Feed

Your nerves upon rich, red blood and you will not be nervous. Blood is made rich and pure by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

Hood's Pills are always reliable. 25 cents.

HER POSITION PAYS.

Queen Victoria Has Found Ruling a Very Profitable Calling.

Victoria has found queenhood a very profitable calling. Figures for fifty-seven years of her reign show that the British people have given her under the name of civil list expenditures $110,275,000. In addition to this vast total, $48,676,766 has been expended for the maintenance of seventeen residences, stables and the like. The total direct expenditure of the Queen alone is over $1,800,000 a year. There is at this date an annual expenditure in addition for other members of the royal family of $1,800,000. The thrifty old lady who has this vast income at her disposal has taken care to "make hay while the sun shines." Of course, the money has been voted to enable her to keep up the ornamental state considered necessary for a royal position. But it is just this she does not do. Victoria, besides valuable continental property, is the owner of three estates in the United Kingdom. They are Balmoral, in Aberdeenshire, Scotland; Osborne House, Isle of Wight, Hampshire, and Charlemont, Surrey. They embrace 5,561 acres, with a rental value a year of $27,865. At twenty years' purchase that would be $557,160. In fact, they are worth double that amount.

Queen Victoria, they say, has her little superstitions. She believes that articles made by blind persons bring good luck; that spilling salt brings bad luck; and she would probably not give a sixpence for her kingdom if by any untoward chance thirteen persons happened to sit at the royal dining table. She has her pet dislikes, too, and among these is a hearty detestation of nicknames; another is an antipathy as to the smell of furs, particularly of seal skins.

It Referred to the Dog

In a well-known street in London a beggar was often seen plodding about with a small dog. The dog was held by a piece of chain, and had round his neck a placard, with "Pity the Blind" in large, red letters. Mr. T——, passing one day, dropped a sixpence into the man's outstretched hand.

"Hallo!" he cried, as he was turning away, "is this a bad sovereign I gave you?"

"No, sir, no," answered the beggar, "only sixpence."

"So," said Mr. T——, "you are not blind, after all?"

"Bless you, sir, no!" he replied. "You see, the placard refers to the dog. He's blind—not I."

Miss Townley—Yes, indeed, uncle, I love birds. Uncle Greenfield—I thought you hated them. Miss Townley—Why? Don't you see I have four in the house? Uncle Greenfield—I see you have—in cages.—Life.

Cabs in London.

Standings are provided for only 5,000 cabs in London, though there are over 11,000 licensed vehicles.

WOMEN WANT TO KNOW

TO WHOM CAN THEY TELL THEIR TROUBLES?

A Woman Answers "To Me." Anxious Inquirers Intelligently Answered—Thousands of Grateful Letters.

Women regard it as a blessing that they can talk to a woman who fully understands their every ailment, and thus avoid the examinations, experiments and the risks of incompetent physicians, whose sex deprives them of knowing by experience. The endless confidence placed in Mrs. Pinkham by American women, prompts them to seek her advice constantly.

Female diseases yield to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once. Inflammation, ulceration, falling and displacement of the womb, ovarian troubles, spinal weakness and kidney complaints, all have their symptoms, and should be "nipped in the bud." Bearing-down pains, backache, headache, nervousness, pains in groins, lassitude, whites, irregularities, dread of impending evil, blues, sleeplessness, faintness, etc.

Here is testimony right to the point:

"The doctors told me that unless I went to the hospital and had an operation performed, I could not live. I had falling, enlargement and ulceration of the womb.

"I was in constant misery all the time; my back ached; I was always tired. It was impossible for me to walk far or stand long at a time. I was surely a wreck. I decided that I would give your Compound and Sanative Wash a trial.

"I took three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and used two packages of Sanative Wash, and I am now almost well. I am stouter and healthier than I have ever been in my life. My friends and neighbors and the doctors are surprised at my rapid improvement. I have told them all what I have been taking."—MRS. ANNETTA BICKMEIER, Bellaire, Belmont Co., O.

It is estimated that Queen Victoria now rules over 367,000,000 people.

Insurance companies claim that cycling is more dangerous than traveling either by railway or by ship.

