GREAT DATES IN MUSIC.

1795. Der Kopf ohne Mann, Woelfl's greatest opera, performed in Vienna.

1795. The Conservatoire de Musique established at Paris by the republic.

1795. Catalani, soprano, made her debut in Venice as Lodoiska.

1795. Haydn's last symphony written and performed in Vienna.

1795. Erard's improved harps, with stops, first patented in France and England.

1796. Spotini's first opera, I Puntigli, performed at Rome with great success.

1798. The Creation performed in the presence of Haydn in Vienna.

1799. The Abbe Vogler brought out "Choral System," one of the earliest comprehensive works on harmony.

1800. Upright pianos first suggested by Isaac Hawkins. Patented 1807.

1801. The Seasons, Haydn's last oratorio, performed. The labor of writing it hastened his death.

1803. Beethoven's Sinfonia Eroica written and dedicated to Napoleon Bonaparte.

1803. Beethoven's Mount of Olives finished and presented at Vienna.

1805. Schubert's songs began, at age of 8. In all he composed over 1,200.

1805. Beethoven's Fidelio first performed. Unappreciated by the public, and withdrawn.

1806. Cherubini's Faniska, opera, produced at Vienna.

1811. Spohr's first symphony performed, when the composer was 27.

1812. Spohr's Das Jungste Gericht, oratorio, brought out at Erfurt.

1818. Rossini's Tancredi sung in Venice. Most popular Italian opera for a generation.

1813. Spohr's Faust sung with great success. Held the stage till Gounod's came.

1813. The metronome invented by Gottfried Weber. Perfected by Winkel in 1816.

An Artificial Sun.

The sun used to be cited as an example of a work of Nature with which it was useless for man to try to enter into competition, says the San Francisco Examiner. But at the present rate of progress we shall be making contracts within a few years for lighting cities by electricity in the daytime, to secure something better than the unsatisfactory solar illumination. A German firm has a search-light on exhibition at the World's Fair that projects a beam of 180,000,000 candle power. It is stated that if this little study lamp were placed at a sufficient altitude it would furnish enough light to read by at a distance of a hundred miles. In other words, if the light were set on Mount Diablo the people in the foothills of the Sierras could sit on their porches and read by the rays it would send across the San Joaquin valley.

It is asserted that "if this light were turned on a man's face at a less distance than several miles it would instantly blind and kill him by the shock." That statement appears to be subject to discount. The sun does not kill, or even blind, a man when it shines in his face, and if an artificial light can do it, the sun must be already a back number. If the German project be were really as deadly as represented there would be a revolution in warfare, and instead of wasting ammunition on an enemy the commander of a garrison would mow down the hostile ranks by sweeping them with his search-light. But it seems probable that the new condenser would be able to make its beam visible from the moon, so that if there were any inhabitants there, and they had advanced in science as far as we have, it would be a simple matter to open communication with them by a succession of flashes. Unfortunately, the inhabitants, if there be any, are probably all dead. They ran their course millions of years ago, before man had appeared upon our world, and perhaps in their time they had their Moon's Fairs and turned their search-lights upon the unresponsive earth then inhabited only by trilobites and echinoderms, just as we may now turn ours upon the barren waste whose heaps of desiccated bones give no reply.

A Sensible Prayer.

"A little maid's prayers are usually simple, sweet, and touching," said a prominent United States official, "but I know of one prayer made by a little miss which is humorous and well worth the telling. She was taught by her mother to go through her ritual—that is, the prayers she was in the habit of saying—and to add any special petitions suggested by her needs at the time. On one occasion she was ill and suffering some pain and considerable inconvenience from nausea, and her simple prayer at the end of the regular vesper offering was 'Oh Lord, bless poor little Em and make her well, for who wants to be growing up all the time?'" St. Louis Republic.

Pure and Wholesome Quality

Commends to public approval the California liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs. It is pleasant to the taste and by acting gently on the kidneys, liver and bowels to cleanse the system effectually, it promotes the health and comfort of all who use it, and with millions it is the best and only remedy.

When young hears the drum of the ear the tongue tells the tale.

We Cure Rupture.

No matter of how long standing. Write for free treatise, testimonials, etc., to S. J. Hollensworth & Co., Owego, Tioga Co., N. Y. Price $1; by mail, $1.15.

No sympathy is left for the man who is a sot by choice.

Rev. H. P. Parson, Scotland, Dak., says: "Two bottles of Hall's Catarrh Cure completely cured my little girl." Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Some men pray without thinking and some think without praying.

