Cure Corns With Physic.

Might as well try that as to attempt the cure of Tetter, Eczema, Ringworm and other cutaneous affections with blood medicine. Tetterine is the only absolutely safe and certain remedy. With it cure is sure. It's an ointment. 50 cents at druggists or by mail for 50c. in stamps from J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga.

Those who know when to speak, know whe[n to] be silent.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

[Clea]n blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

Conscience—a word that once had a definition—obsolete.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., Props. of Hall's Catarrh Cure, offer $100 reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for testimonials, [free.] Sold by Druggists, 75c.

[...]ities multi-[...]

[...] success in life to struggle than

Hope Returned

Stomach and Liver Troubles Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I suffered from stomach and liver troubles and was confined to my house for a long time. I was entirely deaf in one ear. I endured great distress in my stomach and could not eat hearty food. I had given up hope of ever being well. Reading of cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla I decided to give it a trial. Soon after I began taking it I could see it had a good effect. I continued its use until my deafness was cured and my stomach and liver troubles relieved." W. T. Norton, Canisteo, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills are gentle, mild, effective. All druggists. 25c.

WOMEN'S OCCUPATIONS.

A Surprising Report Issued by the Census Bureau.

A recent bulletin from the census bureau gives some figures about the number of women employed in gainful occupations, that are not only interesting but surprising, says the Augusta Chronicle. For many years we have been accustomed to women in domestic pursuits and as teachers, and women stenographers, typewriters and clerks in stores, or even as lawyers and preachers no longer excite comment as novelties, but, perhaps few readers of the Chronicle know that women are now at work as pilots, sailors, boatwomen, locomotive e[ngin]eers, painters, plum[bers, ma]chinists, gold [...] [Brit]annia workers, on [...] brass workers, [w]agon[...] [an]d zinc workers, [s]tone mas[ons, m]olders, coremakers, patternmakers, musical instrument-makers, nail and tack makers, plasterers, boilermakers, tinwaremakers, tool [and cu]tlery makers, stove, furnace and [...]ers, roofers and slaters, etc. [...] female compositors (in 1890) [...]6,286; printers and litho[graphers ...]565. There were also 14,[...] [...]s engaged in manufacturing [and mec]hanical industries not specified, [...] a grand total of nearly 4,000,[000 se]lf-supporting women engaged in [gainf]ul occupations in this country.

The bulletin says: "The numerical increase in persons engaged in gainful occupations since 1880 was 5,343,562 and the percentage of increase 30.72; the increase in males was 4,076,008, or 27.64 per cent.; and in females 1,267,554, or 47.88 per cent. Persons engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries have increased 49.13 per cent since 1880, the percentage of increase for males being 46.01 per cent., and the percentage increase for females 62.87 per cent. Persons engaged in 'trade and transportation' have increased 78.19 per cent., the percentage of increase for females being especially large, 263.25 per cent."

Whether this great increase in working women is a matter for congratulation or regret is a subject about which [m]en differ.

MRS. LUCY GOODWIN

Suffered four years with female troubles. She now writes to Mrs. Pinkham of her complete recovery. Read her letter:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—I wish you to publish what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, Sanative Wash and Liver Pills have done for me.



I suffered for four years with womb trouble. My doctor said I had falling of the womb. I also suffered with nervous prostration, faint, all-gone feelings, palpitation of the heart, bearing-down sensation and painful menstruation. I could not stand but a few minutes at a time.

When I commenced taking your medicine I could not sit up half a day, but before I had used half a bottle I was up and helped about my work.

I have taken three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and used one package of Sanative Wash, and am cured of all my troubles. I feel like a new woman. I can do all kinds of housework and feel stronger than I ever did in my life. I now weigh 131½ pounds. Before using your medicine I weighed only 108 pounds.

Surely it is the grandest medicine for weak woman that ever was, and my advice to all who are suffering from any female trouble is to try it at once and be well. Your medicine has proven a blessing to me, and I cannot praise it enough.—Mrs. Lucy Goodwin, Holly, W. Va.

PIMPLES

"My wife had pimples on her face, but she has been taking CASCARETS and they have all disappeared. I had been troubled with constipation for some time, but after taking the first Cascaret I have had no trouble with this ailment. We cannot speak too highly of Cascarets." Fred Wartman, 5708 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

CANDY CATHARTIC **Cascarets** TRADE MARK REGISTERED REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.

... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...

Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 314

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

THE EMINENT DIVINE'S SUNDAY DISCOURSE.

The Subject of the Address "The Sword: Its Mission and Its Doom"—Mighty When Wielded in a Righteous Cause—Great Achievements Wrought by Arms.

Text: "My sword shall be bathed in heaven."—Isaiah, xxxiv., 5.

"It has come at last—the war that we have prayed Almighty God might be averted. The prows of the battle-ships are cutting the seas, and troops from all the States of the American Union are on the way to the front. All the arts of diplomacy have failed, and momentous questions are to be decided in battle on sea and land. Three results will be demonstrated—the independence of Cuba, the rebuke of Spanish cruelty, and the triumph of the United States army and navy.

