Pure Is the basis of good health steady nerves, mental, physical and digestive strength Blood it

Hood's Sarsa-barilla

Hood's Pills easy to take, easy to buy,

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE For the Whiskers.

Mustache, and Eyebrows.

In one preparation. Easy to apply at home. Colors brown or black. The Gentlemen's favorite, because satisfactory.





SHREWD INVENTORS! Don't





KEPT IN COLD STORAGE.

POULTRY AND GAME JUST AS GOOD AS EVER AFTER SIX MONTHS.

Progress in the art of cold storag as made it possible for those peopl he can afford to pay for the luxury t we their table supplied with any ing in the way of game at any tim the year.

of the year.

It is often a matter of wonder to the patrons of large restaurants how certain food articles are procured in large quantities out of season, but a visit to one of the cold storage places where the preservation of such articles is the chief business will explain the matter.

One of the most complete plants for the preservation of poultry and game is connected with an establishment in West Washington Market. To those who look at the place from the street it is nothing more than an ordinary poultry shop; but investigation, especially on a warm day, will reveal its extraordinary points. Barrels and boxes of poultry of all kinds from little Philadelphia broilers to great, extra-size Thanksgiving turkeys and Christmas geese may be seen on the floor of the shipping-room, where they are repacked and made ready for shipment. Each piece is wrapped in white parchment paper, which when removed shows the fowl covered with a thin flim of frost. The ordinary poultry is plucked before it is placed in the refrigerators, but the game goes into the cold storage, feathers and all, and a snow-like covering lies on the matted feathers when the boxes in which they come from the salesroom or refrigerators are opened.

A large ice plant keeps a number of rooms at a temperature of about ten degrees Fabrenheit, and in these rooms the poultry and game are placed and remain there until called for. Sometimes, when sales are nearly equal to receipts, the birds are kept only a few weeks, but more often they remain in the ice-rooms for months, and frequently a year passes between receipt from the producer and delivery to the consumer. The remarkable feature about the process is that the frozen articles do not deteriorate, and many epigures prefer the frozen to the fresh fowl and game.

The cold storage office-rooms are encicled with pipes covered thickly with frost, and the temperature is never higher than twelve degrees above zero. For some articles it is allowed to drop to the zero point. Some of the rooms in which only the box

came from the woods where they were shot, but they are frozen into hard masses and waiting to be taken to market.

There are other rooms which are still more interesting than those where the birds are kept. Probably the most attractive—and the coldest—is the one where the larger game is stored.

There are no boxes or barrels in the apartment, but against the sides and in uneven pyramidis in various parts of the frigid place there are great piles of venison, rabbits, grewsome stacks of calves' heads, oxtails piled up like stacks of serpents, and near these a twisted mass, which, on examination, proves to be a lot of beef tongue. There also are stacks of canvas-back and teal ducks, Canadian ptarmigans, English pheasants and suckling pigs, all frozen stiff and rigid, and all conted with white and glistening frost. There are some small boxes in an adjoining room which are uneovered. These contain sweetbreads, lamb fries, calves' brains, etc., all stiff with cold. In speaking of the frozen luxuries, one of the proprietors of the place said: 'Formerly we had to sell every day what we received, but now we put away what remains unsold, and we know that it will be just as good in six months as on the day when it reaches us. We manage to get most of our stock out within six months, but if it remains longer than that time, it is none the worse for it. Here are some chickens,' he said, taking one frozen specimen from a barrel, "for which we received ten cents a pound fresh, and now, months afterward, we sell from the same lot frozen at thirteen cents a pound." Barrels of broilers were brought out that looked fresh and now, months afterward, we sell from the same lot frozen at thirteen cents a pound." Barrels of broilers were brought out that looked fresh enough to suit any cook, although they had been frozen many months; great handsome rabbits and pheasants, taken from their perches in the cold rooms for inspection, were found to be as good in every particular as they were last December, when they joined the frozen colony.

Classified Her Young Man.

A clerk in a Chicago book store was surprised not long ago when a young lady came into the store and said to him: "I want to buy a present of a book for a young man." "Yes, miss," said he. "What kind of a book do you want?" "Why, a book for a young man." "Well—but what kind of a young man?" "Oh, he's tall and has light hair, and he always wears blue neckties!"

neckties!"

Bibles Worn With Kisses.

It has just been discovered that each of the two Testaments in use in the city of London court is kissed 30,000 a year. "Both books are very ancient. They are falling to pieces, being literally kissed away.--Boston Globe.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS

A Pretty Custom.

