HOW TO FRY ONIONS. Cut a sufficient quantity into rings, sprinkle these with flour and fry in plenty of hot lard or dripping; when of a nice color remove them with a skimmer or strainer; sprinkle salt over; These, if properly attended to, will be dry, free from grease and well flavored. -New York Press.

EXCELLENT FURNITURE POLISH.

One part by measure of olive oil and two parts of vinegar. Shake well together and apply with a woolen cloth, after which take a dry woolen cloth and rub vigorously. A housewife who uses this says it is a first rate, reliable furniture polish, always to be depended upon for giving most satisfactory results .-Scientific American.

WASHING WASH-SILKS. Wash silks may be washed successfully. although many dismal failures have made it doubted. They must not certainly be washed in the tub with other things. A strong warm suds made with any white soap comes first; the silk must be rubbed very lightly; hot water, washing powers and alkali soaps are fatal to the beauty of wash silks. Thorough rinsing in tepid water, followed by further rinsing in cold water with a little vinegar in it, makes the wash silks as good as new. With these directions for a laundress, no one need hesitate to follow where fancy leads in chosing wash silks for blouses, which will be worn more than ever next summer. - Boston Transcript.

AN EXPERT ON TEA MAKING.

A tea expert says that a pound of tea will furnish 300 cups of liquor if it be made properly, but that the maximum benefits of the leaf, both in the matter of quality and quantity, are seldom enjoyed because of the general ignorance of what appears to be so simple a process as to require no care, the method of brewing. He says the tea leaves should be put into a earthen or agate ware pot (never use metal) and stand on the back of the stove until thoroughly warmed. Then hissing hot water which has been freshly boiled should be poured in and the pot should be placed at the back of the stove for ten minutes, where it will keep hot but not boil. At the expiration of that time the tea will be perfect, but if it is desired to keep it so the liquor must be poured off into another vessel, so as to separate it from the leaves, which after a while would give off an astringent element. In serving, the cups and the cream should be warm and the cream should be put into the cups before the tea. The public are told not to smile at these simple instructions, but to try them and see if they do not get a new light on the question of getting the most out of a cup of tea .- Chicago News.

CHURNS AND CHURNING.

Of all the different kinds of churns in use in farmers' houses, for a small family dairy, writes Mrs. W. H. Webster, I give the preference to the good old-fashioned dash churn. It is easily managed in black along the back give it a grizzly every way, not hard to work in churning, and takes up but very little room. You can easily raise the lid and look into it at any time to see how matters are progressing, the batter is easily gathered and taken out when it comes, and the churn is easily cleaned afterwards. In winter the mistake is often made of keeping the cream so long that it becomes bitter before it is churned. I like to have the cream a little bit sour, and set it in a warm place long enough for it to taste slightly acid before I churn it, but in a cold climate it won't do to keep it long enough to sour naturally, unless one is willing to run the risk of having a bitter taste in the butter: Butter that comes in a reasonable time will be much better than that which is churned for hours, as is sometimes the case. This delay in coming I believe is frequetly caused by keeping the cream where it is hot and cold by turns, and also keeping it too long. The churning should be regular-not fast, and then slow, and should be kept up without long intermissions until it is done .- New York

# Spring Is Here

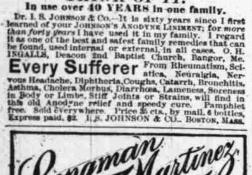
When nearly everybody needs medicine to purify the blood and tone up the system.

# Hood's Sarsaparilla

grows more and more popular every year for

## Spring Medicine EVERY MOTHER Should Have It in The House.

Dropped on Sugar, Children Love to take Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, for Croup, Colds, Sora Throat, Tonsilitis, Colle, Cramps and Pains. Re-lieves Summer Complaints, Cuts, Brunses like magic. THINK OF IT.
In use over 40 YEARS in one family.