"Three hundred and fifty-one times does the Bible speak of that sharp, keen, curved, inexorable weapon, which flashes upon us from the text—the sword. Sometimes the mention is applaudatory, and sometimes damnatory, sometimes as drawn, sometimes as sheathed. In the Bible, and in much secular literature, the sword represents all javelins, all muskets, all carbines, all guns, all police clubs, all battle-axes, all weaponry for physical defense or attack. It would be an interesting thing to give the history of the plow, and follow its furrow all down through the ages, from the first crop in Chaldea to the last crop in Minnesota. It would be interesting to follow the pen as it has tracked its way on down through the literature of nations, from its first word in the first book to the last word which some author last night wrote as he closed his manuscript. It would be an interesting thing to count the echoes of the hammer from the first nail driven down through all the mechanism of centuries to the last stroke in the carpenter's shop of yesterday. I propose to-day speaking of a weapon that has done a work that neither plow nor pen nor hammer ever accomplished. My theme is the sword, its mission, and its doom.

"The sword of the text was bathed in heaven; that is, it was a sword of righteousness, as another sword may be bathed in hell, and the sword of cruelty and wrong. There is a great difference between the word of Winklereid and the sword of Cataline, between the sword of Leonidas and the sword of Benedict Arnold. In our effort to hasten the end of war we have hung the sword with abuses and execrations, when it has had a divine mission, as when in many crises of the world's history it has swung for liberty and justice, civilization and righteousness and God. At the very opening of the Bible and on the east side of the Garden of Eden God placed a flaming sword to defend the tree of life. Of the officer of the law, St. Paul declares: 'He beareth not the sword in vain.' Through Moses God commanded: 'Put every man his sword by his side.' David, in his prayer, says: 'Gird Thy sword upon Thy thigh, O most mighty.' One of the battle-shouts of the Old Testament was: 'The sword of the Lord and Gideon.' Christ, in a great exigency, said that such a weapon was more important than a coat, for he declared: 'He that hath no sword, let him sell his garment and buy one.' Again he declared: 'I come not to send peace, but a sword.' Of Christ's second coming, it is said: 'Out of His mouth went a sharp, two-edged sword.' Thus, sometimes figuratively, but often literally, the divine mission of the sword is announced.

"What more consecrated thing in the world than Joshua's sword, or Caleb's sword, or Gideon's sword, or David's sword, or Washington's sword, or Marion's sword, or Lafayette's sword, or Wellington's sword, or Garibaldi's sword, or hundreds of thousands of American swords that have again and again been bathed in heaven. Swords of that kind have been the best friends of the human race. They have slain tyrannies, pried open dungeons, and cleared the way for nations in their onward march. It was better for them to take the sword and be free, than lie under the oppressor's heel and suffer.

"There is something worse than death, and that is life if it must cringe and crouch before the wrong. Turn over the leaves of the world's history, and find that there has never been a tyranny stopped or a nation liberated except by the sword. I am not talking to you about the way things ought to be, but about the way they have been. What force drove back the Saracens at Tours, and kept Europe from being overwhelmed by Mohammedanism, and, subsequently, all America given over to Mohammedanism? The sword of Charles Martel and his men. Who can deal enough in infinities to tell what was accomplished for the world's good by the sword of Joan of Arc? Years ago I looked off and saw in the distance the battle-field of Marathon, and I asked myself what was it that on that most tremendous day in history stopped the Persian hosts, representing not only Persia, but Egypt, and Tripoli, and Afghanistan, and Beloochistan, and Armenia; a host that had Asia under foot and proposed to put Europe under foot, and, if successful in that battle, would have submerged by Asiatic barbarism, European civilization, and, as a consequence, in after time, American civilization? The swords of Miltiades, and Themostocles, and Aristides. At the waving of these swords the eleven thousand lancers of Athens, on the run, dashed against the one hundred thousand insolent Persians and trampled them down or pushed them back into the sea. The swords of that day saved the best part of the hemisphere, a trinity of keen steel flashing in the two lights—the light of the setting sun of barbarism, the light of the rising sun of civilization. Hail to these three great swords bathed in heaven!

"What put an end to infamous Louis XVI.'s plan of universal conquest, by which England would have been made to kneel on the steps of the Tuileries, and the Anglo-Saxon race would have been halted and all Europe paralyzed? The sword of Marlborough, at Blenheim. Time came when the Roman war eagles, whose beaks had been punched into the heart of nations, must be brought down from their eyries. All other attempts had disgracefully failed, but the Germans, the mightiest nation for brawn and brain, undertook the work, and, under God, succeeded. What drove back the Roman cavalry till the horses, wounded, flung their riders and the last rider perished, and the Hercynian forest became the scene of Rome's humiliation? The brave sword, the triumphant sword of Arminius.

"While passing through France my nerves tingled with excitement, and I rose in the car the better to see the battle-field of Chalons, the mounds and breastworks still visible, though nearly five hundred years ago they were shoveled up. Here, Attila, the heathen monster, called by himself the 'Scourge of God, for the punishment of Christians,' his life a massacre of nations, came to ignominious defeat, and he put into one great pile the wooden saddles of his cavalry, and the spoils of the cities and kingdoms he had sacked and placed on top of this holocaust the woman who had accompanied him in his devastating march, ordering that the torch be put to the pile. What power broke that sword and stayed that red scourge of cruelty that was rolling over Europe? The sword of Theodoric and Aetius.