The practice of putting little flags for purpose of identification in the various plates of sandwiches served at teas and receptions is an American adaptation of a long-prevailing London custom. Over there, as here, sandwiches have multiplied to the point of confusion, and a card is used and is really necessary to label the various combinations. At a simple day "at home" in New York usually only two kinds of sandwiches are served, the maid offering a choice between a sweet and a salt trifle of bread and filling.

Ant and Antidote.

Ant and Antidote.

Under the suggestive headline,
"Ant and Antidote.

Under the suggestive headline,
"Ant and Antidote." the Prudential
Review, of Newark, says: "Housekeepers in warm climates or elsewhere,
whose provisions are raided by the
small but persistent red ant, may be
glad to learn of a very efficient preventive. Pieces of ordinary tape are
dipped in a little corrosive sublimate,
dried, and tied around the bottoms of
cake-boxes or the legs of tables or refrigerators, which it is desired to
guard. No ant, whether wise or foolsish, will cross such a barrier, and eatables or sweets so protected are absolutely safe. Of course, care must be
taken not to put the tape or any boxes
so protected within the reach of children, as the corrosive sublimate on
the tape is a poison." The cure is too
dangerous to be risked where there
are children.

They really are the most useful articles in the household repertoire. Among lifty ways of utilizing them, here is one.

lifty ways of utilizing them, here is one:

Fasten in the lower barrel-head securely. Take out the upper one to allow a shelf to be fastened in the middle, which should follow the line of barrel, excepting on one side, where the circle must be squared. When this shelf is securely set in, fasten the second barrel-head back again, and tighten all the hoops. Now saw out a generous-sized door in the centre of the barrel. When it opens, the shelf with its square side should stand across the middle of the opening. Put hinges on the door, and then you have a comfortable little pantry for cottage use, r, if wash-stands are not plentiful, this invention will serve admirably as me if draped so that the barrel shape alone is visible. A Turkish towel, or, better yet, towelling cut in a circle, will cover the barrel-top nicely, and protect the drapery below.—Harper's Bazar.

New for Tallow Soap.

will cover the barrel-top nicely, and protect the drapery below.—Harper's Bazar.

Now for Tallow Soap.

As this is the time of year that many farmer women make soap of the tallow scraps and rinds of pork that have accumulated through the winter, I would like them to have the benefit of my soap recipe. It is composed of six pounds sal soda, three pounds of stone lime and seven pounds clear grease. That is, the grease must be free of bones and meat; but I have made it of scraps and rinds by adding a little more than seven pounds straining the soap, while hot, after it is made.

Put the lime and soda in six gallons soft water and let it boil up good, then pour it allimto a tub and let settle over night. In the morning pour all the clear liquid back into the kettle, being careful not to get any of the sediment in. Now add the grease and boil until it is about as thick as strained honey. I always try it by cooling a little in a dish. If it becomes solid enough to turn out in a cake, it is ready to turn back into your tub, but first be sure your tub is perfectly cleaned from the lime and soda. Let stand over night again, where it will not freeze, then ent out in good sized cakes and put to day.

This soap made from clear mutton tallow is very nice for people to use who are troubled with cracked or chapped hands, and it makes nice toilet soap by adding some perfumery just before it has boiled enough.

This recipe was given to me by a friend several years ago whose father is a physician. She told me that if there was any of the soap in the house made with mutton tallow, he used to always put a piece in his pocket when he was called on to attend a child-birth, to wash the newborn babe with. It is some trouble to make this soap, but we have very few good things in this world without a little trouble to get them.—New England Homestead.

get them.—New England Homestead.

Recipes.

Hoosier Gems—Two cups of graham flour, onehalf teaspoonful salt and one and one-half cupfuls of water. Bent hard for five minutes and bake in well-buttered iron gem pans in a hot oven. Plain, but very good.

Rice Pudding—One quart milk, two level tablespoonfuls rice, and two of sugar and a small handful of raisins. Bake, covered, slowly for two hours. When it will be of a creamy consistency, uncover to brown. Serve cold.

Beef Rissoles—Mince bits of lean beef very fine, roll crumbs and allow three-fourths pound to pound of meat. Add one or two eggs, a dust of herbs and grated lemon peel. Mix and shape into balls fry a rich brown, make nice gravy.

Velvet Balls—Te'a pound of finely.

and grated tendor, peak shape into balls fry a rich brown, make nice gravy.

I Velvet Balls—To' a pound of finely ground beef add one-half cupful milk, one-half teaspoonful salt, one-fourth of pepper and one-fourth of sage. Mix thoroughly and make into small cakes. Dip into flour and fry in beef drippings or butter.