Chicago's new city directory contains 1,752,000 names. This gives the lie to the 1890 census, or the compilers have been padding out the book for effect.

In the case of a Springfield, (Mo.) man who was on trial in the police court for keeping a vicious dog, the somewhat singular verdict was rendered that he was not guilty, but must kill the dog.

Spain continues to buy battle ships, and is so anxious to get them that she pays almost any price their owners demand. It looks to the New York Mail and Express as though Spain had finally discovered that a state of war exists in Cuba, and were preparing to recognize it.

Liechtenstein is going through a constitutional crisis. The prince has prorogued the Diet, and the Diet has censured the prince. Liechtenstein is seven miles by nine, it has a public debt of four thousand four hundred dollars, and used to furnish a contingent of seventy-nine men to the German army.

In a recent sweep of the Bois de Boulogne, in Paris, for disreputable characters, a tramp with a strange history was taken. He had been a sailor and master of a sailing vessel, had undertaken to explore Abyssinia, and had ended by becoming chief cook to King Menelik. He grew homesick, however, made his escape, and, on reaching France, had been unable to find work.

There are two things which England can't get on without—our millionaire daughters and our hotels, boasts the New York Herald. No man on the globe knows how to keep a hotel as the American does. He is a perfect Mahatma at the business. So they say that they are to have in London a five million dollar hostelry, and it is to have all possible modern improvements, and a chef imported from this country.

Field Marshal Lord Wolseley, commander-in-chief of the British forces, has created a sensation by a statement made to the Indian Military Commission, that he would not like to put Indian troops in front of European soldiers, adding: "I should not like to fight the army of France or Germany or any other army with Indian troops." Military officers now in England who have served in India declare that there is no ground for General Lord Wolseley's remarks. The Indian troops, they declare, are an admirable fighting force, equal in every way to the soldiery of Russia or any other country.

The French scheme of providing funds for the Paris world's fair in 1900 is very ingenious, and assures plenty of coin four years before the show opens. It is nothing less than the issue of bonds for $13,000,000, each bond being of the value of $1. These bonds will never mature or bear interest, for each represents twenty admissions to the fair. To attract the speculative public, each ticket will have a chance for a prize in the big lottery which will be one of the features of the exhibition. Any public or private enterprise which does not have a lottery attachment fails to commend itself to the Frenchman, who are nothing if not speculative.

A gorgeously illustrated edition of the Bible is being prepared at Amsterdam, which will be printed in English, French, German and Dutch text. Walter Crane will furnish the cover and pictures for the first thirteen chapters of Genesis, except the Creation, which will be done by Sir E. Burne-Jones. Gerome, Morot, James Tissot, Alma Tadema and Jean Paul Laurenz will illustrate the rest of the Pentateuch and the Book of Ruth. Benjamin Constant, Joseph Israels and John T. Sargent, Samuel and the story of David; Frank Dicksee, Wendel Brozik and Max Kauger, Kings and Solomon; Herbert, Domenico Morelli, and Munkaczy, the New Testament. Professor Dake of the Amsterdam Academy of Arts, is the director of the work.

The citizens of Detroit now enjoy a three-cent fare on all their street railroad lines, with a universal five-cent transfer privilege. There are 202 miles of street car track in Detroit, and a ride of ten miles can be taken for three cents. No other city in the United States has yet obtained such cheap fares, but the experiment was first tried with success in Toronto, Canada, where it was demonstrated that the operating expenses were 8 1-3 cents per car mile, and the receipts 15 1-2 cents per car mile. Last year the street car company in Toronto paid the city $139,000 in rentals and taxes, and had a fair margin of profit, while selling six tickets for 25 cents, and giving further concessions to school children. It may be practicable to follow these examples in other cities, says the Albany (N. Y.) Argus.

FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

MANAGEMENT OF CORN FODDER.

The best way unquestionably to dispose of the corn fodder after the corn has been gathered is to run the stalks through a threshing machine, by which they are torn into fine shreds and made much like hay. This may then be stored and fed as hay is. This is better and cheaper than cutting the stalks and feeding them in this condition. There is no waste in the shredded fodder. The stalks may be made into silage, if they are treated in this manner or cut, but in packing it into the silo plenty of water must be added to moisten it sufficiently to get up the necessary fermentation to cure it and heat it, so that the ensilage will no mildew and spoil.