### PRAIRIE PESTS.

HUNTING WOLVES AND COY OFES ON WESTERN PLAINS.

Bounty Paid by Many Western States for the Scalps of These Animals-How They Are Hunted-Their Traits,

Baxter's ranch, near Cheyenne, Wy., s where several wolf-hunts have reand poison both wolves and coyotes.

made. Many of the streams have hardly none can go home. a shrub or tree along their banks, and "This establishment feeds 3000 peothe hunters are thus afforded a large ple a day, and the amount of food reopen country in which to make the quired to care for that patronage is enorchase. They begin to ride toward the mous; for exemple, when we put hash centre. When a wolf is sighted it is on the 'specials' enough is made up acshot by some of the expert marksmen of tually to fill a wagon. We are not the the plains, or, to increase the interest in largest lunch room, however. I should the sport, the hounds are given an op- say roughly that there were three at least portunity for a run. Rifles and shot- which feed 7000 people a day each, guns are the weapons generally used. probably eight that care for 4000 each, The great expanse of level plain, which and a dozen like ourselves handling is only broken occasionally by sand hills, 3000. Then there are the swarms o gives a fine opportunity for a hunt, and smaller lunchrooms, restaurants, creamit is a rare instance when & wolf makes eries and dairies, and last of all the cake its escape through the circle. The and pie stands. Figures can only be apwolves, coyotes and swifts all have their proximate, but you'll be surprised how

hard pressed by hunters and hounds. ing circle has two or more wolves round- tronized the restaurants in Fulton street ed up in an area of about a mile. An between Broadway and Nassau street attempt of a wolf to escape on one side only. That is 3,366,000 a year. I have being frustrated it runs in, the opposite estimated twenty three establishments in direction, only to be headed off by hun- lower New York as feeding 3000 people ters and dogs. Wolves and dogs are and over; their total per day, as sugsometimes permitted to fight it out in the gested, would be \$9,000, or 27,234,000 center. The wolf is cowardly, but when for the year, pretty fair for twenty-three wounded and at bay will sometimes make establishments. Think of what the figa hard fight. Thus the sport continues, ures are when you add in the small fry.

Colorado, Wyoming, Nebraska, and Kan- Westchester, Staten Island and our other sas line, and many an interesting story is suburbs sits down to the table with us at told by the frontiersman of the wolves, the midday meal."-New York Tribune. and how they are captured. The occasional wolf-hunt is had more for the sport it affords, yet there are some known s wolf-hunters, and follow it as a business. The State bounty, together with the extra paid by some cattle associations, makes the wolf and covote scalp bounty \$2. The coyote is not a game animal like the gray wolf, and its capture is not had just propounded the above query, so exciting a sport.

the County Treasurer's office at Sterling, Col., that measured six feet from nose to tip of the tail. The small streaks of appearance. The jaw is strong and the teeth sharp. The coyote, also known as a prairie wolf, is not so large and dangerous as the gray wolf of the prairie, and is also called the American jackal and Mexican prairie wolf. The Indian dogs, which so much resemble the wolf. are said to be a cross breed with prairie

wolf, coyote, and the dog. Wolves, coyotes and all such animals degrees, and at a depth of from six to where they make their abode after a suc- that it was hardly perceptible. cessful raid for food. In these dens they also breed their young in the spring, their litters numbering from four to

The prairie wolf shuns the abode of men, unless hunger forces it to attack stock even near the ranchman's house. But coyotes will come up near the frontiersman's house and make the night hideous with their yelping noises. They kill sheep, calves, pigs and poultry. Coyotes will not only slaughter sheep by the wholesale but will suck their blood. and have many of the traits of a "sheepkilling dog." It is the prarie wolf that preys upon the largest stock on the plains. The largest bull and fleetest horse become their prey when maddened by hunger. So great has been the loss to stock in Texas that the question has been urged in the Legislature to increase the bounty. Some counties in the States on the plains claim that their financial resources have been greatly impaired by the payment of scalp bounties for wolves light coming from objects outside of this and coyotes. From Wyoming and Nebraska south to Texas the question of and made a picture on the other side of "for" or "against" these bounties has the room, glowing in all the beauty and been agitated in the various Legislatures.
The stockmen lose hundreds of thousands tinct and upside down. of dollars-fortunes it might be saidin the slaughter of cattle, horses and sheep by these wild animals of the plains, tury. He improved it later by placing a

