

The Dairy.

Butter statistics are surprising. The census returned show the enormous aggregate of 600,000 tons, or 1,200,000,000 pounds, manufactured in the United States in 1890; and the quantity has probably increased since. How much of all this was oleomargarine, sold under the name of butter, it is now getting a little late in the day to inquire. But the returns are professedly all of genuine butter, and this may be the fact. It is said that the 1890 product in this country would require 1,000 freight trains of 30 cars each, and each carrying 20 tons, to transport it. Iowa seems to be the largest butter producer—her return, three years ago, being a hundred million pounds (100,000,000), worth \$21,000,000. Illinois stood next, with 95,000,000 worth \$20,000,000. Wisconsin's product was 45,000,000 pounds, worth \$9,000,000, and Minnesota's nearly as great—hers being worth \$8,000,000, while Michigan's was worth \$7,500,000. In 1885 the assessed value of cows was \$700,000,000—more than the capital of all the national banks, at that time. Incredible as it may seem, it appears that the annual dairy butter product of the United States exceeds in value that of all of the lumber, wheat and iron combined. That, at any rate, is the statement of a statistician who publishes the results of his figuring. Other dairy statistics, milk, cream, and cheese, also make a big showing.

Curious Occupations of Hindus.

Census blanks recently distributed by the English Government in India for the purpose of ascertaining the size of the population have just been returned to the home office, and among them are as curious documents as were ever collected in a similar undertaking. Under the head of "profession, occupation, etc.," a number of Hindus admit candidly they are "professional debtors," "constant borrowers," or "men of secret resources." Others have put themselves on record as thieves, village thieves, and brigands. Some of more modest aspirations call themselves tavern keepers, visitors of taverns, traveling story tellers, mendicants, pensions on their sons-in-law, or similar idlers. One Hindu says that "he cannot work because he is a fool." Others confess to a more serious occupation, such as "expounder of oracles," "eye examiner," "sorcerer," "storm prophet," "tamtam player," "doctor of Greek medicine." Another says that he conducts a marriage bureau for young domestics; a second declares that "he is making a business of marrying off his daughters for money," which latter is undoubtedly a very lucrative field. One profession which seems to be very remunerative is that of "hiring out as a professional court witness," and is followed by several Hindus—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup will cure that cough which is so common. 25 cents.

The unclaimed funds in the English courts amount to \$33,257,410.

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

There are 600 varieties of cotton.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES



Lung and Kidney Trouble. Dyspepsia, salt rheum, an attack of shingles, and a severe cough compelled me to give up work as a mason and after five years of suffering nearly took away my life. Then I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, which effected a cure. The neighbors think it very strange to see me at work again. I feel the strength given me by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

which enables me to do it. ISAAC ABER Vienna, N. J. Get only Hood's Sarsaparilla. Hood's Pills are the best of all other pills, as set a dozen, cure headache, 15 cents. Try a box.

Advertisement for Shiloh's Cure, featuring a bottle image and text: "THE GREAT TAKE THE BEST COUGH CURE. Cures Coughs, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough and Asthma. For Croup, it has no rival; has cured thousands where all others failed; will cure you if taken in time. Sold by Druggists on a guarantee. For Large Back or Chest, use SHILOH'S PLASTER, 25 cts. SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY. Have you Catarrh? This remedy is guaranteed to cure you. Price 50 cts. Injector Free.

Advertisement for Mother's Friend: "MOTHER'S FRIEND" is a scientifically prepared Linctum and harmless; every ingredient is of recognized value and in constant use by the medical profession. It shortens Labor, Lessens Pain, Diminishes Danger to Life of Mother and Child. Book "To Mothers" mailed free, containing valuable information and voluntary testimonials. Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, \$1.50 per bottle. BRADFORD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga. Sold by all druggists.

UNITED STATES MARINES.

A CORPS ESTABLISHED IN THE EARLY DAYS OF THE NAVY.

