There Is Nothing
"Just as Good" as Ripans Tabules for het
aches, biliousness and all disorders of the sto
ach and liver. One tabule gives relief.

A Louisville tobacco warehouse holds 7,00

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Roor cures all Kidney and Biadder troubles. Pamphiet and Consultation free. Labratory Binghampton, N. Y.

South Carolina's rice crop is 70,000,000 pounds.

THE BAKER'S BILL

Tells of Greatly Increased Appetite



-lood's Sarsaparilla Cures

****** Don't Cheat Your Stomach.

You must have pure, wholesome food, no matter how much of the sham you'll take in other things.

Heckers

TO SINGERS.

TO SINGERS.

The girls who put up my Medical Discovery all go to our Warren Street Methodist Church and two of them sing with great pleasure to themselves and others. One of them came to me one day, saying, "Dr. Kennedy, I must tell you what good the Discovery is doing in our church."

"Glad to hear that," said I.

"Well." she went on, "When I was so hoarse last Spring, you said it seemed like Inward Humor and advised me to begin at once with the Discovery. I did so and in one month the hoarseness was all gone and my voice had improved so much several of our church mentioned it. Of course I told them you had advised the Discovery and I was taking it. In fun, one of the girls said, I want to try it too, and the fact is that the whole church, I might say, found out that KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY would cure their throats and pimples and many other troubles."

"All due to Inward Humor," said I, and that's what I explain in my little book which I send to any one who asks for it, and my Medical Discovery is sold in your town.

"ONALD KENNEDY, ROSDURY, Mass.

PATENTS TRADE MARKS Examinate

PN U 52

IYTOLACCA BERRY TREATMENT for Fat and Attendantills, Our Leaflet on this



Things for the Scrap-Book

cement that will stand the wear tear of use is something hard to ain, but a good authority says: best cement for joining glass and The best cement for joining glass and metal together is pure alum melted in an iron spoon held over hot coals. As kerosene will not penetrate it, it is better than plaster of paris for uniting the bulb of a lamp to its base, where these are only loose. Old paint should be cleaned before repainting, with a solution of soda—two ounces dissolved in one quart of water—applied warm; rinse thoroughly with clear water.

Keep tea in glass or porcelain jars. An expert says it is ruined if kept in metal boxes; therefore the tin canister must go.

ister must go.

Muriatic acid will remove ink

Muriatic acid will remove ink stains from zinc.

A remedy for hiccough that is well-nigh infallible is to eat a lump of sugar saturated with vinegar.

A rubber clothes-wringer should be kept in as even a temperature as possible, and especially not exposed to severe freezing. In cold weather it should be warmed before using, by placing over a pan of warm water onear the range. This is an idea to be remembered in the coming months.

Quaint But Full of Meaning.

Quaint But Full of Meaning.

"A crick"—"a stitch"—"a twist"—"a biu spot"—"a biu spot"—"a biu spot"—"a biu spot"—"a biu spot"—"b dead aches," etc., are queer name well known among the ills of flesh, bone muscle, nerves and joints, and are better understood as being so easily and surely cures by St. Jacobs Oil. The names are pointers to what it has done and always will do readily. None too realily, either, for many of the infirmities indicated by these questions results, which the great remedy for pain stands ready to resist and prevent. None the less usoful is it to have on hand always realy, for the sudden pain is very often the fatal one.

Neither One Nor the Other.

An elderly Irish woman who was in a Madison avenue car yesterday wished to get out at Forty-second street. The conductor was on the front platform, so the woman, addressing a gentlemanly looking young man opposite her, said:

"Shtop the car."

The young man looked over her head.

"Shtop the car, I say," she repeated, giaring an him savagely. Still no response.
'Didn't 1 tell ye to shtop this car,'

she shouted, gripping her umbrella.
"I am not the conductor," remarked the young man with sarcasm, while the young women in the car tit-tered.

tered.

"Faix, an' you're not," replied the Irish woman scornfully; "an' you're no gentleman, nayther. Moreover, you're no blessin' to your mother, you're not. If you were you wouldn't let a respectable woman get carried two blocks out of her way without any askin' from her either."—New York Herald.

After many years' delay the spire of the cathedral at Ulm has been finished recently. It is said to be the highest in Europe.