Ladies needing a tonic, or children who want building up, should take Brown's Iron Bitters. It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness and Liver Complaints, makes the Blood rich and pure.

When young hearts break they knit again readily.

Impaired digestion cured by Beecham's Pills. Beecham's—no others. 25 cents a box.

A flower grows wherever a kind word is spoken.

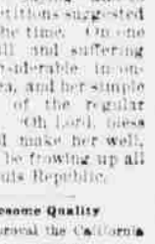
Many persons are broken down from over-work or household cares. Brown's Iron Bitters rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. A splendid tonic for women and children.

While one woman is quiet the other ninety-nine are asking her why she is.

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

A verse may find him who a sermon flies.

Distress in the Stomach



Heartburn, Sick Headache and other symptoms of **Dyspepsia** troubled me for several years. Since I have been taking **Hood's Sarsaparilla** all this is changed. Dyspepsia troubles no longer bothers me. I do not have heartburn and I am free from headache. I have gained in flesh and feel better in every way." Mrs. J. H. Cook, Martinsville, Ill.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable. 25 cents.

France is believed to be the best cultivated country in Europe.

The United States' acreage in grain is greater than the entire area of the German Empire.

An Ohio church is reported by Public Opinion in this year's narrative of the state of religion as having sold its parsonage and put the proceeds into a steeple.

June has been ascertained to be a favorite month for suicides. But it is also a favorite month for weddings, adds the Washington Star, and the equilibrium of things is therefore safe.

"We may have to come to the time," declares the New York World, "when the science of farming must be studied. It is the only road to regular crops and high yields, and it is only by means of these that any success can be attained."

A most ingenious general information automatic machine has been set up outside one of the Melbourne railway stations. It is seven feet high and four feet broad, and will, it is said, give reliable information on quite a varied choice of subjects. Touch one electric button and a list of the best hotels in the city appears; touch another and a theatre playbill slides out; a third discloses to view a list of the principal omnibus routes, and another the cab fares to the various places of interest.

The Railway Age publishes a table showing the mileage of railroad construction in the United States during the first six months of the year, which foots up 1614 miles of track laid by nineteen different lines. The Age thinks that this rate of construction indicates a total for the year of at least 3,000 miles, which will not be a bad record for a period of extensive contraction, when enterprises are hampered by the fear that neither railroad prices will make times equally as good as they are at present.

There are many uncomfortable facts about aluminum that are well-nigh unknown, and which it seems difficult to carry to the public mind, despite the glowing Fair Prices. Aluminum is a metal, section for section, a very strong metal. It is only one-half as strong as wrought iron. It has a very elastic limit. It is not rigid, but needs to be a transverse strut to fully. It is in its alloy that its utility commences to appear. Work eight to twelve per cent. of copper, or aluminum bronze, we have one of the most delicate, most grained and strongest metals known.

By the "high seas" referred to in article 1 of the constitution of the United States is meant the open sea; that is, the waters outside the civil jurisdiction of any country whatever, which, according to the law of nations, is limited to one marine league, or three geographical miles, from the shore. Even the Great Lakes, beyond the limit designated above, are regarded as "high seas." In the event of a crime or crimes committed on the high seas, parties charged with the commission thereof are subject to the jurisdiction of the Federal, Royal or District court of the country which the vessel first enters after the criminal has been detected.

Professor Koenig, Chief of the Michigan Mining School, has made a report confirming the claim that under neath the stone quarries of Avondale, Chester County, Penna., there is a deposit of remarkably fine marble. A diamond drill was utilized at several points, and of the resultant "cores" which was sent to him Koenig says: "I have examined every foot with a magnifier, and taken such pieces as examples for analysis and testing machine as would give me a fair idea about the chemical composition and physical behavior of the stone. I have never seen a specimen of Carrara, or even Paros, so free from disfigurating specks; when you shall have laid open the ridge running from holes 'D' to 'B'—that is parallel to the present face of the quarry—I think you will astonish the sculptors. The absorption gives it a very high character for durability. The absorption tests were made with unusual rigor; the stone was thoroughly air dry, having been exposed in the open boxes in our exceedingly dry air to a heated room; after a thorough external brushing the weights were taken. The samples were then boiled for six hours in distilled water to expel the air from the existing fine cracks, so that water might enter more freely; they were then allowed to remain in the water from three to seven days, dried with a rag, and again weighed. Being made upon such small specimens into which the water could naturally penetrate to the very core in the given time, the showing of these tests is the more a matter of congratulation for the superior quality of your future supply of marble. There is no marble in the United States which surpasses it, and very little that is equal to it." Professor J. F. Kemp, Professor of Geology in the Columbia School of mines, has also made a report on the samples that more than confirms the opinion of Koenig.

FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

EFFECT OF GRASSES ON WOOL.

Coarse, rough, wild grasses have been known to change the quality of Merino wool in a few months. On the contrary, the fine, soft, sweet grasses have always improved the coarser-wooled breeds of sheep. The wool market reports show a difference of value in the wools of the same grade of sheep from different sections. For convenience rather than from equity, the trade classes these domestic fleeces by states at present, and always have done so. It is worthy of note that these arbitrary gradings have been greatly modified and are continually tending to higher grades and values. It is said that western and prairie fleeces are dirty, gritty, and string so badly in scouring as to reduce their price; and as lands are closely grazed and become set in better grasses, a soil is formed that keeps the sheep's feet from the soil and less dust raised to settle in the fleeces, and so fleeces are cleaner and lighter.—American Farmer.

COST OF SHEARING SHEEP.

It is not desirable to wash the sheep before shearing them unless the wool has been permitted to become filthy, and this no careful sheepmaster should allow to happen. Generally the washing injures the wool by removing the yolk and natural grease that give the wool softness and lustre to the fleece, and this is a damage to it, because it gives a harsh, rough feeling to the wool, and actually injures its selling value, while nothing at all is gained in any way. If the fleeces have been permitted to become foul, the sheep should be washed in warm water two or three weeks before shearing, and some sweet oil rubbed on the wood before it is quite dry. In the interval between the washing and the shearing, the wool will regain its softness and natural feeling and strength and elasticity. But as a rule the practice of washing sheep is brutal or penal, with its semi-barbarous treatment so as to the health of the men employed, is becoming rapidly obsolete among sensible sheepkeeps. The price paid for shearing varies from three cents a head to seven or eight. It is not difficult to shear a sheep in ten minutes. This a good shearer may make nearly $2 a day at his work at three cents per fleece, and he well deserves it. A laggard is dear at any price, as he will rot the sheep and make future trouble.—New York Times.

WATERING AND COOLING MEAT.

One of the largest feeders of swine gives his experience and judgment as follows: I find that if I take ten bushels of meal and wet it in cold water and feed twenty-five hogs with it, they eat it well, but if I take the same quantity and soak it, it doubles the bulk and will take the same number of hogs twice as long to eat it, and I think they fatten twice as fast in the same length of time.

Professor Stewart, in commenting on this says he took two lots of three pigs each from the same litter, weighing 225 pounds each lot. Lot 1 had corn meal soaked twelve hours in cold water. Lot 2 had cooked cornmeal, and each had all they could eat, and each had a cock of early cut clover every day. Lot 1 consumed 2,111 pounds of meal, and gained 420 pounds or 140 each. Lot 2 gained 600 pounds, or 200 pounds each. Or, figuring in another way, he got 11 pounds of pork for a bushel of meal soaked in water, and 16.47 for a bushel when cooked, a gain of nearly 5½ pounds to the bushel, getting half as much again for his corn by cooking it. Professor Stewart further says that "by good management the general feeder may reach with raw corn eight pounds, with raw meal ten pounds, with boiled corn twelve pounds, and with boiled meal fifteen pounds of live pork per bushel."—Rural Life.

CONCERNING CREAM AND BUTTER.

It has generally been believed, writes Mrs. S. E. Wilcox of Ohio, that milk, to yield cream most perfectly in cold weather, must be kept in a warm atmosphere. Some experiments that I have made during the last winter would appear to disprove this. These few suggestions, regarding cream and butter, are not given for those who have large dairies, with separators, creameries, and other modern appliances, but for the average farmer who has only a few cows, and for the farmer's wife, who, with common and not altogether modern appliances, aims to make the most of the milk and butter. City people rely largely upon fancy dairy or creamery butter. But there is a large population in small villages who depend upon the local farmers for their supply, and are willing to pay a good price for a prime article.