It Costs Nearly a Million Dollars a Year—Daily Routine at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

It was the lack of military qualities in the sailor that led to the formation, in the first days of the navy, of the United States Marine Corps. The passing of a hundred years has not changed the character of Jack Tar. While formidable in impetuous assaults with cutlasses or sabres, he has not the steadiness and discipline necessary in sustained conflicts and in the effective use of the rifle, and so with the recent growth of the navy the marines have come to constitute one of its most important branches. The corps is maintained by an annual appropriation from Congress. This appropriation last year was \$900,000, which covers the wages, clothing and living expenses of the 2500 men who compose the body. The marines are useful in times of peace for police duty in the navy yards and on shipboard, but it is when the country is engaged in war that they are expected to justify their existence in Uncle Sam's navy. They are sea soldiers. If the time comes when the white battle ships of the United States will engage with the men-of-war of a hostile power it will be the duty of the marines to board the other gons, scour the enemy's decks from the tops, the poop and forecath with their rifles, cover boarding parties with their fire, and repel boarders with fixed bayonets. Should the enemy gain a foothold they must gather at the mainmast, so as to command the deck. They must make the small arms effective and disable the enemy's men, while the great guns, with which the marines have nothing to do, except in case of emergency, play havoc with his ship. But all naval fighting is not done on the decks of men-of-war. The surprise of camps or posts, and the escalade of forts, render shore operations necessary. Picked men are sent with the attacking sailors, known as pioneers, and the rest of the marines form a supporting column to cover the retreat and embarkation of the sailors in case the undertaking fails. Every navy yard in the United States has its detachment of marines. The barracks in the Brooklyn yard, however, are the most popular, and as the marines have their choice of stations when they return from a cruise, the largest number are quartered here. The full complement of men is 300. The thing which first attracts the attention of the visitor entering the part of the yard set aside for the marines is a very long and narrow building of gray brick, with a piazza running the whole length in front, shaded by a line of trees. This is the barracks, the living quarters of the men in neat uniforms who pace slowly to and fro on guard, or lounge on the benches under the trees. The parade ground, ordinarily green, but now brown with drought, stretches out in front. In a group of trees to the left, with a garden behind, is the house of the Commandant of Marines, and at about the same distance to the right are the quarters of the other officers. Each of these is approached by a stone walk canopied and shaded by rows of pear trees. There are men from all stations of life in the Marine Corps. In the ranks may be found well educated men, college graduates even, who have become reduced by misfortune or bilious habits, country boys who came to New York to seek their fortunes and found want instead, and men who have lost their occupations. They all find a place of refuge in the Marine Corps, provided they are physically and mentally sound, at least five feet six inches in height, between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five, unmarried and of good habits. With the frequent bugle calls and the marines crossing and recrossing the parade ground, there is always life about the barracks during the hours of daylight, but at 10:30 in the morning, the hour of dress parade, when the marines are out in full force, their uniforms lending brightness to the sombre background, the yard takes on a gala-day appearance. But it only lasts for fifteen minutes. The marine, even in these times of peace, does not live in a perpetual holiday by any means. At 6:30 in the morning the men must be out of bed, and ready fifteen minutes later for "setting-up drill," which is gymnastic exercise without apparatus. Then the mess call is sounded, and they file into the long mess room, furnished with two tables extending the whole length, and partake of their breakfast of hash, pork and beans, or beef stew, according to the day in the week, and bread and coffee. After breakfast the order is given "To the colors!" and the flag is raised on the pole in front of the guard house. Then the guards take their posts and the routine of the day begins. The work for the men on duty is not easy, but every marine with a clean record has twenty hours out of forty-eight to himself. There are various ways in which he can spend this time. There are Indian clubs and dumbbells in the library and cards and chessmen, which are in great demand in the winter, and an organ, too, at which the musical marine may indulge his taste, if the operation is not too painful to his companions. In this event he is "called down" very speedily and effectually. At 11 o'clock at night all lights must be out in the barracks, and the marines settle down to slumber, those who have been on duty during the day with the pleasing contemplation of leisure and recreation on the morrow, and the

others with the prospect of work before them. If the duty is well done it does not go without its reward. The men are divided into four classes, according to their records. When a vacancy occurs among the corporals, one of the first-class men is given a trial in the office. If he does well, he is examined in reading and arithmetic. The successful passing of the examination entitles him to the corporalship and gives him the opportunity of soon becoming sergeant. A marine can never become a commissioned officer. The highest office to which he may attain is that of sergeant major.—New York Times.

