AGRICULTURAL.

TOPICS OF INTEREST RELATIVE TO FARM AND GARDEN.

IT IS TORTURE TO THE HORSE.

Never permit a check rein of the harness bridle to be hooked tight, as some drivers will persist in doing. It gives the horse great pain, especially when standing, as all may observe from seeing him constantly tossing his head up and down and from one side to the other, seeking relief from the needless torture. —*Clark's Horse Review.*

MACHINE METHOD IN BUTTER-MAKING.

A Mississippi dairyman who could not get the cream out of the milk, before it soured, to make more than four or five pounds of butter a day from eight cows, was agreeably surprised to get seven and seven and one-half pounds per day of better butter when the milk was put through a centrifuge. He quite naturally "swears by" the machine method. Millions of dollars' worth of butter go to the pig-pen every year all over the world from the same cause, says *Hoard's Dairyman*, and the worst of it is, the mass of the losers don't know they lose anything.

BEST COW FOR A BUTTER DAIRY.

For a butter dairy the best cow is that which will make the most butter from the least food. It is misleading to suppose that the most prolific cows are the most profitable, as these usually consume an enormous quantity of food of the most costly kind, and the first cost of them is very great. No doubt the Jersey cow is the best for this purpose, and as very fair Jerseys may now be procured at a reasonable cost, it would be advisable to stock a butter dairy with them. If the necessary expenditure is an obstacle, the best of the common kind of cows that can be selected should be procured, and a herd be bred up by crossing these cows with a good Jersey bull. It may be done in a few years, and in the meantime the herd is paying its way. The Guernsey is as good a cow as the Jersey for butter yield, but the supply of them is not sufficient as yet to bring the price within the reach of the ordinary farmer. This breed is larger than the Jersey, and gives, as a rule, a higher colored butter.—*New York Times.*

QUINCE GROWING.

This year, as in years past, quinces are scarce and high priced, although all other fruits have been abundant. This is the more strange as it is one of the easiest fruits to grow, and almost a sure bearer every year, and nurserymen sell the young trees at prices which may be called reasonable. They grow upon almost any soil from a dry gravel to a cold, wet meadow, but they usually yield a finer fruit and quite as abundantly upon a good, warm clay land. The fruit has less insect enemies than almost any other, but the tree requires watching to prevent the borer from getting in it. But a day once in two or three months would dispose of all the borers upon an acre of quince trees, which would be from 400 to 500 trees, as they stand from eight to ten feet apart. They seldom need pruning or trimming of the fruit unless under high cultivation, and as the usual price of the fruit is from $3 to $6 per bushel at retail, or from $2 to $4 at wholesale, it would seem that they might be a profitable crop. Even if an increased supply should lower the price, the demand would be apt to increase, and it would be long before the market would be glutted as it has been in pears and peaches this year.—*Boston Cultivator.*

WHEAT EXPERIMENTS.

As to the comparative merits of thick and thin seeding of wheat, experiments at the Ohio Station running through a series of ten years are reported as furnishing conclusive evidence that higher yields are obtained from seeding at a rate not below five pecks to the acre nor exceeding seven pecks.

Seeding below four pecks per acre gives a fewer number of bushels of inferior quality. Seeding above seven pecks per acre gives fewer bushels but a superior quality of grain.

Broadcast seeding has given as good results this year as drilling, but in a series of years drilling has produced the largest crop.

Very light mulching has apparently been of some benefit this year. Heavier mulching has invariably injured the crop. Cross-drilling has been of no advantage this year.

No larger crop has been produced this year from mixed seeds of two varieties than from pure seed of the same varieties sown separately.

The stinking smut or bunt of wheat may be almost completely eradicated by soaking the seed wheat in solution of copper sulphate, and the same result may be more economically obtained by immersing the seed in water heated to 132 degrees to 135 degrees Fahrenheit.

The red-bearded varieties producing the highest yields for the year were: Rudy, Valley, Diehl, Mediterranean and Lehigh, in the order named. The white-bearded varieties giving the highest yields were: Democrat, Golden Prolific and Silver Chaff. Of the smooth red wheats Redfultz, Poole and Witter stand at the top of the list, while the Surprise and Miller's Prolific are among the highest producing white smooth varieties.—*New York World.*

THE POTATO CROP.

