyspepsia eleven times out of twelve:

"People not habitually great eaters are guilty of serious indiscretion in the time and manner of taking food. Half the people I know have violent attacks of indigestion because they persist in eating hearty meals when in an exhausted condition. They seem never able or willing to realize that there are times when the system is in no fit state to grapple with a full meal. They come in tired and hungry, almost ravenous, not thinking that maybe a good deal of what they consider hunger is gastric irritation, then sit down to a table and overtax the already strained vital powers. As a rule no person should eat when very hungry. The wise thing to do is to drink a cup of water with three or four tablespoonfuls of milk in, sit down five minutes and then begin slowly to eat and eat very sparingly."

The Frazer Axle Grease.

is now recognized as the standard axle grease of the U. S.; is sold in every State and county in the Union, and is to-day *without a rival*. Imitations have been made, all claiming to be as good as the Frazer, thus virtually admitting its superiority. Every genuine package bears the trade mark. Dealers and consumers can thus distinguish the genuine from the imitation, and protect themselves against fraud.

A veteran of 92 years at Albany, N. Y., is clearing a farm.

We Cure Rupture.

No matter of how long standing. Write for free treatise, testimonials, etc., to S. J. Hollensworth & Co., Owego, Tioga Co., N. Y. Price $1; by mail, $1.15.

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Students, Teachers (male or female), Clergymen and others in need of change of employment, should not fail to write to B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va. Their great success shows that they have got the true ideas about making money. They can show you how to employ odd hours profitably.

A resident of Barton county, Mo., has a beard seven feet long.

Beecham's Pills are better than mineral waters. Beecham's—no others. 25 cents a box.

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WALTER S. HAINES, M. D., *Prof. of Chemistry, Rush Medical College,* Consulting Chemist, Chicago Board of Health.

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An agreeable Laxative and Nerve Tonic. Sold by Druggists or sent by mail. 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per package. Samples free.

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A new and scientific principle for mending Tin, Brass, Copper, Iron and Lead, without the use of acid or soldering iron. One plate costing 15 cents will mend 100 ordinary leaks, which would cost to repair at any tinsmith's from 5 to 10 cents each. Price 15 cents, 2 for 25 cents. Anyone can use it. Full directions with each plate. Address THE PATCH PLATE CO., 1614 Susquehanna Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

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