"To come down to later ages, all intelligent Englishmen unite with all intelligent Americans in saying that it was the best thing that the American colonies swung off from the government of Great Britain. It would have been the worst absurdity of four thousand years if this continent should have continued in loyalty to a throne on the other side of the sea. No one would propose a Governor General for the United States, as there is a Governor General for Canada. We have had splendid Queens in our American Capital, but we could hardly be brought to support a Queen on the other side of the Atlantic, lovely and good as Victoria is. The only use we have for Earls and Lords and Dukes in this country is to treat them well when they pass through to their hunting grounds in the far West, or when their fortunes have failed, re-enforce them by wealthy matrimonial alliance. Imagine this nation yet a part of English possessions! The trouble the mother country has with Ireland would be a paradisaic condition compared with the trouble she would have with us. England and the United States make excellent neighbors, but the two families are too large to live in the same house. What a godsend that we should have parted, and parted long ago!

"But I can think of no other way in which we could possibly have achieved American Independence. George the Third, the half-crazy King, would not have let us go. Lord North, his Prime Minister, would not have let us go. General Lord Cornwallis would not have let us go, although after Yorktown he was glad enough to have us let him go. The battlefields of the American Revolution were proof positive that they were not willing to let us go. Any committee of Americans going across the ocean to see what could have been done would have found no better accommodations than London Tower. The only way it could have been done was by the sword, your great-grandfather's sword, Jefferson's pen could write the Declaration of Independence, but only Washington's sword could have achieved it, and the other swords bathed in heaven.

"Arbitrament will take the place of war between nation and nation, and national armies will disband as a consequence, and the time will come—God hasten it!—when there will be no need of an American army or navy, or a Russian army or navy. But some time after that cities will have to keep their armories and arsenals and well-drilled militia, because until the millennial day there will be populations with whom arbitrament will be as impossible as treaty with a cavern of hyenas or a jungle of snakes. These men who rob stores and give garroter's hug, and prowl about the wharves at midnight, and rattle the dice in gambling hells and go armed with pistol or dirk, will refrain from disturbances of the public peace just in proportion as they realize that the militia of a city, instead of being an awkward squad, and in danger of shooting each other by mistake, or losing their own life by looking down into the gun barrel to see if it is loaded, or getting the ramrod fast in their boot leg, are prompt as the sunrise, keen as the north wind, potent as a thunderbolt, and accurate and regular and disciplined in their movements as the planetary system. Well done, then, I say to the Legislatures and Governors and Mayors, and all officials who decide upon larger armories and better places for drill and more generous equipment for the militia. The sooner the sword can safely go back to the scabbard to stay there, the better; but until the hilt clangs against the case in that final lodgment, let the sword be kept free from rust; sharp all along the edge and its point like a needle and the handle polished, not only by the chamois of the regimental servant, but by the hand of brave and patriotic officers, always ready to do their full duty. Such swords are not bathed in impetuosity, or bathed in cruelty or bathed in oppression, or bathed in outrage; but bathed in heaven.

"Before I speak of the doom of the sword, let me also say that it has developed the grandest natures that the world ever saw. It has developed courage—that sublime energy of the soul which defies the universe when it feels itself to be in the right. It has developed a self-sacrifice which repudiates the idea that our life is worth more than anything else, when for a principle it throws that life away, as much as to say: 'It is not necessary that I live, but it is necessary that righteousness triumph.' There are tens of thousands among the Northern and Southern veterans of our Civil War who are ninety-five per cent. larger and mightier in soul than they would have been had they not, during the four years of national agony, turned their back on home and fortune, and at the front sacrificed all for a principle.

"But the sword is doomed. There is one word that will yet be written in every throne-room, in every war office, in every navy yard, in every national council. That word is Disarmament. But no government can afford to throw its sword away until all the great governments have agreed to do the same—until disarmament and consequent arbitration shall be agreed to by all the great governments, any single government that dismantles its fortresses, and spikes its guns, and breaks its sword, would simply invite its own destruction. Suppose, before such general agreement England should throw away her sword; think you France has forgotten Waterloo? Suppose, before such general agreement Germany should throw her sword away; how long would Alsace and Lorraine stay as they are? Suppose the Czar of Russia before such general agreement should throw away his sword, all the eagles and vultures and lions of European power would gather for a piece of the Russian bear. Suppose in some future time the United States, without any such general agreement of disarmament, should throw away her sword, it would not be long before the our great harbors would be ablaze with the bunting of foreign navies coming here to show the folly of the 'Monroe doctrine.'

"What a horror is war and its cruelties was well illustrated when the Tartars, after sweeping through Russia and Poland, displayed with pride nine great sacks filled with the right ears of the fallen, and when a correspondent of the London Times, writing of the wounded after the battle of Sedan, said: 'Every moan that the human voice can utter rose from that heap of agony, and cries of water! For the love of God, water! A doctor! A doctor! never ceased. After war has wrought such cruelties, how glad we will be to have the old monster himself die. Let his dying couch be spread in some dismantled fortress, through which the stormy winds howl. Give him for a pillow a battered shield, and let his bed be hard with the rusted bayonets of the slain. Cover him with the coarsest blanket that picket ever wore, and let his only cup be the bleached bone of one of his war-chargers, and the last taper by his bedside expire as the midnight blast sighs into his ears: The candle of the wicked shall be put out.