There is gratification of an abundant crop of potatoes, after the partial deprivation of last year. The immense crop everywhere will be likely to give them a nominal value, but this should not deter any one from continuing to cultivate them to the same, or a greater extent, year after year. It's the persistent grower of any product, adapted to his conditions, who does well thereby, and not the spasmodic and half-hearted person who drops a crop or kind of stock which happens to be under a cloud for a season.

There is one serious drawback to successful market-potato culture by many farmers, and that is a disposition to grow too many kinds without taking sufficient pains to keep them separate. A "straight" lot of even inferior potatoes will be saleable when a "mixed" lot goes begging for a buyer. Select some good, popular kind, sort them rigidly at seeding time and when taken to market, and in the long run the complaint will not be heard. "It don't pay to bother with many potatoes."

The question of proper quantity of seed seems, this year, to have been settled in the way we have long considered it, viz., that the season, soil, and moisture are the prime factors, and not the size of the potatoes around which the tubers form. T. B. Terry, the well-known potato-grower of Ohio, related in the *Country Gentleman*, this summer, of cutting a barrel of choice potatoes so as to plant an acre or more with that quantity. He wrote: "Have but a limited quantity of early potatoes, and these not big ones, for garden planting; they were cut to single eyes, and from these pound-weight potatoes are no longer objects of wonder." However, there is no doubt but that large pieces of seed are more to be depended upon to give the plant a start in the spring, especially if there is a lack of moisture.—*Farm, Stock and Home.*

FATTENING THE HOGS EARLY.

A peculiar delusion which seems to have taken a fast hold on the minds of a great number of farmers is that in cold or winter weather is found the proper and profitable season for converting corn into pork. Acting on this idea they pay little heed to beginning the process which is to change their lean and restless shotes to the dignity of "fattening hogs," whose business it is to rest, eat, and grow obese, until Jack Frost and biting winds suggest by no uncertain signs that autumn is rapidly waning. It is strange, too, that such a state of affairs should exist among the more intelligent. All experiments made in that direction demonstrate that in warm or moderate weather the conditions for realizing the utmost gain for food consumed are in every way most favorable, while in cold weather and exposed situations a large share of, and in some instances all, the food consumed serves as a mere maintenance ration, giving no appreciable gain. Those who begin fattening their hogs with the earliest of their new corn crop as soon as it is in "roasting ear," using stalks as well as ears, find it wonderfully efficacious in the animal's improvement, giving as large if not larger returns than when more matured, and enabling the feeder to have the benefit of thirty or forty days' feeding in the most genial season, which would be lost if he waited for the corn to ripen or become fit to gather for cribbing. The juices in the green stalks, leaves and ears seem especially adapted at that time of the year to the health and vigorous growth of hogs and, although making what might appear too bulky a food for, fat production, it puts them in the best possible condition for finishing off to the greatest advantage later on more matured grain. In some carefully conducted experiments by Professor Shelton, at the Kansas State Agricultural College, he found that in severe weather it cost, when shotes were exposed, about eleven and two-thirds pounds of corn to produce one pound of pork, while the same animals in like weather, but in a warm barn, gave a pound of pork for less than five and three-fourths pounds of corn. A summing up of his experiments in this direction indicated to him that putting increase on hogs exposed in the severe weather cost about twenty-five per cent. more than a like increase cost on hogs that were kept in comfortably sheltered quarters; also that of each bushel of corn fed to exposed animals an amount sufficient to make two and one-third pounds of pork was used up in merely keeping the animals warm. Such a tariff for warmth alone is more than the traffic will bear and emphasizes the importance of doing much of the fattening in autumn that is ordinarily done in November and December.—*American Agriculturist.*

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Keep hens active by throwing grain among straw on floor.

Keep hens warm enough so that their combs will not freeze.

Take chill off water and warm the grain for the poultry in cold weather.