Junket—Dissolve one junket tablet in a tablespoonful of cold water. Stir barely enough to mix in three cups of lukewarm milk, sweetened with two tablespoonfuls of sugar and seasoned with nutneg. Let stand in a warm room until thickened, when it may be carefully removed to a cool place. Stirring or shaking this mass causes whey to form.

Take coal tar two parts and coal oil and grease one part each and mix with a small amount of carbolic acid. Apply with a leth by a coal tar two parts and coal oil and grease one part each and mix with a small amount of carbolic acid. Apply with a cloth by moistening the hair and horns of the animals with the liquid. In the applications include feet and legs, and it will drive every fly away, and one application will last ten days or more in dry weather. Apply as often as necessary, and your cows will be entirely secure from flies of all kinds. Any kind of old lard or grease cau be used. Coal tar is the base of this remedy, and when too thick to spread well use more coal oil; when too thin to adhere well use more coal tar. Carbolic acid will cost about fifty or sixty cents in crystals by the pound, and every farmer should always keep it on hand, as it, in its many uses, is indispensable.—Home and Garden.

Country Roads.

Country Roads.

For one hundred years or more newspaper philosophers and political economists have vainly tried to convince the tillers of soil that they, more than any other class of people, were directly, vitally and pecuniarily interested in making and maintaining country highways over which heavy loads and light ones could be drawn without the expenditure of an unnecessary amount of costly strength.

The farmers studied tax rates and either would not hear or would not heed any statistics whose bearing was less immediate, though not less obvious. The vast majority of rural roads continued to be stretches of dirt, made into dust by the sun, into mud by the rain, and always enforcing the truth that the distance between a farm and a market depends more on the nature of the road connecting them than on the number of miles separating them.—Wheeling Register.

sey Experiment Station, writes: One of the worst of meadow and pasture weeds is Plantago lanceolate, popularly known as joint weed. It seeds abundantly and the seed is of just the right size and weight to go with clover seed, and is the weed seed nowadays most frequently mixed with that of clover. A person who is looking for it in clover seed will at once recognize the pest by the oval shape of the brown seed. It is longer than a clover seed and has a mark upon one side that reminds one of a miniature boat with a single person in the centre. This weed takes a firm grip upon the soil by a mass of roots springing from a large crown. This plant lives on from year to year, sending up new, long, lance-shaped leaves each season. The crown stores up much nourishment and when the land containing the plantain is plowed these crowns are like so many bulbs that remain alive for a long time. In short, the plant is easy to introduce into a soil and hard to -eradicate from it. Thorough culture with some heed crop is the most effective method of clearing the land of this rib-grass.

The English plantain is so named because it came to us from across the sea. It has been introduced in some places as a forage plant, the seed being sown for pasturage for sheep. This was a serious mistake, as many farmers have fully learned by sad experience. Look well to the clover and grass seed and if already in the grass land get it out by cultivator and hoe, of course not letting the pest form any seed.

Keep More Bees.

And hoe, of course not letting the pest form any seed.

Keep Mors Rees.
To one who goes about the country and notices the farms he passes it is always a matter of surprise that so few bees are kept in the West. In a good many sections of the East two or three or more bee hives will be seen near almost every farm house, and the families living in these houses have honey the year round, while among the farmers in the West it is almost an unknown luxnry in many homes.

It would be almost impossible to keep bees enough in this country to utilize the nectar in the flowers that bloom every year, and on every farm two or three colonies could be kept without trouble enough to make any difference in the ordinary duties.

Except in a few districts bees can be kept with a moderate degree of success by the most unskilled, and the honey they would gather would be all clear profit.

Where clover is grown; where white clover, basswood or sunac abounds, or where alsike clover, golden rod, raspberry bushes or the purple asters of autumn are to be found, there is honey for the gathering, and to let it waste is entirely unnecessary.

The average yield of honey from a colony is probably not far from fifty pounds a year, and if two or three colonies are kept, enough will be made to supply the family to the extent of its appetite every day in the year, and children fed on honey sweets are being given nature's own medicine in a most welcome shape.

The keeping of bees is delightful work for women and they soon become skilled operators, and in parts of this country a good many women make pin money easily by rearing bees and sell-ing honey, for which the market never fails.—The Silver Knight.

One truth in the life is better than a hundred is the memory.

One truth in the life is better than a undred in the memory.

TO BT-LOW LAND

My little dears, the star-lamps Are lighted overhead To guide all sleepy children From the land of Go-to-Bed, On a most delightful journey; Oh, you'll all be glad to go To that pleasant, pleasant country Where the dream-flowers grow, You'll flad a good steed watting, So mount and give command, And trot away, and trot away. To By-Low Land.