Mississippi House-Boats.

The house-boats, it appears, are a survival of one among many kinds of boats which were very much more numerous upon the great river before the era of steam navigation than steamboats are now. Among the earlier forms of boats were the famous "Kentucky flats," or "broad-horns," and family boats of this pattern were an early modification of their general plan, which was that of a strong-hulled ark, long and narrow and covered with a curving roof. I have read that family boats of this description, fitted up for the descent of families to the lower country, were provided with a stove, a comfortable apartment, beds and arrangements for commodious habitation, and in them ladies, servants, cattle, sheep, dogs and poultry, all floating on the same bottom, spinning-wheels and domestic implements of the family, were carried down the river. Fulton's Clermont, which proved its usefulness as the first practicable adaptation of steam-power to water travel in 1807, must have been quickly copied on the Mississippi, for in one list of notable passages up that river I have seen a note of a trip by a steamboat in 1814. But long after that the barges, skiffs, horseboats, broad-horns and family boats must have remained very numerous. They floated down stream with the current, and were pulled up again by means of wheels worked by horses or cattle and by the toilsome and slow processes known as warping and bushwhacking. A boat which was warped up the river kept two rowboats ahead of her carrying hawsers, which were made fast to the trees on the shore and then pulled in as the bigger vessels were thus hauled along. When the length of one cable had been pulled in the other cable fast had been pulled in the other boat had fastened the other cable far ahead, and so the vessel "inched" along against the five-mile current of the stream a little more quickly than a horse moves when its owner has decided to move it down a country road to a distant cellar he has dug for it. It took a day to go six or eight miles by that method. Smaller boats were propelled against the current by rowing, sailing or poling them along; and when the water was high and overflowed the banks they bushwhacked up stream—that is, they pulled the vessel along by hauling on the bushes that brushed the sides of the craft.—Harper's Magazine.

What Makes People Red-Faced.

The stimulus of the sun's direct rays and that arising from the friction of the fresh air causes increased activity in the capillaries supplying the surface with blood. When this stimulus is continued for any considerable time these vessels become gorged and minute portions of the blood force their way into the layer immediately under the epidermis or outer skin. It is the presence of the red corpuscles of blood which gives the ruddy flesh tint seen through the outer skin. At the same time the sweat glands and oil glands, whose function it is to lubricate the surface and keep it moist and cool, become exhausted by over stimulus; the outer skin gets hard and dry and soon begins to peel off in the familiar way, taking the minute particles of extravasated blood along with it. Direct sunlight also has a darkening effect upon the actual coloring pigments of the skin, but this action is distinct from actual tanning and manifests itself in the form of freckles. The permanent bronze or ruddiness of complexion seen in sailors and travelers in hot countries is a result of the long continued combination of the two processes.—Chicago Herald.

Hardy Mountaineers.

There is in Denver a peculiar class of men. They are essentially men of the mountains. They may have their weaknesses, but cowardice is never one of them. They are men with a peculiar development of certain faculties. They handle money as a farmer handles seedcorn—only as a means of producing more. They are always spendthrifts. Mssrs do not live a mile above sea-level, where the other intoxicates, and a hysteria of hope disturbs the emotions of even the best poised. Physically, these men of the mountains are remarkable. Their chests average four inches more in breadth than those of the men of the East. They do not become giddy. They can climb anywhere. They can walk all day. They can sleep anywhere and they can eat anything, but are naturally luxurious, and the miner's cabin frequently knows finer viands than the dining-room of the conventional and pretentious citizen.—Omaha World-Herald.

Queer Names for Sermons.

Strange even to irreverence were the titles of some of the sixteenth and seventeenth century sermons. Of such were the following: "Baruch's Sore Gently Opened and Salve Skillfully Applied," "The Smuffers of Divine Love," "A Spiritual Mustard Pot to Make the Soul Sneeze With Devotion," "Crumbs of Comfort for Chickens of Grace," "A Balance to Weigh Facts In," "Matches Lighted at the Divine Fire," etc.—Temple Bar.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

HOW TO WASH FLANNELS.