The only profitable rice in Louisiana is the aquatic plant. Highland rice does not pay. Water is the first and last want of sprouting, growing and ripening rice.

If the chicks appear weak, or have weak legs, from rapid growth, put a teaspoonful of citrate of iron and ammonia (a solid) in each quart of water.

The growth of the fungoid spots on apples after they are barrelled may be stopped, though the spots will not be removed, by burning sulphur in the storeroom.

When cutting dead limbs, or any other, always cut them close to the limb or trunk from which they are growing. They will then heal over, but if a stump is left this will die too.

A great deal of valuable food goes to waste every year from lack of knowing its worth in the pomace at cider mills. This has a greater value than apples according to either bulk or weight.

Ground cork is superior to chaff for cushions to cover bee frames during winter. It absorbs more moisture than chaff and retains the heat. It does not become mouldy and is quite inexpensive.

A farmer who started out with a scientific training, taking all that the college could give him in the way of preparation for his life work, now says: "Science without practice is a boat without oars or rudder."

When the chicks shows signs of leg weakness, have clogging of the vent, and bowel disease results, there is a lack of warmth in the brooder, especially at night. The night is when the chicks meet with the greatest number of difficulties.

No small fruit appears to be better adapted for growth among trees not yet matured than the currant, and no fruit sells better, holds on and waits longer for good prices and has fewer enemies. Grow the currant. It is as easy of cultivation as is the potato.

Notwithstanding the praise given hedges, the fact remains that they are the most expensive fences in construction, in land occupied, in trouble made and in time and money required. No fence is less to be depended upon for permanency. Let poets enthuse over the combined use and beauty of hedges, the practical farmer wants none of them.

Occasionally we see it advised to cross-drill wheat, dividing the seed and sowing half each way. But the result of such seeding is that the ridges made by the cross-drilling cover that sown too deeply. It sends a long spire upward to the surface, and when the soil freezes and thaws in winter this is broken off and the plant killed. If good wheat is grown thus, it shows that half the seed sown is enough.

MANITOBA.

BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF THE HOME OF THE BLIZZARD.

One of the Richest Provinces in the Dominion of Canada—A Paradise for Sportsmen—Resources and Products.

Manitoba, a province of the Dominion of Canada, lies to the north of and adjoins the States of Dakota and Minnesota. It is 135 miles long and 104 miles wide, and contains 14,340 square miles.

The capital and principal town is Winnipeg, situated on the north side of the Assiniboin River where it joins the Red River.

Winnipeg contains within its limits Fort Garry, the American headquarters of the Hudson Bay Company.

Manitoba is a level country. Part of it is broken by the Big Ridge and Pembina Mountains. The only lakes of importance are Lake Winnipeg and Lake Manitoba; the principal river is the Red River, which empties into Lake Winnipeg and divides the province, though not into equal parts.

Among other rivers are the Pembina and the Assiniboin. While the climate is healthy and dry there are great extremes of temperature, the thermometer rising to 100 degrees in summer and falling to forty degrees below zero in winter. In summer sufficient rain falls to supply vegetation. The principal crop is wheat, which grows abundantly, often the yield amounting to forty bushels to the acre. Large numbers of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs are raised.

The country is poorly timbered, most of it being open praires. The sportsman finds as game, among animals, elks, rabbits, badgers; among birds, ducks, geese, cranes, swans, snipe and prairie chickens. The fisherman finds the rivers and lakes swarming with sturgeon, whitefish, trout and pike. The exports are mainly to Great Britain, some coming to the United States.

The Government is founded on what is known as the British North American act of 1867 of the imperial parliament and the Manitoba act of Dominion parliament in 1870.

The executive power is in the hands of a Lieutenant-Governor, who is appointed by the Governor-General of the Dominion in council. He is assisted by an executive council, whom he appoints and who are responsible to the Assembly. The Legislature, which holds annual sessions, is composed of the Legislative Council of seven life members, appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, and the Legislative Assembly, composed of twenty-four members who are elected for a term of four years by the districts. All male resident British subjects and those who have taken the oath of allegiance and are over twenty-one years of age are entitled to vote, which is done viva voce.