During last winter I have kept milk at as low a temperature as possible above freezing, not only away from a fire heat, but, except in the very coldest weather, the window the room in which it has stood for thirty-six hours before being skimmed, was open night and day. It has been a matter of surprise how well the milk, under these conditions, withstood frost. Only a few times has it been necessary to introduce heat to prevent freezing. I think I have never gathered as much cream from the same quantity of milk under other circumstances. The "gude man" affirms that "the cows are the same as formerly, and have not received as good rations as usual." Directly after the milk was skimmed it was emptied from the pans into a large vessel and placed in a warm room; quoting from the "gude man" again "it was turned over and skimmed on the other side," and in twelve hours yielded a supply of cream for coffee, soups, and gravies. Many affirm that this second rising is counterfeit cream, and will not churn into butter, but I can testify that it is a very acceptable article for the cook. Doubtless many writers on dairy matters will say these experiments were very superficial, and their results unreliable and of little practical value, but make a note of them, my rural sisters, for future experiments and satisfy yourself regarding them.

Into the first skimming of cream put half a teacupful of salt and a heaping teaspoonful of pulverized saltpeter to every gallon of cream when churned. Salt causes cream to yield butter more readily and retards acidity. This quantity will not make the butter milk too salt for culinary purposes. Saltpeter tends to keep the cream from becoming bitter in winter, and gives butter a firmer texture in the summer. It also acts as a preservative in the butter. I find some excellent butter makers are putting white sugar in butter; some use half as much sugar as salt. I use one-third. The presence of sugar increases the preservative quality of salt and imparts a pleasant flavor. Few people on small farms have ice, but nearly all have plenty of cold water. With neither ice nor cold water good butter cannot be made in warm weather. Put a strong boil on an old fashioned stone churn and keep the cream in it. In hot weather put the jar into the well twelve hours before churning. This is also a good place to cool butter. Most wells can be arranged to make this practicable. If this jar is used for a churn, it saves time and labor in handling the cream, and is easily kept sweet. It is claimed that granular butter cannot be made in a dash churn, yet an article can be made for which local consumers will gladly pay more than the market price.—American Agriculturist.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Waste no grain in harvesting.

You can't give corn too much cultivation.

Keep a careful record of all farm expenditures.

Never change milkers when it can be avoided.

Bran will balance fodder better than corn meal, as a milk ration.

Fine manure will add fertility to the soil and make the plants grow.

In setting out an orchard be careful to give the trees plenty of room.

A crop of clover roots is equal to a good dressing of barnyard manure.

Rosin and tallow in equal parts make a good covering for wounds in fruit trees.

In some cases one reason why peaches do not do well is lack of potash in the soil.

Nothing is too good for a good feeder that is capable of improvement in flesh and order.

Weeding out the poorest is the cheapest way of improving the record of a dairy herd.

In growing onions it is desirable never to allow the soil to become either too wet or too dry.

Horses will do more work on barley than oats, corn, peas, beans or any combination of these.

A night pasture for work horses will help to cool their blood. Give their grain ration just the same.

Growing colts need plenty of exercise, and this is as important in summer as at any other season.

Nothing adds more to the yield of a maturing crop of strawberries than a liberal supply of water after the fruit has set.

The trouble with a very large amount of dairy butter is the lack of skill and system in its manufacture, hence the quality is often variable.

A cow is a good cow simply because she has an increased capacity for turning raw material into the kind of product the dairyman wants.

Give your stable a thorough cleaning occasionally, it will more than repay you in the way of appearance, and is beneficial in a sanitary way.

In employing fertilizers for farm crops, use phosphates for turnips and such like roots, potash for leguminous plants and active nitrogen for grain.

Horse manure is said to make an excellent mulch for strawberries. The manure is piled for a year, forked over several times, and when used is a fine compost.

American horses are too high for their weight, with legs too small for their overgrown bodies, a lack of substance which superinduces unsightliness and weak constitutions.

It is said that salt sown on a wheat field at the rate of a bushel to the acre will pay well for the cost and trouble, as the straw will be of heavier growth and will yield a better quality of grain.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

Only one person in 1000 dies of old age.

Every unmarried man is considered a boy in Corea, though should live to be 100.

The total production of silver in the world during the last year was placed at 145,000 ounces troy.

The officers of the Swedish navy are considered as militia officers, and in full dress are obliged to wear spurs.

Twenty-four of the 54 Yale Seniors who wear eyeglasses were forced to adopt them after beginning their college course.

A hardware dealer of Albion, N. Y., announces that to every one purchasing a wheelbarrow he will give a free ride home in it.

Mrs. Robert Davis of Tinton Falls, N. J., fell in a faint in her burning barn but was dragged to a place of safety by her gown by a big dog.

A French journalist, M. Lardeaux, proposes to walk from Paris to Chicago, by way of Siberia. It is his intention to cross the Behring Straits on the ice.