For a list of a man's friends, look in his ledger for those whose accounts have remained unpaid the longest.

medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional reatment. Hall's Catarrh Cup is taken internally, a constant of the cons

Petroleum is the latest suggestion for preenting congelation of navigable waters.

The pleasant flavor, gentle action and soothing effects of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother be costive or and every family should have a bottle.

Gas was first employed as fuel in 1868.

Aluminum paper is announced.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thomp on's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle

Are You Fortified? When you are in a low state of health, and on the verge of illness, there is no nourishment in the world like

Scott's Emulsion

ens, promotes the making of solid flesh, enriches the blood and tones up the whole system.

For Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Consumption, Scrofula, Anamia, Loss of Flesh, Thin Babies, Weak Children, and

all conditions of Wasting. Buy only the genuine! It has our trade-

mark on salmon-colored wrapper.

Send for pamphlet on Scott's Emulsion. FREE. Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggiets. 50 cents and \$1.

About Brands.

"HAT is the hardest piece of work that a man in the cow business ever has to do?"

"Well," remarked Joseph Keith, of Beleherville, Texas, who certainly has been at the business long enough to know what he is talking about, "there are a good many things he has to do that haven's much fun in them. Standing guard in the rain or riding around 'em on a dark night would neither one be considered a pienic by most people, but when it comes right down to sweating and tugging and good old people, but when it comes right down to sweating and tugging and good old hard words, I believe branding beats any job I ever tackled."

Perhaps the reader may be, as I was, a little inclined to wonder how

Perhaps the reader may be, as I was, a little inclined to wonder how the mere making of marks on a cow's tide can involve any really hard manal labor; but if he once learns the details of the process all wonder on this point will cease. He will learn, furthermore, that it requires not only muscular strength, but experience and courage and brains. The average hard-working Missouri farmer would find it about as hard to make a success of branding cattle in Texas as at building ships in Maine.

Of course, in order to brand cattle one must have have the proper tools. Branding irons are of two kinds—stamping irons and dotting irons. Stamping irons are of two kinds—stamping irons and dotting irons the brand. For instance, if the brand were X I T, there would be an iron stamp composed of these three letters, with an iron handle running back from some convenient point, as the middle of the L. These stamps were

with an iron handle running back from some convenient point, as the middle of the I. These stamps were formerly much in use, but have now become almost completely abandoned, except among the very largest outfits. Their place has been taken by the dotting irons, which consist merely of a straight iron rod and a half circle with a long handle attached. With these two implements any letter in the alphabet can be made, and an astonishingly large variety of other characters as well. For instance, the reader can easily understand how the X I T outfit makes its brand by five applications of the straight rod. "B" cequires one application of the straight rod and two of the half circle. This may not make a very beaustraight fod and two of the half cir-cle. This may not make a very beau tiful B, but it makes one which any child that knows its letters would be apt to recognize. If more elaborate designs are wanted, the simple dot

apt to recognize. If more claborate designs are wanted, the simple dotting irons are found sufficient to produce them. The straight rod is generally about a yard long, and has a ring in the handle end. The handle to the half circle is about the same length. They are generally heated in a brisk fire on the open prairie, though on the large ranches there is sometimes a furnace built especially for the purpose.

For branding any class of cattle properly at least four men are required. Of these four, one is the roper, two are bulldoggers, and the fourth is the puncher. As I am writing in the English language, I take it for granted that my English-speaking readers all have a perfectly accurate idea of what these words mean. Of course, we all know that a roper is one who ropes. If necessary, one man can do all the roping required, but two men do better. The roper throws his tariat around the neck of some animal to be branded, and then, by the main strength of his horse, hauls it up within a reasonable distance of the fire. The horse he rides is called the cutting horse, not because he can cut, but because he is used in cutting out cattle from the herd. Some idea of the hardness of the work may be derived from the fact that during the branding season each roper is allowed from ten to twelve horses for his own individual use.

When the roper has driven and

welve horses for his own individual use.