The Legislative records and journals have been preserved and published in English and French, either language being allowable in the courts and in the Legislature.

The majority of the population are Roman Catholics. Other denominations are the Presbyterians, Episcopalians and Wesleyan Methodists.

Originally Manitoba formed part of the territory which Charles II. granted in 1670 to the Hudson Bay Company. This company in 1811 sold to the Earl of Selkirk a tract of land which included what is now Manitoba. He caused to be established a colony of Scotch Highlanders in 1812 and again in 1815, where the Red and Assiniboin Rivers join, which colony was known as Selkirk Settlement or the Red River Settlement. In 1818 a number of French Canadians arrived, and later they were joined by many who had been employed by the Hudson Bay Company, who generally were accompanied by Indian families. In 1835 the Hudson Bay Company purchased the land from Lord Selkirk's heirs and instituted a regular government.

In 1867, when Parliament established the Dominion of Canada, December 1, 1869, was fixed for the transfer of the Hudson Bay Company's lands to the Dominion. The Dominion provided for the temporary government of the Northwest territories in the interval by an act about which the people of Assiniboin were not consulted.

This led to a revolt in the settlement, the insurrectionists holding possession of the country until 1870, when a provisional government was formed, which government was recognized by the Dominion Government, and the people of Manitoba secured representation in the Dominion Parliament. On July 15, 1870, the actual transfer of this region was made by virtue of a proclamation.

By the report of the Winnepeg Board of Trade for 1888 it appears that the grain crop of 1877 amounted to 2,600,000 bushels, reduced to flour, of which 2,000,000 left the province; that 8,500,000 bushels of wheat, 350,000 of barley and 1,000,000 of oats were exported. The total value of the farm produce and of fish amounted to $7,000,000 at home prices.

In 1887 there were 16,000 farmers engaged in agriculture, who raised 14,000,000 bushels of wheat, which grew upon 432,000 acres of land.—*New York Mail and Express.*

Benefits of Fruit Eating.

The berries, the peaches, the apples and the plums—not only of these, but of all others eat freely as often as you can get them. There are only two restrictions. They should not be eaten later than dinner time; they should be eaten while fresh, ripe, perfect and in their natural raw state, without milk, cream, sugar, spices, water or any other liquid within an hour afterward. Fruits are known to be cooling and healthful; the reason is, their acidity, like that of some other articles, stimulates the separation of bile from the blood; this causes an "open" condition of the system, the attendant of high health, an active body and a joyous heart. Hence if that acidity is corrected by sweets of any kind in such proportion they fail of their natural good effects.—*New York Herald*

Railway Speed.

The fastest trains running on schedule time are those of the lines connecting Liverpool and Manchester, Hull and Great Grimsby, crossing England by a route unobstructed by any elevation deserving the name of hills, and making an average of fifty-six miles an hour. The slowest are probably those of the Tramontane road through the highlands of the Asturias, in Northern Spain, where twelve miles an hour is considered a fair rate of speed.—*New York Voice.*

THE HEATHEN CHINEE.

Unexcelled as a Servant, and Shrewd Enough to Care for Himself.

A former Detroit young lady, now married and living at Vancouver, B. C., is here visiting relatives, and tells some interesting, as well as amusing, stories of the Chinese, with which article of humanity Vancouver is overrun. They are as numerous there as are negroes in certain Southern cities, and no one would think of hiring a white servant, because they are not to be had. A "tenderfoot" family, she says, ought to set the price of their first servant as moderate as possible, for, should they pay him $25 per month to start on, they will never be able to hire another for a cent less. The Chinese servants of Vancouver are not organized into a labor union. They don't need to be. They all know each other and all work together to the common end—to get as much as they can of the good things. The minute a newcomer strikes the town he is shown around. That, he will be told by his yellow-skinned brethren, is a $25 house; this a $20 house, and so on, and he readily promises to do as the rest do.

Mrs. McF—— tells of a servant she had. She had left a former servant, to whom she was paying $25 per month, go, and hired in his place a celestial from a "twenty-five dollee" house. The latter was the incarnation of stolidity and stupidity. He could do only the simplest tasks and cook only the plainest dishes. Disgusted with him the lady went to see his former mistress, to whom she told all.