"In this time of our national trial let us dedicate ourselves anew to God and our country. In the English conflict, called the War of the Roses, a white rose was the badge of the House of York, and the red rose the badge of the House of Lancaster, and with these two colors they opposed each other in battle. To enlist you in the holy war for all that is good against all that is wrong I pin over your heart two badges, the one suggestive of the blood shed for our redemption, and the other symbolic of a soul made white and clean, the Rose of Sharon and the Lily of the Valley.

"And as for our beloved country in this crisis, there are three reasons why we should do our best for that. Three reasons: Our fathers' graves, our own cradles, our children's birthright. When I say your fathers' graves your pulses run quicker. Whether they sleep in city cemetery or in village graveyard, their ashes are precious to you. They lived well and they died right. You will not submit to have their tombs dishonored by the foot of any foreign foe. Then this land has been our cradle. It may have rocked us roughly, but it was a good cradle to be rocked in. Oh, how much we owe it. Dear land of our boyhood and girlhood days! And it is to be our children's birthright. We will after awhile be through with it; we will see only a few more blossoms of the spring; we will gather only a few more of the harvests of the summer; we will pluck only a little more of the fruits of the autumn; but our children, they must get it through us, as we got it from our fathers —a free land, a happy land, a Christian land.

The Government geologist at Washington quietly remarks that "up to this time more money has gone into the Klondike region than has come out." There is no flattering prospect either that this ratio will be reversed.

MARKETS

BALTIMORE. 15

GRAIN ETC.			
FLOUR—Balto. Best Pat.$		@	5 50
High Grade Extra.....			5 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red......	95½		99½
CORN—No. 2 White......	35		36
Oats—Southern & Penn...	29¼		33¼
RYE—No. 2..........	55½		56
HAY—Choice Timothy..	12 50		13 00
Good to Prime......	12 00		12 50
STRAW—Rye in car lds..	7 50		8 00
Wheat Blocks........	5 50		6 00
Oat Blocks..........	6 50		7 00
CANNED GOODS.			
TOMATOES—Stnd. No. 3.$		@	95
No. 2..............			65
PEAS—Standards........	1 25		2 00
Seconds............			70
CORN—Dry Pack........			80
Moist..............			65
HIDES.			
CITY STEERS..........$	9¼	@	10
City Cows...........	8¾		9
POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.			
POTATOES—Burbanks..$	70	@	75
Sweets..............	2 00		2 50
ONIONS..............	60		65
PROVISIONS.			
HOGS PRODUCTS—shls.$	6	@	6½
Clear ribsides.........	7		7¼
Hams................	9½		10
Mess Pork, per bar.....			11 25
LARD—Crude..........			4
Best refined..........			6
BUTTER.			
BUTTER—Fine Crmy....$	23	@	24
Under Fine..........	22		23
Creamery Rolls.......	23		24
CHEESE.			
CHEESE—N. Y. Fancy...$	9¼	@	9½
N. Y. Flats..........	9½		9¾
Skim Cheese.........	5¼		7¼
EGGS.			
EGGS—State...........$	10	@	10½
North Carolina.......	9		9½
LIVE POULTRY.			
CHICKENS—Hens.......$	8½	@	9
Ducks, per lb........	10		11
Turkeys.............	10		11
TOBACCO.			
TOBACCO—Md. Infer's..$	1 50	@	2 50
Sound common........	3 00		4 00
Middling............	6 00		7 00
Fancy...............	10 00		12 00
LIVE STOCK.			
BEEF—Best Beeves......$	4 10	@	4 40
SHEEP................	3 00		4 75
Hogs.................	4 00		4 15
FURS AND SKINS.			
MUSKRAT..............$	10	@	11
Raccoon..............	40		45
Red Fox..............	—		100
Skunk Black..........	—		80
Opossum..............	22		23
Mink.................	—		80
Otter................	—		6 00

GOOD ROADS NOTES.

Value of Good Roads Everywhere.

For many years past the farmers and suburban residents of this great republic have been hard at work helping the railroads extend their lines everywhere. "Just get a railroad through my property, and my fortune is made," has been the expression of more than one extensive landowner. And he has gotten the railroads, with great benefit to himself and his vicinity. By their means he has been enabled to get out to the centres of civilization, and to bring his produce to good markets.

Long ago he should have devised some way by which the public highway could be improved and made even more useful to him than the steel tracks of the great trunk lines.

There is at present under consideration a plan for the introduction of horseless carriages, with wide-tired wheels, for the main thoroughfares, through thickly settled localities, the carriage itself to be of the ordinary pattern, and coupled to it one or more cars, of very light and strong construction. This vehicle could be run regardless of the grade, and, to some extent, of the state of the roads. Ruts and ridges of any ordinary character will not obstruct the progress of this car, neither will the weather have any effect upon it.