for wolf and coyote scalps, with the hope of exterminating these pests. The prairie wolves do their foraging in packs. They first run down a horse or steer till, wearied by the chase, the pursued animal turns at bay upon the howling wolves. The horse will kick and also strike at them with his forefeet. The cattle defend themselves with their horns. It often happens that the wolves by leaping on cattle will eat out large through a lens, which is placed in the pieces of flesh before the final stand and fight is made. When horses and cattle are at bay and making their last fight against their tormentors the wolves become more methodical in their attacks. of the animal in front others are snapping at his sides and hind legs, till finally the Union. hamstring is cut, and then the fight is

over .- Chicago Times.

Lucid Moments of Lunatics. "It is a great mistake," said a well known physician, who makes a specialty disagreeable, dangerous or even eccension of them are discharged cured, and we never hear of them after they leave the asylum."-St. Louis Star-Sayings.

Commissioners for the last year shows Is the move intended to give the young

Too Rapid Eating.

"Have you any idea," remarked the cashier of one of the largest lunch restaurants in New York to a Tribune reporter, "how many minutes the average downtown business man devotes to his

"At a venture," answered the reporter, watching the hurried play of knives and forks about him, "I should say fifteen minutes."

"You set about the time usually estimated," returned the cashier, "but in reality half that time would be nearer cently been held. The bounty on the right. The average time consumed for scalps has also caused many to trap lunch by the patrons of this establishment is just eight minutes. The fact is," From fifteen to thirty men make a continued the cashier, after the reporter good hunting party to round up the had ventured a foreboding for New York wolves. A day having been set for the digestion, "people find it such a trifling chase, the sportsmen scatter out over the and unobstrusive matter just to get 's plains, covering sometimes an area of bite of lunch' that few realize what a giten miles, for the purpose of driving the gantic business it is merely to supply wolves toward a common centre. The hungry people downtown at noon, bewolves have their haunts along certain cause few bring their lunches with streams, and in this locality the hunt is them, and from the formation of the city

dens under ground, and sometimes they they mount up. The average dairy feeds succeed in running into these lairs when | 700 people a day. That is about 215,-000 people a year. I estimated some It is fine sport when the ever-narrow- time ago that 11,000 people daily patuntil the wolves are all captured or killed. You see this is only a glimpse, but it is I have recently made a four weeks' not exaggerated, for you must remember ourney over the plains along the that a good part of Brooklyn, Jersey,

Quail Hypnotized by a Coyote.

"Did you ever see a covote hypnotize bevy of quail?" There was a group of us sitting on the veranda of the old adobe Rio Grande Hotel in Las Cruces, New Mexico, discussing hypnotism. The speaker, Colonel Lawrence, who was an old timer, who had ridden Texas The prairie wolf of the great Western | bronchos over the New Mexico ranges plains is grayish in color, and is a little in the early days, and has a record as an

smaller than the common wolf. I was Indian fighter equaling that of Colonel shown the fresh hide of a prairie wolf at W. H. H. Llewellyn. None of us had even seen the festive coyote do the hypnotizing act. We lighted fresh cigars and struck a listening attitude. "It was several years ago," said Colonel Lawrence, "while I was prospecting in the Organ Mountains. I was riding leisurely along the foot-hills one day,

when my attention was attracted to the oddest scene, I think, I ever witnessed. About 100 yards ahead of me, directly in the trail, was a nice bunch of mountain quail, numbering some 200 or more. It was a glorious shot, but, as usual when one sees a good shot, I did not on the plains make their homes under- have my gun with me. About twenty, ground. They dig a hole about two feet feet from the quail was a hungry looking in diameter and at an angle of forty-five coyote creeping slowly toward his victims, with his nose pointed straight out ten feet excavate their underground den, like a pointer. So slowly did he move