"He has simply been fooling you," answered that lady. "Ling was the best servant I ever had—a good cook, who knew all about the choicest dishes, willing and active. I only let him go because he chased my daughter with a stick one day, with the avowed intention of beating her. But how much do you pay him?"

"Twenty dollars."

"Ah, there's the secret of his laziness. He is merely gauging his work to make it commensurate with his pay—according to his idea of the fitness of things."

Mrs. McF—— raised his pay $5, and now gets the latest dishes, etc. She has come to the conclusion that Chinese, especially the servants, are not such fools as they look.

They never steal, she says. But they will lease the household belongings just as though they owned them. She went to a birthday dinner at a friend's house one day and was astonished to see three of her silver teaspoons and two damask napkins, all handsomely monogramed, on the table. Her friend fortunately caught her eye at the critical moment, and noting the rising flush on Mrs. McF——'s face, took her aside and explained matters. She was satisfied and resumed her seat at the table, once more marveling at the mixture of shrewdness and independence in the Chinese character—and honesty, too, for these things are all religiously returned, cleaned, to their rightful owners. She had reason later on to thank her stars this was the Chinese custom. She gave a 6 o'clock dinner in honor of the visit of an Eastern friend. She wanted to invite thirty guests, but hadn't the requisite amount of tableware from which to feed them all at table. In her dilemma she remembered the old trick, and acquainted Ling with the facts.

"Allee light, me sabe. Me gettee him," promptly responded that worthy.

She and her guests entered the dining-room that evening and of a verity Ling had kept his word, for upon that table was the most varied assortment of knives, forks, spoons, dishes, etc., she had ever seen. The ludicrousness of the scene flashed upon her, and laughing outright she explained matters to her Eastern visitor, while the rest of the company looked on and laughingly nodded approval.

This is merely the Chinese servants' way of helping each other out, and the strong bond of fellowship guarantees the safe return of the property every time.—[Free Press.

We Have More Railroads Than All Europe.

The Duke of Marlborough's condemnation of the American railway system is justified by the latest issue of Poor's Manual. According to that old authority, the United States had at the end of 1889 166,817 miles of railroad. Comparing this with the insignificant 19,943 miles of Great Britain, it is easily seen how vast are the interests here involved and the resources essential to their administration. The total mileage of all Europe is only 154,718 miles. France increased from 5,415 miles in 1860 to 19,915 miles in 1889. The percentage of increase in this country in five years is 29.8—a truly remarkable addition when one considers the original figure.—[New York Tribune.

An Editor's Answer.

Some one asked the editor of the London *Punch* why ragged people never go to church, and he replied: "Because when people go to church they soon cease to be ragged." There is a world of truth in that explanation. The hungry, ragged creatures that have to be fed and clothed by the hand of charity rarely belong to any church. Grumble, as too many people do, about the amount of money required to maintain churches, it is the best invested money in the country. There are scores of hungry and ragged men who would soon be able to feed and clothe themselves if they were brought under gospel influences. —[Canadian Presbyterian.

TWO THINGS

In Regard to Catarrh

1st, It is a Constitutional Disease; and 2d, It Requires a Constitutional Remedy.

These two facts are now so well known to the medical fraternity that local applications, like snuffs and inhalants, are regarded as at best likely to give only temporary relief. To effect a permanent cure of catarrh requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which by purifying the blood, repairing the diseased tissues and imparting healthy tone to the effected organs, does give thorough and lasting cure.

"I want to say for the benefit of suffering humanity, that Hood's Sarsaparilla is

A Permanent Cure for Catarrh.

After suffering with catarrh in my head for a number of years, and using every obtainable remedy, I was requested to take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

I did so, and after using three or four bottles I am healed of the most annoying disease the human system is heir to." P. B. STOUT, Sheridan, Ind.

All back

—every cent you've paid for it, if it doesn't benefit or cure you. A medicine that promises this is one that promises to help you.