Flannels should always be washed by themselves in a suds prepared for them; on no account be rubbed on the board, unless very dirty. The suds should be pleasantly warm to the hands, not too hot, and no hot or cold water be added while the flannels are in the tub. They should be rinsed in clean water of the same temperature as the washing suds, and as many waters used as may be necessary to take all the soap out, as the flannels will never be soft with the soap left in them. They should be pulled in shape before hanging, undershirts being hung from the shoulders. They should never be hung out of doors in freezing weather, but quickly dried before the fire, or better, over the register, and pressed, as soon as dry enough.—New York Advertiser.

ICING WITHOUT EGGS.

A recent newspaper article called attention to an excellent recipe for making icing without eggs. It is a convenient thing to know at this time of the year when we are entering upon the days of scarce and expensive eggs. The recipe in question directs the ordering of confectionary sugar—not merely pulverized—into orange juice. A still better way of making eggless icing is the following, which has been in use in some households for a long time, and has entirely superseded the usual method: Put over a bright fire a cup of granulated sugar to a quarter cup of water. Shake together first, but do not stir once after they have been set on the stove. When it drops into a soft ball in water take off and set on the ice or in a dish of cold water. When it has partially cooled begin to stir with a fork. It will become a creamy pliable mass, if all is well, that after flavoring is added can be spread at once on the cake. If it should harden too much, or be at all rough, add more water and cook it over. The final result is perfection for icing or for hard pudding sauce.—New York World.

ARRANGING OUT FLOWERS.

With very few exceptions, every flower looks best when arranged with the foliage Dame Nature bestows upon it. Flowers should not be crowded. Each one should have a fair chance, therefore do not use a dozen flowers when six would look far better. Buds and foliage are as important in flower arrangements as the flowers themselves. Dame Nature always arranges her flowers in this manner, and we cannot do better than to copy her as nearly as we can.

Different flowers need different surroundings. Tall flowers like gladioli, lilies, dahlias, chrysanthemums, need large, tall vases, while sweet peas, nasturtiums, pansies and other short-stemmed flowers need low vases, bowls or baskets. In whatever we arrange our flowers, let it be secondary to the flowers themselves. It should not be highly colored, so as to "kill" the coloring of the flowers, or so elaborate as to draw attention from them.

We are not compelled, as in former years, to put our flowers in the regulation vase, says Good Housekeeping, or use a glass preserve dish. There are many beautiful receptacles for flowers, American cut glass, cut into innumerable facets, reflecting myriad rainbows of colors; in bowls, baskets, and dishes of various forms. There are bowls and jugs of crystalline white, amber color, delicate yellow, turquoise blue, apple green and a thousand and one conceits of various kinds.

Cut flowers should be taken from the vases each morning and a bit of the stems cut off, all decaying leaves and flowers taken out, and replaced in fresh water. Soft water is better than hard; if the latter is used, a few drops of ammonia may be added. The cooler the flowers are kept the longer they will last. In the winter, when flowers are scarce, it is a good plan to take cut flowers from the vases at night and place them in a washbowl, keeping the flowers above water. Put them in the cellar, or a cool room where they will not chill. They will freshen up and keep much longer than if left all night in a hot room. Never leave flowers at night in a sick room. It is hurtful for the sick person and the flowers.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

RECIPES.

Potato Salad—Slice in a salad dish one-half dozen large, cold, boiled potatoes and season with two tablespoonfuls salad oil, a half teaspoonful of sugar, pepper, mustard, salt, and a half teaspoonful of celery salt. Rub to a smooth paste, and whip in a teaspoonful at a time, five tablespoonfuls of strong vinegar; mix thoroughly, pour over the salad, and place on ice to cool.

Jam Puffs—One cup flour, one cup of dry mashed potato, one level teaspoon of baking powder and a pinch of salt. Then rub in three tablespoonfuls of beef dripping; mix with enough cold water to make a stiff dough. Roll very thin, cut into rounds, wet the edges, put a spoonful of jam on each round. Fold over and press the edges together, lay them on a greased tin and bake ten minutes in a hot oven.