VERMIN IN THE POULTRY YARD.

This is the season for lice, and it is only the well-kept coops and yards that are free from the vermin. Lice will drive the setting hen off the nest, will force them to lay on the ground outside, will cause the chicks to droop and die without apparent disease affecting them, will invite disease by debilitating the fowls, and will cause loss where profit should be the result. Do not wait for lice to come, but keep the pests away. Frequent whitewashing of the coops, the rubbing of kerosene oil on the roosts, the sprinkling of tobacco refuse over the nests, and the liberal use of Persian insect powder well dusted into every crack and crevice as well as over the floor, the nests, and everywhere else will be the only safeguard.—Prairie Farmer.

THE FEEDING OF MILK COWS.

A great deal of attention is just now being given by scientists to the quality of milk, especially its flavor and odor, with the object ascertaining what effect the food of the animal has upon it. It has been demonstrated by many experiments that turnips and some other vegetables will impart a most disagreeable flavor to milk; the effect of onions on this product is understood by every one. Some cows were recently pastured on a field saturated with sewage. Very shortly the milk began to acquire a most peculiar and disagreeable taste and odor. The dairyman could not account for it, and for a long time searched in vain for any reasonable excuse. At last he found that the sewage flowed directly through one of the upper corners of the pasture, and that the grass below this was exceedingly rank. The cows ate it greedily, and the milk became tainted. What would have been the result had they continued there could not be stated, as they were at once removed and put in quarantine.—New York Ledger.

DRYING WHEAT FOR SEED.

There is often an injury to winter wheat seed from heating after the grain is gathered, which is always done in hot weather. If the straw and grain are slightly damp when put in the mow or stack, it will almost surely heat. This heating may not be injurious in itself, but it leaves the grain damper than it ought to be, and it may dries out when cold weather comes. So it often happens that when winter wheat of the present year's crop is used as seed, it often is seen which is very nearly as damp as it was when gathered. Such wheat germinates slowly. It is already expanded with moisture, and so does not swell in the soil as it should. For this reason many old farmers who grow winter wheat prefer wheat a year old for seed. It is, however, no better than if as good as this year's wheat, which has been thoroughly dried and if possible without any heating in its moist state. Put the seed wheat in bunches on scaffolds where it will dry, spreading so that it will not heat. Then thresh it out with the flail and put it in a fruit evaporator for twenty-four hours. By that time the grain will seem much less plump than new wheat ought to be, but it is all the better seed for that.—Rural Cultivator.

CORN SMUT AND ITS TREATMENT.

The prevalence of this disease varies with the season, but it is seldom that any great amount of injury is done by it. Some writers think one to two per cent. of the corn crop is, on the average, destroyed. In a few cases, notably where sweet corn had been grown in the same field for a number of years, half the crop was destroyed. Such serious injury is the exception, however, and as a rule smut is to be but little feared. Stockmen formerly held that cattle often died from the effects of eating corn smut, but of recent years careful tests have shown that this belief is erroneous, as animals have been fed large quantities of smut for a stated period without apparent injury.

Smut is a fungous disease, and is propagated through minute spores, or seeds, which are transported by means of manure, old cornstalks, the wind, etc. Unlike smuts of most other grains, the disease does not carry in the seed. A number of experiments have been made where the seed corn was rolled in smut spores, then planted. The resulting crop was not more seriously affected than corn from seed not so treated. The spores fall on the young plant, germinate, and develop with the stalk. The fruiting portion of the smut appears usually on the tassel or the ear, although it may come out on any part of the stalk. At first it is a white mass, but turns black as the spores become ripe. When fully ripe the spore case breaks open and the spores are distributed.