The horseman's worry is his horse and harness, and all anxiety on this score is done away with by the horseless carriage. The running gear of the vehicle will be placed under a metal guard, resembling an old-fashion dripping pan inverted. This affords protection to the gear, and confines the mud to the lower portion of the equipment, conducing generally to the comfort and the cleanliness of the passengers and car alike. While a high rate of speed would be desirable, it is not expected that this will be one of the main points, although excellent time can be made where the roads are good. This plan will unquestionably necessitate the widening of the ordinary track; but this is a matter very easily managed. If only wide-tired vehicles were used, the cost of work on roads would be reduced to a very low figure. Imagine a horseless carriage with a six or eight-inch steel tire, which would act like a roller, and smooth down most of the irregularities on the roadway.

The suggestion that there would be bumping and bouncing is scarcely worth consideration. Jolting comes from sudden contact with a single point. A wide tire wheel would cover so much surface at one time that most of the jolting could be avoided, and, except upon very hard, frozen ground, would wear down the surface as it went, leaving nothing to bounce and bump on.

It is an interesting fact that much of the good-roads enthusiasm has been stirred up by the manufacturers and riders of bicycles. The wheelman must have a good road, and there being so many of him, the beginning of the movement was not in the least difficult.

Too much cannot be said against the inertness of certain localities and the atrocious management of certain bits of road. There are regions where one may ride for miles upon roads that are almost as smooth as a floor; then suddenly the rider encounters—which is a veritable Slough of Despond—a long stretch of deep holes, ridges and cut-up surface, which is a disgrace to the community that tolerates it.

It is the sheerest nonsense to say that such pieces of road cannot be made passable. Such assertions show more and more clearly the need of Government supervision of roads, and the importance of intelligent and painstaking work from the foundation to the surface.—New York Ledger.

The Ravages of Narrow Tires.

For the first few days after the steam rollers are taken off the new highways "they are dreams," says the Springfield News, "the best thing on earth, smooth as a table, and yet yielding and elastic. Then the narrow tire begins to put in its work, cutting them like a knife, first disintegrating the surface, and later on knocking the foundations to pieces. Once the surface is disturbed, the rain does the rest, even if the constantly passing narrow-tired vehicles did not help it out.

"As long as narrow tires are allowed for heavy loads, no such thing as a satisfactory macadam roadbed is possible. The case is much worse with dirt roads. The knife tire cuts through quicker, and the water tears them to nothing quicker. There is no reason why dirt roads should not prove satisfactory in country districts if wide tires for loaded teams were required, with wheels which do not track. The sooner a State law is enacted to carry out this idea, the sooner will taxpayers have relief, and good roads be in sight.

"But do not let our legislators forget for a moment that wide tires without a provision that the back wheels shall run in a different track from the forward wheels is only half the battle, if as much as half. Six-inch tires, with the rear wheels running right behind the forward ones, would only smooth one foot of the road on a trip. Make the wheels run in different tracks, and we will have two feet rolled each trip. Allowing for teams passing each other, each keeping to its side of the centre line, and we find four feet rolled, and, making due allowance for teams not taking their extreme right, unless required, it is reasonable to expect that nearly the whole roadbed would, in turn, receive its share of rolling instead, as now, of being cut deeply and disastrously with every 'rip.'"

One Way of Preserving Roads.

To protect and preserve the highways by withdrawing them from public use at times when they are likely to be injured by heavy travel is certainly a unique method of providing for the public welfare, but this is what the Kentucky statutes say:

"Any corporation, company or individual who may, by unusual use of a road, materially damage the same, shall repair all damages caused by the use of such road or roads. The supervisor or overseer of roads shall, at any time when necessary, notify said corporations, companies or individuals of their duty as provided in this section; and should the said parties so notified fail, in a reasonable length of time, to be filed in the notice, to make such repairs, such parties shall be deemed guilty of obstructing the public roads and shall be subject to a fine of not exceeding $100, to be applied to road purposes."

A New Jersey Estimate.

The annual report of the State Road Commissioner of New Jersey makes the following statement of the cost of haulage on various roads, and shows very concisely where the advantages of good surface and light grades come in. He says:

"It costs 9½ cents per bushel to ship wheat from Chicago to New York a distance of 900 miles; it costs three cents a bushel to haul wheat on a level road a distance of five miles, and on a sandy road it would cost nine cents per mile to haul it. The saving on a bushel of wheat with good roads for a distance of five miles would be equivalent to that of 600 miles of transportation by steamer or canal boat, or 375 miles by railroad. One mile of good roads would make a saving equal to seventy-five miles of railroad transportation. Thus every mile of good roads places the producer seventy-five miles by rail nearer to the markets. It is estimated that the cost of hauling 500,000,000 tons of farm produce to market is $2 per ton, or just about $1,000,000,000; it is also estimated that about sixty per cent. of this last amount, or $600,000,000 would be saved each year if farmers were able to do this hauling over good roads."

The Weakest Link.