Corn Muffins—One pint corn meal, one pint flour, one tablespoonful sugar, one teaspoon salt, three teaspoons of baking powder, one tablespoon lard, two eggs, one pint milk; sift together corn meal, flour, sugar, salt and powder; rub in cold lard, eggs beaten and milk; mix into a batter of the consistency of cup cake; muffin pans to be sold and well-greased; then fill two-thirds. Pour in hot muffin rings. Bake in hot oven fifteen minutes.

The Persians did not punish murderers for the first offense.

Color Photography.

The art of photographing colors seems to be progressing in a very encouraging manner. The color photographs of M. Lippmann, which excited so much interest a year or so ago, have recently been surpassed by the achievements of M. Louis Lumiere. M. Lumiere, whose name in English means "light," has succeeded in preparing gelatinobromide plates which give, with an exposure of half an hour, a photographic reproduction of the natural colors of objects. An exhibition of his work was made before the committee of the Photo Club of Paris at their June meeting, M. Lippmann being present as the presiding officer. Photographs were shown exhibiting in their natural hues boxes, colored cloths, fans, Japanese screens, flowers and landscapes.

The landscape photographs aroused the greatest interest. The delicacy of tints which they exhibited was quite astonishing. All the shades and gradations of color in the grass and trees, the sky, the fields, and the houses were reproduced with extraordinary faithfulness and clearness.

The gain in time of exposure achieved by M. Lumiere is in itself a great advance. Former methods of photographing colors have required exposures of not less than an hour and a half or two hours; but it is hoped that the thirty minutes required by M. Lumiere's process will soon be greatly shortened.

The French are particularly interested in the progress which color photography is making in their country. They call it the completion of the invention of Daguerre, and are eager to see it brought to perfection by their compatriots. It does not matter, however, whether it is a Frenchman, a German, an Englishman or an American who shall first make color photography the common property of mankind; in any event he will win the gratitude of all nations.

Health of Workmen at High Summits.

Some notable facts are furnished by the experience of the workmen engaged in constructing the new Central Railway over the mountains in Peru. The line starts at Lima, in altitude twelve degrees, and the summit tunnel of this line at Galeria is at the height of 15,645 feet. It appears that the workmen, up to the height of 800 to 10,000 feet, do about the same relative quantity of work as at the sea level, provided they have been inured to the height or brought up in the country; at 12,000 feet the amount of work deteriorates, and at 14,000 to 16,000 feet a full third had to be deducted from the amount that the same men could perform at sea level. Owing to the absence of malaria the percentage of efficient labor at the greatest elevation has been a very high one. Men coming from the coast were not found capable of doing efficient work for about two weeks on an average when taken to high elevations, the capacity gradually increasing and reaching its maximum in a few weeks or months, according to the constitution of the individual. The majority of the laborers being Cholos, or Indians born in the Sierra, were found incapable of doing effective work on the coasts or in the warmer altitudes without a long course of acclimatization. Sudden changes, too, from the Sierra to altitudes of from 2,000 to 5,000 feet have resulted in sickness and fever.

Reason for It Being.

When Wesley and Nelson were traveling through Cornwall, from common to common, preaching to a people who heard willingly, but seldom or never professed them the slightest act of hospitality, they were frequently hungry. They were detained some time at St. Ives because of the illness of one of their companions; and their lodging was little better than their fare. "All that time," says Mr. Nelson, "Mr. Wesley and I lay on the floor; he had my great-coat for his pillow, and I had Burkitt's Notes on the New Testament for mine. "After being here near three weeks, one morning, about three o'clock, Mr. Wesley turned over, and finding me awake, clasped me on the side, saying, 'Brother Nelson, let us be of good cheer! We have much to rejoice in. I have one whole side yet, for the skin is only off on one side.'"

Where He Made His Money.

Mr. Coleman of Norwich, before he was made a knight, was one day in a Paris hotel, when an inquisitive-famished asked: "Are you the Mr. Coleman who has made so much money out of the mustard we take of the sides of our plates?" "No," was the answer; "I am the Mr. Coleman who makes money out of the mustard you leave on the sides of your plates."

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County.

FRANK J. CHESEY is the only one who is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHESEY & 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 cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHESEY, sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 9th day of December, A. D. 1898. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for book free. F. J. CHESEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Queen Victoria believes that articles made by blind people bring luck.