When the roper has driven and dragged the steer to be branded to the sual place, he turns him over to the bulldoggers. These men catch hold of the animal and hold him while the puncher applies the hot iron. Does the reader imagine that he and some other man like him could tackle a big full-grown Texas steer and hold him down? Possibly they could if they knew how, but knowing how is the trouble. Even one good able-bodied man can do so if he can manage to get the right kind of grip. Usully, when there is only one bulldogger, he plants his knees squarely in the flanks of his prostrate victim, passes the animal's tail back between its legs, and grips it firmly with both hands. It might be well for the reader to remember this the next time he wants to hold a vicious cow down. The attitude may not be a very graceful one, but it gives the man a death-like grip on the brute. The horns may toss viciously and the forefeet pound away at a vindictive rate, but as long as the grip on the tail holds the hinder quarters stay close to the ground. It is hard on the cow, but it is also hard on the muscular strength of the man who does the holding. For this reason the bulldoggers she upper one of its hind legs firmly in both hands. One might think that for two men to hold a eaft down is not very hard work, but when it comes to doing so for hour after hour the work becomes exhaustine. When the roper has driven and

BRANDING TEXAS STEERS.

HARDEST PIECE OF WORK IN THE COW BUSINESS.

Duties of the Ropers, Buildoggers and Punchers—A Queer Thing About Brands.

66 THAT is the hardest piece of work that a man in the cow business ever has to do?"

"Well," remarked Joseph Keith, of Belcherville, Texas, who certainly has been at the business long enough to know what he is talking about, "there are a good many things he he sted of point of the standard of the same are a good many things he he sted of points in regard to its cause vary and lold me that there was a wrestling about, "there are a good many things he he sted of points in regard to its cause vary and lold me that there was a wrestling about, "there are a good many things he he sted of points in regard to its cause vary and the points of the sing about, "there are a good many things he he sted of points in regard to its cause vary and the points of the points of the sing about, "there are a good many things he he sted of the business to the cause they shed the spring is preferred, because they shed in the fall, but for grown cattle the spring is preferred, because they shed may be in the fall, but for grown cattle the spring is preferred, because they shed may be in the fall, but for grown cattle the spring is preferred, because they shed may be in the fall, but for grown cattle the spring is preferred, because they shed may be in the fall, but for grown cattle the spring is preferred, because they shed may be in the fall, but for grown cattle the spring is preferred, because they shed may be a shed to the spring is preferred, because they shed may be a support to to hold one down. There is one peculiar feature about branding calves, and opinions in regard to its cause vary widely. Sometimes when a young calf is branded the brand will grow as the ealf grows and when the animal is full grown will be fully twice as large as it was originally. Then, again, sometimes it will remain just as it is, not growing a particle. This seems to me really a remarkable phenomenon, but it is undoubtedly a fact. Some stockmen account for it by saying that it depends upon whether the calf is branded in the dark or the light of the moon, while others are inclined to think it depends more upon the depth to which the branding iron burns the hide. It is a fact that branding is sometimes done much more deeply than at others. If the iron is hotter than it ought to be—red hot, for instance—the hair may catch fire and a needlessly sore place be made on the animal. If it is just hot enough, an application for two seconds is long enough. If the iron is cetting cold.

meedlessly sore place be made on the animal. If it is just hot enough, an application for two seconds is long enough. If the iron is getting cold, it may be kept on the animal for half a minute. Sometimes the buildoggers have to hold the animal down for ten or fifteen minutes, while the puncher goes and heats his irons a second time.

Perhaps the reader understands by this time that branding a big herd involves a large element of real, hard work. He should also understand that in selecting a new brand, a cattleman has to exercise a good deal of discriminating judgment. To originate a really good brand is about as hard as to devise a catching title for a modern book or story. In fact a new brand is selected very much as is the title of a modern book or story. In fact a new brand is selected very much as is the title of a modern book or story. In fact a new brand is particular, provided only it is something nobody uses. To get an altogether new brand in Texas is now a very difficult feat. Every letter in the alphabet has been used long ago, many combinations of letters, and all reasonable combinations of figuress. A man must be very hard up when he would devise one like this: (7777). A student, by the way, would read that "seven thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven in parentheses," but the cowmen calls it "four sevens in brackets." Sirilar ones are as follows: (9999), (666). These three are well-known brands in actual use in Western Texas—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

SELECT SIFTINGS.

Liverpool, [England, ships 40,000 ons of salt yearly to Africa.

Naval salutes to the flag are as old at the time of Alfred the Great.

Percussion caps were first used in the United States army in 1830.