Like a chain, a road is no stronger or better than its weakest link. In a highway there are many links which may be poor, weak or defective. Whatever or wherever the cause of inferiority may be, the efficiency of the whole road is thereby reduced to a level with that of its most inferior part. If drainage is inadequate, and water accumulates, heavy hauling results; if there is a single steep grade, the size of load that can be transported is materially reduced; if the connection between points is indirect, due to square corners, much time is wasted; if care and repair are irregular and unintelligent, money and labor are spent in vain. The remedy is, lay out the course of the road judiciously, build it scientifically and care for it constantly.—Good Roads Bulletin.

Distanced by Europe.

Americans must feel some disappointment, since their country has long been famous for its quickness and skill in adopting mechanical and scientific discoveries for business purposes, when they realize that European cities are far surpassing any of ours in the use of horseless vehicles. Until we have better roads and better street pavements we must submit to the humiliation of being distanced by Germany, France and England in one of the most interesting and important phases of modern progress. It is one of the penalties we pay for make-shift highways and for the folly which permits the use upon them of destructively narrow tires. — Cleveland Leader.

Good Roads and the Mails.

If country roads were generally improved by the modern plan of road building there would not be much delay in providing free delivery through the more populous parts of the country. One reason why England delivers mail from house to house in the country, as well as in the city, is because the country roads are in so fine condition that the work of delivery is greatly expedited. If there were English roads all through the Middle and Eastern States it would not be a great undertaking for this Government to establish free delivery in those sections.—Syracuse (N. Y.) Post.

Tires.

If our political providences insure that only wide tires for heavy loads shall be used on the new roads they will be a permanent blessing. But if the old style of tires is permitted to tear them to pieces it will not be many years before we have nothing but the tax bills to remember them by.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Good Roads Are Good Investments.

When the farmers can be brought to see that good roads constructed with State aid mean money in their pockets, as has been demonstrated in New Jersey, good roads will become as common as bad roads are now.—Philadelphia Press.

A "Bad Roads Map."

A "bad roads map" of Illinois is being prepared by the State Division, L. A. W., to be sent to the Legislature and all the newspapers in the State. Such a map would be an "eye-opener" in almost any State in the Union.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

Endurance of Horses.

The Vedette, the regimental journal of the Twenty-first Lancers, gives an interesting account of a march carried out between Cairo and the Bitter lakes and back—205 miles—in five days. This was done to test the relative merits of the three classes of horses in use in the regiment, namely, Arabs, Walers (brought from India by the Seventh Dragoon Guards) and Hungarian remounts lately supplied to the regiment. The Arabs were six to ten years old, the Walers fourteen years and upward, and the Hungarians four and five years old, "rather young for such a trial."

The verdict was that, even allowing for age, the Hungarian horses were decidedly inferior in breeding and stamina; and the Walers, though in a more temperate climate they might be superior to the Arabs, under the prevailing conditions of service in Egypt, "with short rations and plenty of sand, long periods without water, and the temperature 130 degrees in the shade," were decidedly inferior to the Arab, which in a desert march showing itself well able to carry the British soldier, with his impediments. As the weight carried was an average of nearly sixteen stone, the marches were decidedly good, namely, thirty-five, fifty, fifty-eight and thirty-two miles per day. One Arab, three Walers and eleven Hungarians were laid up in the sick lines after the trial.—London Sketch.

An Oriental Love Test.

This tale is told in the Orient: A lady one day found a man following her and she asked him why he did so. His reply was:

"You are very beautiful and I am in love with you."

"Oh, you think me beautiful, do you? There is my sister over there. You will find her much more beautiful than I am. Go and make love to her."

On bearing this the man went to see the sister, but found she was very ugly, so he came back in an angry mood and asked the lady why she had told him a falsehood. She then answered:

"Why did you tell me a falsehood?"

The man was surprised at this accusation and asked when he had done so. He answer was:

"You said you loved me. If that had been true you would not have gone to make love to another woman."—Short Skits.

The hottest region on the earth is on the southwestern coast of Persia where Persia borders the gulf of the same name. For forty consecutive days in July and August the thermometer has been known not to fall lower than 100 degrees, night or day, and often to run up as high as 128.

AGRICULTURAL

Butter From Pasteurized Cream.

Improvement in the keeping properties and the quality of butter from pasteurized cream is usually very marked. The influence of pasteurizing upon yields of butter is not noticeable.

Feeding Orchards.

While the requirements of orchards vary according to the condition and kind of soil, and the age and vigor of the trees, the following treatment will be found advantageous under any circumstances, and in many cases will be just the proper treatment. A poor soil will require vegetable matter, and where crimson clover will succeed it will be found preferable to anything else for the purpose. In the absence of the clover, barnyard manure should be used at the rate of six to ten tons per acre, applied once in three or four years. To assist in the decomposition of the vegetable mater lime should be applied broadcast once in five years at the rate of twenty-five bushels per acre. For the proper development of both tree and fruit the orchard will require an application yearly of available plant food to be given in quantities varying according to the richness of the soil and the age and vigor of the trees. As a minimum quantity for yearly application per acre, the following is used by successful orchardists: Muriate of potash 200 pounds, ground bone 200 pounds, nitrate of soda 100 pounds, and 100 pounds of South Carolina rock phosphate; mix thoroughly.

Early Spraying Heartily Endorsed.