Methods of preventing the spread of smut are unsatisfactory. Because of its peculiar method of attacking the plant, it cannot be controlled as are the other grain smuts. Dipping the seed in hot water or a corrosive sublimate solution, is of no avail, for the spores are not distributed by means of the seed grain. It has been suggested that the growing corn be sprayed with a fungicide about the time the spores germinate. This is expensive and impracticable. Possibly the best method is that of going through the field and cutting off the spore cases before they have ripened. Then at gathering time collect every bit of smut that was missed the first time. Burn the smut carefully to prevent further infection. If this is persisted in for a few years, there will not be enough present to do any material damage. If a field has become badly infested, rotation of crops is desirable. Put in small grains or grasses for three or four years, until the spores have all perished. Stock should not be allowed to eat smutted grains or stocks, as the spores pass through the animals uninjured and are liable to be widely distributed over fields and pastures, and thus infest all the ground. If a badly smutted stock field is being pastured, do not allow the animals to go to any other portion of the farm until they have been lotted several days after removal from the infested field. Corn smut will develop only on one other plant, teosinte, a forage plant grown in some parts of the south, and but little known in the corn states.—American Agriculturist.

COLOR AND ORNAMENT FOR LAWNS.

Color is one of the great desiderata of a lawn, and whatever offers the strongest contrast to the prevailing green is sure of general acceptance. The Japanese Blood-leaved maple, Acer polymorphum atropurpureum, is recognized as one of the best of these plants; and when the leaves are fully expanded in spring, the foliage is deep blood-red. Most of the red or purple leaved trees and shrubs are red or purple for only a short time in the spring, and then shade toward green; but the Japanese maple is conspicuous all through the summer and fall, not only for its bright color, but for the delicate beauty of its foliage. Another and almost equally desirable plant is the prunus pissardi, or purple-leaved plum, which retains its dark color from spring until fall. In fact, there is nothing equals it for a constant glow of color all through the summer and fall, and it is peculiarly adapted for massing in large beds in public places, or wherever extensive shrubbery is used.

Other good shrubs and trees that hold their color well are the Weigelia variegata, the Spirea opulifolia aurea, whose rich yellow leaves make one of the most effective large shrubs on the lawn, and the purple beech, one of the most popular of the small decorative trees.

If you have a damp, waste place that you wish concealed, why not try a variety of ornamental grasses? They would form a beautiful as well as novel and effective screen. The common bamboo, Arundo donax, grows to a height of fifteen feet; and its variegated-leaved form, Erianthus ravennæ, from six to eight feet; the pampas grass, Eulalia gracillima and its varieties, to four or five feet, and the calamagrostis from one to two. All of these, save the pampas grass, which requires a winter covering of leaves or some other material, are perfectly hardy; and all of them except the calamagrostis, bear plume-like flowers.

Certain berry-making shrubs are also valuable for late summer and fall, when color is scarce. One of the prettiest of these is the Callicarpa purpurea, which bears quite small, light-color flowers, in summer. Berries succeed the flowers, which, when ripe, are of a deep, purple color. Hundreds of them are on a branch, and they make a rich and unique display. The common deciduous holly, Prinos verticillatus, is another highly ornamental shrub, and, in some respects, is to be preferred to evergreen holly, as the red berries are better colored and better displayed. Still another shrub of this kind is the Cratægus coccinea, our common hawthorne, whose fruit hangs in clusters of from four to six, and are almost as large as red Siberian crab-apples. Nor should the well-known Berberis thunbergii, with its clusters of bright-red fruit, be omitted from this list of desirable berry-bearing shrubs.

For a grand display of yellow, the very last thing before freezing, nothing exceeds Helianthus maximilianus. It blooms just before chrysanthemums open, and the effect of a number of plants massed together is very striking.—New York Ledger.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

The Japanese are said to be the best needleworkers in the world, with the exception of the Russian women.

The British admiralty is about to take up the work of training carrier-pigeons for conveying messages at sea.

The greatest potato eaters are said to be the Belgians. The consumption is 100 pounds per annum for each person.

The population of the world averages 109 women to every one hundred men. Eight-ninths of the sudden deaths are those of males.

With both the alligator and the crocodile the tail is the most formidable weapon. One stroke may break the legs of the strongest man.

It is said that the flesh on the forequarters of the beaver resembles that of land animals, while that on the hindquarters has a fishy taste.

Eunice Smith, of Lake View, N. H., should have no end of good luck, if there be any truth in the old saying. She has forty-one four-leaf, fourteen five-leaf, and one seven-leaf clover.