FOR BRONCHIAL, ASTHMATIC AND PULMONARY COMPLAINTS, "Dr. J. B. King's" Tonic has remarkable curative properties. Sold only in bottles.

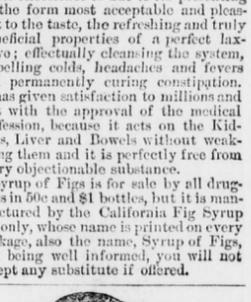
It is said that 32,000 varieties of goods are manufactured from wool.

Russia now has 44 warships.



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.



MRS. MILLY FERGUSON, Troy, N. Y.

The following tribute to DANA'S POWERFUL OLD CHRONIC COMPLAINTS, was sent us by Wm. Groom of the well-known "GROOM'S PHARMACY," 129 Congress St., Troy, N. Y.: "GENTLEMEN—I have been troubled with LIVER COMPLAINT, CONSTIPATION and DYSPEPSIA for a long time, employing the best Doctors in the city; they told me I was incurable. I stopped taking it and bought a bottle of DANA'S SARSAPARILLA. Before I had taken half of it I felt better. I have taken three bottles of it and feel like a new man." "All that time," says Mr. Nelson, "Mr. Wesley and I lay on the floor; he had my great-coat for his pillow, and I had Burkitt's Notes on the New Testament for mine. "After being here near three weeks, one morning, about three o'clock, Mr. Wesley turned over, and finding me awake, clasped me on the side, saying, 'Brother Nelson, let us be of good cheer! We have much to rejoice in. I have one whole side yet, for the skin is only off on one side.'"

Old Chronic Complaints

were hard to cure. Their medicine did me no good. I stopped taking it and bought a bottle of DANA'S SARSAPARILLA. Before I had taken half of it I felt better. I have taken three bottles of it and feel like a new man.

DANA'S SARSAPARILLA! and an better than for years. IT HAS DONE WONDERFUL FOR ME. I CAN CUT OUT MY LIVER AND IT DOES NOT DISTRESS ME IN THE LEAST. Yours truly, MRS. MILLY FERGUSON. DANA SARSAPARILLA CO., BELFAST, ME.

"August Flower"

Eight doctors treated me for Heart Disease and one for Rheumatism, but did me no good. I could not speak aloud. Everything that I took into the Stomach distressed me. I could not sleep. I had taken all kinds of medicines. Through a neighbor I got one of your books. I procured a bottle of Green's August Flower and took it. I am to-day stout, hearty and strong and enjoy the best of health. August Flower saved my life and gave me my health. Mrs. Sarah J. Cox, Deaf, O. e.

Advertisement for Rising Sun Stove Polish: "Do Not Be Deceived with Pastes, Enamels and Paints which stain the Range, and 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."

Chickens EARN Money

IF YOU GIVE THEM HELP. You cannot do this unless you understand them and know how to cater to their requirements, and you cannot spend your money and dollars learning by experience, so you must buy the knowledge acquired by others. We offer this to you for only 25 cents. YOU WANT THEM TO PAY THEIR OWN WAY, even if you merely keep them as a diversion. In order to handle Fowls judiciously, you must know something about them. To meet this want we are selling a book giving the experience of making a success of a poultry raiser for (Only 25c). twenty-five years. It was written by a man who put all his mind and time, and money, into making a success of Chicken raising—not as a pastime, but as a business—and if you will buy this book, in twenty-five years you can save many Chickens annually, and make your Fowls extra dollars for you. The point is, that you must be able to detect trouble in the Poultry Yard as soon as it appears, and know how to remedy it. This book will teach you. It tells how to detect and cure disease; to feed for eggs and also for fattening; which Fowls to save for breeding purposes; and everything in raising Fowls that you should know on this subject to make it profitable. Sent postpaid for twenty-five cents in stamps. Book Publishing House, 134 Leonard St., N. Y. City.

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Advertisement for Sapolio: "Good Wives Grow Fair in the Light of Their Works," Especially if They Use SAPOLIO. Don't Forget it is Royal BAKING POWDER that makes the delicious biscuit, griddle cake and doughnut.