But there's only one medicine of its kind that can and does promise it. It's Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It's the *guaranteed* remedy for all Blood, Skin and Scalp Diseases, from a common blotch or eruption to the worst scrofula. It cleanses, purifies, and enriches the blood, invigorates the system, and cures Salt-rheum, Tetter, Eczema, Erysipelas and all manner of blood-taints from whatever cause. Great Eating Ulcers rapidly heal under its benign influence.

It's the best blood-purifier, and it's the cheapest, no matter how many doses are offered for a dollar—for you pay only for the good you get.

Nothing else is "just as good" as the "Discovery." It may be better—for the dealer. But he wants money and *you* want help.

Ludicrous Predicament of a Judge.

One of the peculiar brand of judges peculiar to this peculiar community, invested in a ready-made outing coat on his way down to court the other morning. As the day was excessively warm, his honor concluded to slip on the garment just as it was taken from the window, and unmindful that a placard was still attached to its tail, proceeded calmly on his way.

"Glad you don't make any bones about saying so," remarked a friend, slapping him on the shoulder at the next corner. "There's nothing like coming out flat-footed and above board."

"What do you mean?" asked the judge, but his friend worked off an indescribable wink and passed on.

"That's right!" warmly ejaculated a police court lawyer as the jurist reached the city hall. "Nothing like getting down to bedrock rates these hard times. See you latter."

"I always thought that man was crazy," mused his honor, as he entered the court room, where he observed that his advent created a very marked sensation indeed. One of the regular practitioners grasped his hand excitedly and whispered,—

"That's the way to do business judge! Now, how about this Glucky versus McCorken case? Would seventy-five dollars strike you as about right?"

"Is everybody insane, or is this some dreadful dream?" gasped the bewildered dispenser of justice. "Have I—" and just then the placard became detached and fell to the floor. Even the ragged vagrant in the dock smiled hopefully as the judge picked it up and read:—

"No Reasonable Offer Refused!"

He Got the Pass.

An application for an annual pass was once made to Commodore Vanderbilt by the president of a road about twenty-five miles long.

"Your road doesn't seem to cover a great amount of territory," suggested the commodore to the applicant.

"No," said the applicant, "it isn't quite so long as the New York Central, but, by gracious, Mr. Vanderbilt, it's just as wide!"

The pass was issued.

Daniel's Boots.

The boots which Daniel Webster wore on his farm at Franklin, N. H., are owned by the New Hampshire Historical Society, and are on exhibition in a shoe store at Concord. They are of kip leather, pegged soles and heels, with square toes.

"German Syrup"

For Throat and Lungs

Hemorrhage Five Years. "I have been ill for "about five years, "have had the best "medical advice, "and I took the first "dose in some doubt. This result-"ed in a few hours easy sleep. There "was no further hemorrhage till next "day, when I had a slight attack "which stopped almost immediate-"ly. By the third day all trace of "blood had disappeared and I had "recovered much strength. The "fourth day I sat up in bed and ate "my dinner, the first solid food for "two months. Since that time I "have gradually gotten better and "am now able to move about the "house. My death was daily ex-"pected and my recovery has been "a great surprise to my friends and "the doctor. There can be no doubt "about the effect of German Syrup, "as I had an attack just previous to "its use. The only relief was after "the first dose." J. R. LOUGHHEAD, Adelaide, Australia.

Money in Chickens

If you know how to properly care for them. For 25 cents in stamps you can procure a 100-PAGE BOOK giving the experience of a practical Poultry Raiser—not an amateur, but a man working for dollars and cent—during a period of 25 years. It teaches you how to Select and Cure Diseases; to Feed for Eggs and also for Fattening; which Fowls to Save for Breeding Purposes; and everything, indeed, you should know on this subject to make it profitable. Sent postpaid for 25c. BOOK PUB. HOUSE, 134 Leonard Street, N. Y. City.

ATLAS of U. S. and World 25c. 101 Pages. 91 Full-Page Maps. Many of them colored. Also a vast amount of information relative to different States and Countries, Form of Government, Farm Products and Value, &c. Only 25c. in stamps. Address Book Pub. House, 134 Leonard St., N. Y.

A Singular Sale.