Turpentine farmers in many of the Southern States protect their property against loss by fire during the summer by burning the grass and underbrush in mid-winter.

In the middle ages pepper was so greatly valued that a small packet was considered a suitable present for a noted person on his marriage or on some other great occasion.

The Chinese use a mixture of honey and flour to cleanse their long, coarse hairs; the Italians use a wash made of thistle roots; in Cuba rosemary leaves are steeped to make a shampoo.

Two little boys were playing under an oak tree in North Carolina. Lightning struck and splintered the tree, but neither one of the boys sustained any injury other than a slight shock.

African travelers say that the white rhinoceros frequently dies from eating poisonous plants which have no effect on the black one, probably because the fine scent of the latter tells him it is dangerous.

The will of Jane Nevins, who died at Yonkers, was in dispute before the Surrogate of Westchester County, N. Y. The coffin plate was produced, and its date showed that the woman had died five days before the will was signed.

In the early Roman Empire poisoning was far more common than under the Republic. It was a common custom for Roman gentlemen to insert in their wills a clause providing that in case of sudden death an investigation was to be made, and if they should prove to have died from poison, a legacy was provided to prosecute and punish the poisoner.

A curious old trunk with pentagonal ends recently turned up in the shop of a New York dealer in old furniture. It still bore a weather stained card showing that its last delivery had been to somebody in Pearl street. It was lined with a Philadelphia newspaper of 1773, and the pages exposed bore the tax-list of that year in pounds, shillings and pence.

Indians Greatly Surprised.

Since the weather has grown warmer the town has been overrun with hatless and shoeless Papago bucks, who seem to delight in loafing in the most frequented places and take a languid interest in whatever is going on.

A couple of them were recently indolently watching the stringing of the electric light wires in the vicinity of the postoffice when one of the ropes by which they are hauled taut broke, and the end of the wire flying back and crossing other wires, received quite a current of electricity.

One of the bucks started across the street and reaching the innocent looking rope of bright copper happened to place one bare foot upon it.

He gave a quick hop without uttering any sound and carefully examined his sole. He then cautiously approached the wire, daintily touched it with his toe and immediately gave another jump.

By this time his companion had joined him and upon invitation put his foot squarely upon it, and was intensely mystified. Both then suddenly recollected themselves. Gazing around at a number of spectators, and seeing their proceeding had been observed and evidently enjoyed, they quickly walked off to talk the mystery over in the neighboring corral.—[Tucson (Arizona) Citizen.

Didn't Keep His Word.

"The next man that asks if this is hot enough for me," exclaimed the bookkeeper in a towering rage, "is going to get the whole side of his face knocked off."

"Well, Addlemup," said the proprietor, happening in a moment later, hanging up his hat on a peg and removing his coat, "is this hot enough for you?"

"Yes, sir," replied Mr. Addlemup.—[Chicago Tribune.

Comrades.

Simpson (sternly)—"Willie, where are those green apples gone that were down cellar?"

Willie—"They are with the Jamaica ginger that was in the closet."—[New York Sun."

Just So; Just So.

The subtle line dividing genius and insanity is so delicate that in many instances it cannot be defined, it can only be felt. Even the deep researches of physiological-psychology are unable to designate principles on which the judgment can depend for logical deductions on the subject, and the searching analyses and arguments of many erudite students and philosophers are as incomprehensible and meaningless to the ordinary mind as the vain vaporings of a mind unhinged.—New York Mail and Express.

A Sugar-Coated Pill.

A good example of the extremely courteous in public correspondence was the notice sent to Charles James Fox that he was no longer a member of the government of George the Third. It read thus: "His gracious Majesty has been pleased to issue a new commission, in which your name does not appear."

A Beautiful Wood.

One of the most beautiful woods ever made into furniture is the comino wood of South America. The wood, which is very rare and therefore very expensive, is of a medium golden brown, very brilliant in appearance, and with curious, cloud-like markings. A piano of this wood inlaid with ebony, satinwood, mahogany, tortoise shell, and mother of pearl, is valued at $10,000. A second piano, nearly as valuable, is of curly birch dyed a light green and combined with comino wood. The top of the piano case is inlaid with representations of musical instruments and with the names of musical composers. The music rest is a rare painting of the muses. A bench of the same wood, made with infinite skill, goes with this piano to be used instead of the everyday music stool.