"Foggy Place" is the amusing, but literal translation of Chautauqua. One firm in New York City prints 7000 Bibles a day, all the year round. Breast-plates inlaid with gold were found in an armorer's shop in Hercu-

laneum.

An only seal ring belonging to an ancient Athenian was lately dug up near Athens.

There recently died in Maine a man who had spent forty-seven years in an insera seekles.

Six hundred and ten pairs of twins were born in Boston in 1893, and nine

Several flutes, still capable of making music, have been taken from the Egyptian catacombs.

The Emperor of China has had two astronomers put to death for getting drunk on the night of an eclipse.

Shinto Priests Refereed the Contests
With a Fan-Grotesque Preliminaries—What Constitutes a Throw
NE day when I was painting the willows, writes Alfred Parsons, from Japan, my boy Matsuba, who had plenty of spare time for investigating the neighborhood while waiting to carry home my umbrella and things, came and told me that there was a wrestling match at a small temple about a mile away. I packed up at once and we walked over there, for I was very anxious to see what kind of a sport it was. This was a tournament, and all the professional wrestlers of the neighborhood, and many youths anxious to listinguish themselves, had collected to take part in it. They were divided into three classes. The masters of the art were all past their first youth; act enormously stout, as they are often represented in drawings and carving, but fine athletic men, taller than he average of Japanese. They wore thier hair in the ancient style, shaved away from the center of the head, and that from the back and side made into a queue, turned up and knotted with string on the top of the poll; they had no clothes except a loin cloth and an embroidered apron. In the second class were men who had won but few prizes; they were not all in the professional get-up, and some of them were evidently laboring men with a taste for sport. The third class was composed of youths, none of them more than nineteen or twenty years old. The contests took place in the temple courtyard on a circular bed of sand, under a roof supported by wooden pillars, but not enclosed

years old. The contests took place in the temple courtyard on a circular bed of sand, under a roof supported by wooden pillars, but not enclosed at the sides; round the edge of this raised circle there was laid a straw cope, and the man won who could either fairly throw his opponent or force him aeross the rope without being dragged over himself. The proceedings were conducted by a Shinto priest in full dress, wide trousers and a coat sticking out from the shoulders a coat sticking out from the shoulder like that of a modern young lady, who

priest in full dress, wide trousers and a coat sticking out from the shoulders like that of a modern young lady, who with a peculiar shaped fan gave the signal to begin and to stop. For the highest class this umpire was a venerable old gentlemen; for the others the place was taken by young priests who needed to learn this part of the business. The wrestlers came on in pairs as their names were called, and after a great deal of marching round, stamping, rubbing their limbs, making gostures of deflance, and so on, they squatted opposite each other. When the signal was given to begin they rested their fingers on the ground between their knees, and leaned toward each other till their forcheads touched, sometimes waiting several minutes before attempting to make any grip. If the grip seemed unfair or unsatisfactory to one of the opponents, he immediately put down his hands, the priest stopped the bout, and all the preliminary business had to be gone through again, but if it seemed all right the struggle began, and sometimes lasted for five minutes, each man straining every muscle in a splendid way, and using all the science and cunning he knew. If it lasted too long without either man gaining any advantage, the priest signalled to them to stop, and they had to wait till their turn came round again. Everything was conducted in the most ceremonious and orderly manner, and there was no drunkenness or rowdyism, although the multitude who had assembled were of the poorest class. The most fashionable wrestling-matches are held in Tokyo in spring and autumu, and the champion is as much a popular favorite as a famous torero in Spain, or a well-known prize fighter in England and Americs.—Harper's Magazine.

Hall Caine, author of "The Manxman," a book which has had such a tremendous success in England, describes the way in which he wrote the book in this way: "Hardly one passage of it was written with pen in hand. I used to wake early in the morning, usually about five o'clock, prop myself up in bed, and, with closed eyes, think out my work for the day, until not only the thing took shape, but every passage found expression. About eight o'clock I would get up and hurriedly write down the words. This would occupy about an hour, and then I would do nothing but read until evening, when I spent another hour in revising or rewriting what I had written in the morning, and the rest of the night in planning the work for the following day."—Washington Star. Hall Caine, author of "The Manx-an," a book which has had such a

Girl Cashier for a Bootblack's Stand.