When Shylock bargained for a "pound of flesh," it was not recorded what he intended to do with it. But a sale of a very similar commodity recently took place for humanitarian reasons. A young widow, nurse in a hospital for children in San Francisco, recently sold forty five square inches of her skin for one hundred dollars. A strip of skin nine by five inches was cut from her body by surgeons and was grafted on to the leg of a railway mail clerk who was injured in an accident. His right leg was badly burned and would not heal, and as a last resort skin-grafting was proposed. A fellow-clerk of the sufferer first offered to supply the skin, but when he learned how much was needed he backed out. The nurse, having three children and needing money, offered to furnish the necessary amount of skin. She submitted bravely to the operation, which was performed successfully, and was paid one hundred dollars for her sacrifice. Victor Hugo in Les Miserables appeals touchingly to our sympathies with the relation of poor Fantine who sold all her belongs, her beautiful hair, and finally her pearly teeth, which she had pulled, to support her unfortunate little one, but this heroine in real life, who sells her living skin for her children's sake, merits a respectful admiration as well as deep sympathy.

Chickens as Diamond Mines.

A New York diamond dealer relates the following story:

"A few days ago an unsophisticated couple, hailing from one of the flourishing villages of Long Island, made their way into my office, and after fishing out a small paper from the depths of an exaggerated hand-bag asked me to examine a stone it contained.

"It was a diamond about half a carat in weight. The possessors on being assured that it was genuine nudged each other, grinned, and looked as if they had suddenly acquired possession of a South African mine.

"Inquiry on my part soon elicited the fact that the wife had discovered the treasure in the crop of a chicken purchased at the regular market price from a local butcher.

"A few days later the couple called again, this time to sell the diamond. They informed me that wild excitement prevailed in their village, especially in the neighborhood of the butcher's shop, which has been besieged ever since the discovery of the diamond by a crowd of eager women, seeking to invest their ready money in all sorts and conditions of poultry."

Will Fight to a Finish.

As long as the fight lasts among the wall paper manufacturers, the Fidelity Wall Paper Company, of No. 12 North Eleventh street, Philadelphia, will give the public the advantage of the drop in prices. We get this from them direct. Send four two cent stamps for samples of their eight, ten and twelve cent. grills.

Go to your friends with your sorrows; your joys may disconcert them.

E. A. Rood, Toledo, Ohio, says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cured my wife of catarrh fifteen years ago and she has had no return of it. It's a sure cure." Sold by Druggists, 75c.

He wept not for what he had lost, but for what he might have gained.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

A man cannot learn to be wise any more than he can learn to be handsome.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

Ability involves responsibility. Power to its last particle is duty.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

It is an old-fashion notion that medicine has to taste bad to do any good.

Scott's Emulsion is cod-liver oil with its fish-fat taste lost—nothing is lost but the taste.

This is more than a matter of comfort. Agreeable taste is always a help to digestion. A sickening taste is always a hindrance. There is only harm in taking cod-liver oil unless you digest it. Avoid the taste.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 132 South 5th Avenue, New York.
Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil—all druggists everywhere do. $1.

Ely's Cream Balm WILL CURE CATARRH PRICE 50 CENTS.
THE CURE FOR CATARRH COLD IN HEAD HAY FEVER SENSE OF SMELL HEADACHE ELY'S CREAM BALM 50c
Apply Balm into each nostril. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

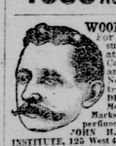
SWAN'S TONIC TABLETS Always CURE Chronic Constipation. Samples free. DR. SWAN, Beaver Dam, Wis.

THE SMALLEST PILL IN THE WORLD!
TUTT'S TINY LIVER PILLS have all the virtues of the larger ones; equally effective; purely vegetable. Exact size shown in this border.

LABORING MEN! TAKE CARE!
LOSS OF TIME IS COSTLY!

ST. JACOBS OIL,
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN.
CURES
RHEUMATISM,
Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Wounds, Soreness, Stiffness, Swellings, Backache, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Burns.