Spraying should be begun before the leaves appear in the spring, says F. C. Sears, of Nova Scotia. Some kinds of fungous pests begin their growth from spores before the buds swell and it is probable that the spores may be destroyed even before they germinate by the action of the copper salts. But I would suggest that instead of using bordeaux mixture, a simple solution of copper sulphate in water be substituted. One pound of copper sulphate (blue vitriol) to twenty-five gallons water is probably amply strong, but to insure effective work one pound to fifteen gallons water may be used. This is much more easily prepared than bordeaux mixture, since it is only necessary to weigh out the required amount of copper sulphate and dissolve in the water and you are ready for work.

It is furthermore much easier to apply, since, being a simple solution, there is no precipitate, as in bordeaux mixture, to clog the nozzle and aggravate the operator. After the leaves appear this solution can no longer be used with safety on account of its caustic properties, which injure the foliage when applied sufficiently strong to be of value as a fungicide. The lime of bordeaux mixture is therefore added to prevent this effect. —American Agriculturist.

Caring for the Broody Turkey.

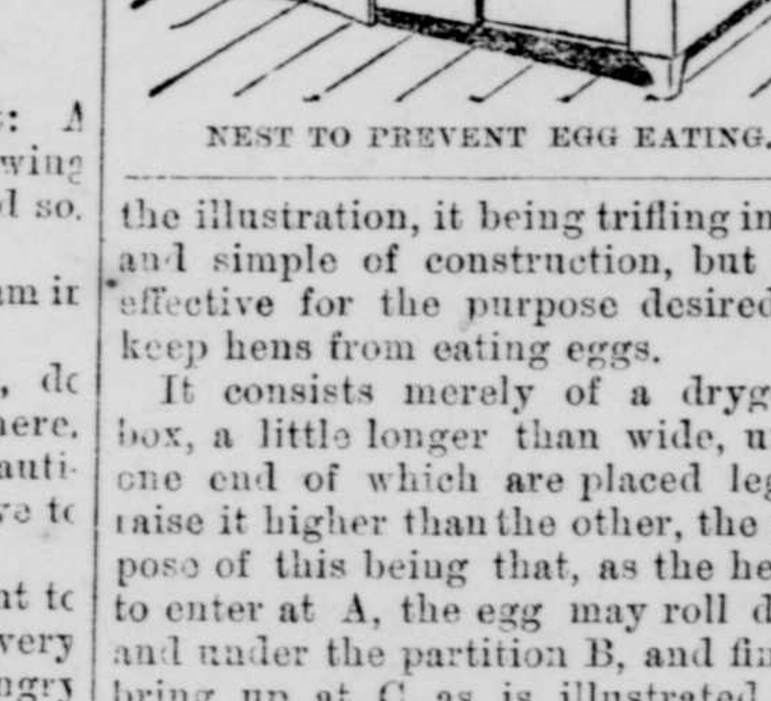
Often large roomy boxes can be utilized very nicely for nesting purposes, but the handiest and best thing that I ever used is a large sugar barrel securely blocked to prevent rolling, with the inside littered with straw or forest leaves. I used these barrels last spring with the very best of success and shall try them again this year. Last year every barrel I put out attracted a turkey and she laid her eggs and hatched her brood therein.

The barrels serve an excellent purpose in more ways than one. They are not only cheap and easy to get, but owing to their shape make an excellent protection for the turkey not only from cold winds and rains, but hot days as well. Very often one finds two, and sometimes even three turkeys, that will insist on the same nest, so that it often becomes quite provoking before they can be broken up so that only one will claim the nest. When one uses barrels for nests and such a thing occurs, he has everything his own way; he has but to lean a wide board across the end leaving a few inches at the top. By such an arrangement it is practically impossible for a turkey on the outside to get in, but the inmate of the barrel has but to push the board over when she wishes to walk out. When she returns the board can be replaced.

The barrel next serves an excellent purpose when the brood is hatching. Securely fasten an eight or ten inch board across the lower end so that the little turkeys cannot squeeze out, but be sure to leave sufficient space so that the hen can leave or return if she sees fit. With a barrel so arranged the poults are not apt to become either chilled or lost and are very easily caught when it is desired to move them.—C. P. Reynolds, in New England Homestead.

A "Safety" Nest For Egg-Eating Hens.

I never find any fault with a hen for cackling over the new-laid egg, but if in connection with it she has acquired the habit of turning to devour it, I think it time that something was done to put a stop to her cannibalism, if such it may be called; and as no one of common sense cares to have anything destroyed, or, at least, just as good as destroyed—that is, of commercial value—I feel assured that I shall not stand alone in my opinion. Accordingly, I take the liberty of presenting the nest shown herewith in



NEST TO PREVENT EGG EATING.

the illustration, it being trifling in cost and simple of construction, but very effective for the purpose desired—to keep hens from eating eggs.

It consists merely of a drygoods box, a little longer than wide, under one end of which are placed legs to raise it higher than the other, the purpose of this being that, as the hen is to enter at A, the egg may roll down and under the partition B, and finally bring up at C, as is illustrated, the door, of course, to be opened only when eggs are gathered. In order to prevent the eggs from breaking when rolling, a piece of old carpeting should be put in the bottom of the box and allowed to extend up at both ends.