The youth of the soul is everlasting.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

"German Syrup"

Just a bad cold, and a hacking cough. We all suffer that way sometimes. How to get rid of them is the study. Listen—"I am a Ranchman and Stock Raiser. My life is rough and exposed. I meet all weathers in the Colorado mountains. I sometimes take colds. Often they are severe. I have used German Syrup five years for these. A few doses will cure them at any stage. The last one I had was stopped in 24 hours. It is infallible." James A. Lee, Jefferson, Col. 4

DR. KILMER'S

SWAMP-ROOT

CURED ME.

GRAVEL! GRAVEL! GRAVEL!

LARGE AS A GOOSE EGG.

Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Gentlemen: "I was under the care of different physicians for nearly two years; tried every doctor in our town; continued to suffer and become until I was a **physical wreck.**

The most learned physicians made examinations and pronounced my case one of **Gravel** or **Stone** in the **Bladder,** and said that I would never be any better until it was removed by a surgical operation. Oh! I thought what need! Every one it said I myself. gave up, as an operation **seemed** to us as certain **death.** I shall never forget how time by the good news of your **SWAMP-ROOT** reached me. I send you by this same mail a **sample** of the stone or gravel that was **dissolved** and expelled by the use of your **SWAMP-ROOT.** It must have been as large as a good-sized goose egg. I am feeling as well to-day as I ever did. I kept right on using **SWAMP-ROOT,** and it saved my life. If any one doubts my statement I will furnish proof." LAMONT BOWERSMITH,

Dec. 20th, 1892. Marysville, Ohio.

Dropsical Swelling, Cold as Ice.

"**Swamp-Root**" saved my life after I had suffered everything but death. I send you my photograph and this description of my case and you can use it if you wish. My hands were as cold as ice, fire would not warm them. Dropsical swellings of the lower limbs; I could not button my shoes. Exertion completely exhausted me; death seemed so very near. The swellings have gone and all my troubles have disappeared. My health is better now than it has been for years. "**SWAMP-ROOT**" made the cure. Feel doubting ones to write me I will tell them all about it." MRS. E. J. CUSINGER,

Jan. 15, 1893. Marietta, Shelby Co., Ind.

SWAMP ROOT

At Druggists, 50c. & $1.00. "Guide to Health" Free. Consultation Free. DR. KILMER & CO., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

Dr. Kilmer's PARILLA LIVER PILLS. Are the Best! 25 cents.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC

For renovating the entire system, eliminating all Poisons from the Blood, whether of scrofulous or malarial origin, this preparation has no equal.

S.S.S.

"For eighteen months I had an eating sore on my tongue. I was treated by best local physicians, but obtained no relief; the sore gradually grew worse. I finally took S. S. S., and was entirely cured after using a few bottles." C. B. McLEMORE, Henderson, Tex.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

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Want to learn all about a Horse? How to Pick Out a Good One? Know imperfections and so guard against Fraud? Detect Disease and Define 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.**

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Do Not Be Deceived with Pastes, Enamels and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron and burn red. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

Do You Sleep Peacefully?

"IT IS HARD TO FIGHT

One's way up to make a fortune out of nothing. Still, men have done it—may do it daily, and it is to be doing for persevering waiting patiently refusing for the experience until we gain wisdom from experience.

"But those who "survive the struggle" will admit that their success in regards to be attributed to the peremptory discipline they have enforced upon themselves of moderation, exercise and SOUND SLEEP. For sound sleep a

Pilgrim Spring Bed

is the gem of gems. It is so constructed as to give a long adjustment of its peculiar qualities of SOUND SLEEP.

It is made of highly temperated steel wire, is the PERFECTION of EASE, and will last a LIFE TIME. Beware of cheap made common wire imitations, "for they are not what they seem."

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Pilgrim Spring Bed Co. No. 501 REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

See Brass Tag Registered Trademark on all genuine Pilgrims. Send for Money Saving Primer, Free.

Atlas Tack Corporation, Boston.

Warerooms—Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Baltimore, San Francisco, Texas. Factories—Taunton, Mass.; Fairhaven, Mass.; Whitman, Mass.; Duxbury, Mass.; Florence, Mass.

MEND YOUR OWN HARNESS

WITH THOMSON'S SLOTTED CLINCH RIVETS.

No tools required. Only a hammer needed to drive rivets such is easily and quickly, leaving the clinch absolutely smooth. It can be done in the shortest time and it stays. They are **strong, tough** and **durable.** Mechanics now in use. An entirely uniform article, put up in boxes. **Ask your dealer for them,** or send 40c. in stamps for a box of 100, assorted sizes. Mailed by

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