DR. TALMAGE'S "LIFE OF CHRIST."
Covering his great trip To, Through, and from the Christ-Land. Illustrated with over 400 wonderful engravings, also a grand picture of Jerusalem on the day of the crucifixion, in 12 colors and ten feet in length. Exclusive territory. No capital needed. BIG PAY. Also send names and P. O. of 5 agents or those out of work and get Talmage's Illustrated Biography FREE. **1000 AGENTS WANTED.** Address HISTORICAL PUB. CO., PHILA. PA.



WOODBURY'S FACIAL SOAP. For the Skin, Scalp and Complexion. Result of 20 years' experience. For sale at Druggists or by mail, 50c. Sample Cake and 128 p. book on Dermatology and Beauty, Illus., on Skin, Scalp, Nervous and Blood disease and their treatment, sent sealed for 10c; also DISFIGUREMENTS like BIRTH MARKS, Moles, Warts, India Ink and Powder Marks, Scars, Pittings, Redness of Nose, Superfluous Hair, Pimples, &c., removed. JOHN H. WOODBURY, DERMATOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, 125 West 42d Street, N. Y. City. Consultation free, at office or by letter. Agent wanted in each place.

JONES' SCALES — THE BEST — FULLY WARRANTED 5 TON SCALES $60 FREIGHT PAID ADDRESS JONES OF BINGHAMTON, N.Y.

PENSION No Pension, No Fee; JOSEPH H. HUNTER, WASHINGTON, - D. C.

SICK WEAK, NERVOUS, WRETCHED mortals get well and keep well. *Health Helper* tells how. 50 cts. a year. Sample copy free. Dr. J. H. DYE, Editor, Buffalo, N. Y.

HOME STUDY. BOOK-KEEPING, *Business Forms, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Short-hand, etc.,* THOROUGHLY TAUGHT BY MAIL. Circulars free. Bryant's College, 457 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

AGENTS make 100 PER CENT and win $748 CASH Prizes on our Corsets, Belts, Brushes and Medicines. Sample free. Territory. Dr. Bridgman, 358 B'way, N.Y.

Here It Is!

Want to learn all about a Horse? How to Pick Out a Good One? Know imperfections and so Guard against Fraud? Detect Disease and Effect a Cure when same is possible? Tell the age by the Teeth? What to call the Different Parts of the Animal? How to Shoe a Horse Properly? All this and other Valuable Information can be obtained by reading our 100-PAGE ILLUSTRATED HORSE BOOK, which we will forward, post-paid, on receipt of only 25 cents in stamps.
BOOK PUB. HOUSE.
134 Leonard St., New York City.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION 25 CTS. Best Cough Medicine. Recommended by Physicians. Cures where all else fails. Pleasant and agreeable to the taste. Children take it without objection. By druggists.

$5.00 HAND SEWED $4.00 HAND WELT $3.50 POLICE $2.50 $2.25 $2.00 FOR GENTLEMEN.

$3.00 HAND SEWED. $2.50 $2.00 FOR LADIES $2.00 $1.75 FOR BOYS $1.75 FOR MISSES.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.
The BEST SHOE in the World for the Money.
GENTLEMEN and LADIES, save your dollars by wearing W. L. Douglas Shoes. They meet the wants of all classes, and are the most economical foot-wear ever offered for the money. Beware of dealers who offer other makes, as being just as good, and be sure you have W. L. Douglas shoes, with name and price stamped on bottom.
W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.
TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.
Insist on local advertised dealers supplying you.

SIR HENRY THOMPSON, the most noted physician of England, says that more than half of all diseases come from errors in diet.

Send for Free Sample of Garfield Tea to 310 West 45th Street, New York City.

GARFIELD TEA Overcomes results of bad eating; cures Sick Headache; restores Complexion; cures Constipation.

Shorthand! Valuable information for intending learners of Shorthand, 12-pg pamphlet. Stamp. JOHN WATSON, CAT. SVILLE, MD.

B N U 45

AGENTS WANTED ON SALARY, or commission to handle the New Patent Chemical Ink Erasing Pencil. Agents making $50 per week. Monroe Eraser Mf'g Co., La Crosse, Wis. Box 831.