We do not claim to be sure, that this simple device will work upon "Biddy's" feelings so much that she will resume her place and lay another egg, but it will at least place the one already laid beyond the reach of her beak, and is not that sufficient?—Frederick O. Sibley, in New York Tribune.

In stipends, salaries and wages to their numerous officers, clerks and staff, the corporation of London spends yearly upward of $500,000.

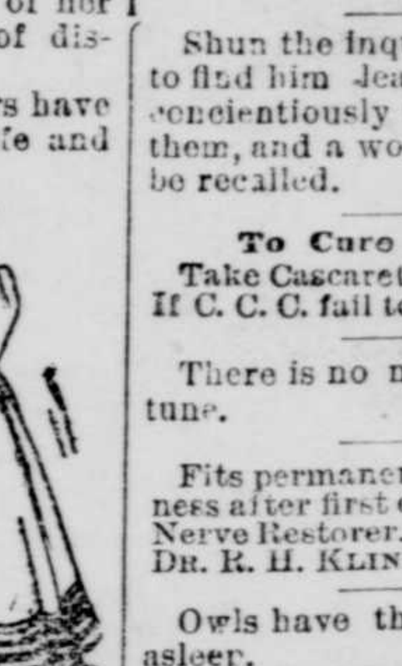
A Woman's Burden.

From the Evening News, Detroit, Mich.

The women of to-day are not as strong as their grandmothers. They are bearing a burden in silence that grows heavier day by day; that is sapping their vitality and clouding their happiness.

Mrs. Alexander B. Clark, of 417 Michigan Avenue, Detroit, is a typical woman of to-day. A wife with such ambition as only a loving wife can have. But the joys of her life were marred by the existence of disease.

Suffering as thousands of her sisters have suffered, she almost despaired of life and yet she was cured.



I became blind.

"For five years I suffered with ovarian trouble," is Mrs. Clark's own version of the story. "I was not free one single day from headache and intense twitching pains in my neck and shoulders. For months at a time I would be confined to my bed. At times black spots would appear before my eyes and I would become blind. My nerves were in such a state that a step on the floor unsettled me.

"Eminent doctors, skillful nurses, the best food and medicine all failed. Then I consented to an operation. That, too, failed, and they said another was necessary. After the second I was worse than ever and the world was darker than before.

"It was then I heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I heard that they had cured cases like mine and I tried them.

"They cured me! They brought sunshine to my life and filled my cup with happiness. The headache is gone; the twitching is gone; the nervousness is gone; the trembling has ceased, and I have gained twenty-six pounds. Health and strength is mine and I am thankful to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People for the blessing."

These pills are a boon to womankind. Acting directly on the blood and nerves, they restore the requisite vitality to all parts of the body; creating functional regularity and perfect harmony throughout the nervous system. The pallor of the cheeks is changed to the delicate blush of health; the eyes brighten; the muscles grow elastic, ambition is created and good health returns.

He Paid for His Compliment.

A Stafford Springs man will probably use discretion hereafter in distributing compliments. He had been collecting rents among the Italian tenements, and at one house he commented to the housewife on her baby. In a joking way he told the woman he would give her a rooster for the baby. She did not seem then to be impressed with the offer, but a few days' deliberation and probable consultation with her husband had another effect, for on the following Sunday she appeared at the man's house and offered the baby, at the same time demanding the rooster. It required a great amount of argument and explanation to convince the woman that there was no market for her child, even at such a reasonable price, and she could not be persuaded to take it home again until she had been promised a barrel of apples.—Rockville (Ct.) Journal.

Two Tanners.

Speaking of the president of France, the Paris correspondent of London Truth says: "What country but France could produce a journeyman tanner capable of playing an all but regal part as well?" Grant was a tanner, and not a first-class one either. But he was one of the world's greatest soldiers. While he was not the best President the country has had, he was as good as the average. Compared with Grant Faure is as a toy pistol to a Krupp gun, and Faure is a good fellow at that.—Chicago News.

ST. VITUS' DANCE, SPASMS and all nervous diseases permanently cured by the use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $1.00 trial bottle and treatise to Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch Street, Phila., Pa.

The loftiest souls are those who are conscious of the universal symphony, and who give their full and willing co-laboration to this vast and complicated concert which we call civilization.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

It is as easy to impose upon a child once as it is difficult to do it a second time.

The man who is subject to hay fever should try to avoid grass widows.

The man with a grievance always proves a grievance to his friends.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Shun the inquisitive, for you will be sure to find him leaky. Open ears do not keep conscientiously what has been intrusted to them, and a word once spoken flies, never to be recalled.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

There is no music for the old, like an old tune.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Owls have their orgies while doves are asleep.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

The amplest way to get good is to give good.

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

Idleness invites all the miseries into one's life.

I believe Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my boy's life last summer.—Mrs. Allie Douglass, Le Roy, Mich., Oct. 20, 1894.

Walking is learned by falling.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

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Larger crops, fuller ears and larger grain are sure to result from a liberal use of fertilizers containing at least 7% actual

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Hartford Bicycles, . .	50
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