The bootblacking stand in the Equitable Building cost \$1200, and its Italian proprietor employs a pretty girl as its cashier. He was once a bootblack himself, but now owns several of the most valuable stands in the city. The Italian who has the bootblacking privileges on the Pennsylvania Railroad and several other ferries employs about seventy boys, and their wages are from \$5 to \$9 a week.

—New York Mail and Express.

A Peculiar Hobby,

A Peculiar Hobby.

A man living in Folkestone, Kent, England, has a peculiar hobby. He buys first-class houses, furnishes them in good style and then refuses to rent them, although some would bring from \$500 to \$600 a year. As part of the town rates are paid by tenants the authorities are much annoyed by this strange conduct. There being no law to compel him to rent, the eccentric house owner simply snaps his fingers at the tax collectors.—Chicago Herald.

No Substitutes

For Royal Baking Powder. The "Royal" is shown by all tests, official, scientific, and practical, stronger, purer, and better in every way than all other Baking Powders. Its superiority is privately acknowledged by other manufacturers, and well known by all dealers.

If some grocers try to sell another baking powder in place of the "Royal," it is because of the greater profit. This of itself is good evidence of the superiority of the "Royal." To give greater profit the other must be a lower cost powder, and to cost less it must be made with cheaper and inferior materials, and thus, though selling for the same, give less value to the consumer.

LOOK with suspicion upon every attempt to palm off upon you any baking powder in place of the "Royal." There is no substitute for the "Royal."

An Arabian proverb, put in the form of a dialogue, reflects the cynicism of Arab wit. It runs thus:

"Yes, he's indicted, but he'll never

onvicted."
"Why not?"
"Nobody to testify against him."
"Why not?"
"Because he wasn't any friends."

A Foxy Scheme.

A New York syndicate has been formed for the purpose of buying an island off the coast of Maine, stocking it with black foxes and engaging in the fur trade.

boils, constitution, piles, fistulas and maladies too numerous to mention. If people would pay more attention to properly regulating the action of their bowels, they would have less fre-quent occasion to call for their doctor's services to subdue attacks of dangerous

services to subdue attacks of dangerous diseases, and a lt known agents to accomplish this purpose, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are unequaled, is proven by the fact that once used, they are always in favor. Their secondary effect is to keep the bowels open and regular, not to further constipate, as is the case with other pills. Hence, their great popularity, with sufferers from habitual constipation, piles and indigestion.

A free sample of the "Pellets," (4 to 7 doses) on brial, is mailed to any address, on post-paid, on receipt of name and address on postal card.

Address, World's DISPENSARY MEDI-

Address, World's Dispensary Medial, Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

How He Felt.

W. S. Gilbert was lunching, not long ago, at a country hotel, when he found himself in company with three cycling clerymen, by whom he was drawn into conversation. When they discovered who haves one of the discovered who he was, one of the party asked Mr. Gilbert "how he felt in such a grave and reverend company." "I feel," said Mr. Gilbert, "like a lion in a den of Daniels."

Fond of the Theater.

The greatest theater goers in the world are Italians. There are more theaters in Italy in proportion to the population than in any other country.



WALTER BAKER & CO. COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES HIGHEST AWARDS Industrial and Food **EXPOSITIONS** In Europe and America.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

(Vegetable)

What They Are For

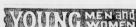
dyspepsia sick headache bilious headache bad taste in the mouth foul breath loss of appetite

pimples torpid liver

when these conditions are caused by constipation; and constipation is the most frequent cause of all of them.

One of the most important things for everybody to learn is that constipation causes more than half the sickness in the world; and it can all be prevented. Go by

Write to B. F. Allen Company, 365 Canal street, New York, for the little book on Constipation (its causes consequences and correction); sent free. If you are not within reach of a druggist, the pills will be sent by mail, 25 cents.



VOING MEXAGE GOING TO SCHOOL SIOO FASTMAN BUSINESS COLLEGE for cause of principle of the college SIMAL DUSTILES OVERLES onerscorressor instruction in successing, the decidente branches, e. Com'l Lare, Com'l Arthurstie, Fremanship, Stenography and Typecretting, the decidente branches, deen Languages, dec. Business men supplied with assistants. Situations furnished compse entire the company of the composition of

"IF AT FIRST YOU DON'T SUC-CEED," TRY SAPOLIO