The flag which Hernando Cortez carried when he invaded the old Aztec kingdom of Mexico is said to be in the possession of Captain John W. Johnson, of Kingston, Westmoreland County, Penn.

Clement Younger, of Marietta, Wis., was about a year ago scratched by a hen he was trying to catch. Partial paralysis from blood poisoning followed. A few days ago he slightly hurt the paralyzed arm and died.

Without dropping a word or a note of her song, "We Are Marching on to Glory," or losing step with her comrades, a Salvation Army lassie at Chicago snatched a little girl from in front of a cable car on State street and saved the youngster's life.

A watch and chain found in a can of tomatoes at Indianapolis, Ind., were claimed by a young woman working in a cannery there, who had lost them two years ago. She thought that they must have fallen from her belt into one of the buckets of tomatoes while she was leaning over.

Now It Is "Bicycle Teeth".

It may be something peculiar to the eastern climate, to the dust of the eastern roads, or to some peculiarity about the eastern method of riding, but the fact remains that down Philadelphia way bicycle riders are in large numbers affected by what dentists call "receding gums." The offices of the dentists, according to a Philadelphian's tale, are overrun with wheelmen and wheelwomen who want to know what is the matter with their teeth. They complain that they have more and more exposed ivory surface for every day that they live, and that unless some remedy is speedily found they will all either be long-toothed or lose molars, incisors and canines altogether.

The story goes that it took the dentist a long time to find out that the complaints come only from riders of the wheel. They put two and two together, and have put a peremptory stop to the riding of wheels in the Quaker City until they can evolve a remedy for bicycle teeth. Dentists laugh at the story, and they say that there are no such things as bicycle teeth in Philadelphia, and they add that they don't believe they ride fast enough in Philadelphia to injure any part of the anatomy.—Kansas City Times.

Tallest Building in Gotham.

It is said that in New York, on the site of the old International Hotel, Nos. 11 to 23 Park Row, the tallest building in Gotham is to be erected. It will be 386 feet high, twenty-six stories in the main and three in the towers. The weight of the structure is to be 52,000 tons. The front of the building will be peculiar by reason of the complete omission of an important cornice. In the foundation, piles, seventy-five feet long, under water, will be united at the head by a concreted floor three feet thick. The building will be furnished with fifteen elevators—nine from the first floor to the twenty-first, four express elevators to the twenty-six and two from the twenty-sixth to the twenty-nine.

To Cool the Atmosphere.

A Western inventor recently patented a scheme by which he claims he can artificially cool a whole community at little expense. At certain intervals he would erect skeleton towers—like windmill towers—each having an electric trolley wire running from bottom to top. The wire transports peculiarly made bombs to the top, where they are exploded by electricity. The bombs contain liquified carbonic acid gas, which, when liberated by the explosive, will instantly evaporate and severely chill the surrounding atmosphere.

What Rings Cost.

"Have you any idea of the price of the most costly ring ever made?" asked Mrs. Watts, looking up from her paper from which she has been reading about jewels.

"Dunno," answered Mr. Watts. "I know the one I put on your finger has been costing me from $2,000 to $2,500 a year ever since."

A Towel of Blotting Paper.

The most curious use to which paper is to be put is that suggested by the recent patenting of a blotting paper towel. It is a new style of bath towel, consisting of a full suit of heavy blotting paper. A person upon stepping out of his morning tub has only to array himself in one of these suits, and in a second he will be as dry as a bone.

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LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

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Give what you have. To some it may be better than you dare to think.—Longfellow.

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Idleness is only the refuge of weak minds, and the holiday of fools.—Chesterfield.

"Fussy, wiggy and round bodied" are those who think it necessary to use cheap soda and poor baking powder in the good old Dominion Electric way, and cake by all grocers who use Dr. Price's. He says they assume.

He who goes no farther than fair justice stops at the beginning of virtue.—Bacon.

FITS Stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. Free $2 trial bottle and treatise. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The law is without depth to those who, without heed, do plunge into it.—Shakespeare.

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

The most enviable of all titles the character of an honest man.—Washington.

After physicians had given me up, I was saved by Piso's Cure.—RALPH EATON, Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 22, 1895.

Laughter may not improperly be called the chorus of conversation.—Steele.

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If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

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