You can go by Sleepy Hollow.
That's the shortest route to take
On the journey you are going.
From the plains of Wideawake.
You'll be there before you know it;
Shut your drowsy eyes, and lo!
Where the dream-flowers grow.
Your good steed's waiting for you.
So mount and give command,
And trot away, and trot away
To By-Low Land.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

Always used up-A sky-rocket .-

forecasts.

'This is surely a cribbed joke,"

'Yes; but it must be in its second childhood."—Yale Record.

Mack—'What is your idea of a perfect woman?" Wyld—'One who acknowledges her faults."—Puck.

'I hear young Nollekins has gone into the sculpterin' business." 'Yes; but he don't cut much of a figger.'

Mack—'Why are the Bilom Flats in

but he don't cut much of a figger."

Mack—"Why are the Bijou Flats in such demand?" Wyld—"There isn't a room large enough to get a piano in."—Puck.

Teacher—"Plato, what is a farm?" Plato—"A farm, sir, is a body of land entirely surrounded by a fence."—Judge.

Barber—"What will you have on your face, sir?" «Customer (faintly)—"Erysipelas. I think; it feels that way."—Judge.

"What cowards these men are!

--Fitegende Blaetter.

The Cannibal-"You are sweet enough to eat." His Wife-"But the doctor said you must not eat sweet things."—Texas Siftings.

"Don't you think your son a little fast, Mrs. Sweetly?" "Far from it. He is so slow that we can never get him to breakfast before noon."—Detroit Free Press.

tick so solve man we can ever get mit to breakfast before noon."—Detroit Free Press.

City Nephew—"I've got a couple o tickets for to-morrow night; but all the orchestra seats had been sold." Uncle Josh—"Do tell! Will the orchestra have to stand up?"—Puck.

Cripple—"Excuse me, sir, but I have lost both my legs—" Passer-by (passing by)—"So sorry. Haven't seen anything of them. Try at police headquarters."—Standard.

Mother—"Dear me! The baby has swallowed that piece of worsted." Father—"That's nothing to the yarns she'll have to swallow if she lives to grow up."—London Tit-Bits.
"Maria," said John, "you must be going to have a fearfully big bird on your bonnet." "Why?" asked Maria.
"I judged from the size of the bill," said John, quiety.—Harper's Bazar.
"Old Gotrox said he got rich by saving what other people threw away."
"Oh, yes. Did he also state that anything not nailed down he considered as thrown away?"—Indianapolis Journal.

Lightlove—"Atlast, dear Sophia, w

nal.

Lightlove—"At last, dear Sophia, ware alone and I can tell you that lo—"Sophia—"Oh, please, no—Mr Lightlove, don't tell me here." Light love—"Why not? There are no wit nesses." Sophia—"That's just it! Ohips.

Chips.

Wife (hysterically)—"I am sure I cannot be mistaken. Four times in his sleep he has cried out that he put it in the corner pocket. Can it be that he lost it afterward, or is he intentionally deceiving me in his sleep?"—Judge.

Shake Into Your Shoes
Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It
curse painful, swollen, smarting feet, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunstantly takes the sting out of corns and bunstantly takes the sting out of corns and bunthe age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fite
cure for sweating, callous and not, tired, achling feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists
and shoe stores. By mail for 25c, in astamps. It
all packages to the corns of the stand of of the

Nerve Restorer. \$2 trial bottle and tread Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Ph

S. K. Coburn, Mgr. Claric Scott, writes: "find Hall's Catarrh Cure a valuable remedy."
Druggists seil it, 75c.

THE HEAT PLAGUE OF AUGUST, 1896.

Mrs. Pinkham's Explanation of the Unusual Number Prostrations Among Women.

Fork **Crown** Renown

STANDARD OF THE WORLD. \$100 TO ALL ALIKE.



In the 1897 Columbia models a feature of special inportance is the double fork crown—a special construction which we have tried and found to be the strongest. The crown is encased in nickeled escutcheons, excluding dust or dirt and giv-ing a rich distinctive finish which tells the wheel-Columbia-at a

= 1896 Columbias, \$75 =====

Hartford Bicycles, Second only to Columbias, \$60, \$55, \$50, \$40.

POPE MANUFACTURING CO., Hartford, Conn.



of on not knowing what to do in an emergency. Don't is in your family before you order, but sen i at once ONLY GO CENTS POST-PAID. Send postal any denomination not larger than 5 and

"Where Dirt Cathers, Waste Rules,"

Great Saving Results from the Use of SAPOLIO