"The birds were running around in circle and huddling closer together each circuit. As the coyote approached near er, the circle became smaller and smaller, until the birds commenced jumping over one another. When the covote cam to within a few inches the birds h stopped quite still and looked straight a them for about two minutes, then made a sudden dive at the bunch, biting or the heads of several of the birds, devouring one at each mouthful. It was the only case of animal hypnotism that I evel witnessed. It was very remarkable." We all agreed that it was very remark able. — Globe-Democrat.

Invention of the Camera.

The camera was invented by an Italian named Baptista Porta, though it was not at first used for photographing. It was in reality merely a dark room, into which the light was admitted through a little round hole in one side. The rays of room entered it through this aperture,

This dark room was contrived by Porta about the middle of the sixteenth cenand hence the bounties in some States glass lens in the aperature, and outside a mirror which received the rays of light and reflected them through the lens so that the image upon the opposite wall within was made much brighter, more distinct, and in a natural or erect position. This was really the first camera obscura, an invention which is enjoyed to the present day, being situated often upon a hilltop, where a picturesque country surrounding may be reflected

centre of the conical roof. Now, our modern photograpic camera is merely a small camera obscura in its simplest form, carrying a lens at one end and a ground glass screen at the other. While some are attracting the attention It is, however, often much more complicated in its construction .- Christian

The Kaiser's Assistant.

A story circulated at the time Emperor William's death is just now again being repeated. The tale had something dramatic about it and recent events lend to it an air of probability. of treating insane patients, "to imagine The old Emperor, on his death-bed, sent that so-called 'lunatics' are necessarily for his grandson and explaining to him the difficulties of government and the There are men, insane on one or possibility that he might be Emperor more points, with whom I pass hours in while still a young man, made him conversation on agreeable topics, and I am often among them when they are talking with each other. Some of them are fully aware that their minds are diseased, and they know they are under treatment just as if they would be if they his son, or because he had that idea of were suffering from any physical ail-ment. Cne of them said to me: 'I know been so strong with the family of the I am crazy, and, as I do not believe I Hohenzollerns. And now, according to will ever be straight in the head, I am the Pall Mall Gazette, the time has come content to stay here all my life." An- to redeem the promise. The Emperor other one gave me a learned account of has sent for his younger brother, Prince he symptoms of lunacy, which he said he Henry, of Prussia, and ordered him to | to say as to their care, and then when possessed, and which became active while quit the active service of the navy and you are sure there is profit to be made, ne was talking. There are all kinds of unatics, but there is rarely a case of a imposing functions. He is to take his nan who is always raving mad. Even elder brother's place whenever the the violent patients, as a rule, are violent Emperor cannot preside in person at only at times, and I can get along with state ceremonials or receptions. He is to them in their lucid intervals. A propor- be a kind of Regent or Lord Lieutenant to the Emperor. William II. is fond of and pay off. He is more independent of voyage and adventure. Like his an- the bad seasons than the grain-grower, cestor, Frederick II., he seems never so who loses a crop when the season is bad. happy as when he is away from his own True, there is nothing now to brag of The report of the Illinois Railroad capital, but still in his own dominions. that the total railway capital in that Emperor greater freedom in his state if we have high-grade stock we get the

### AGRICULTURAL

TOPICS OF INTEREST RELATIVE TO FARM AND GARDEN.

You cannot feed turnips to milch cows without affecting the flavor of the butter and giving it a turnipy taste. It will make little or no difference whether the turnips are fed before or after milking. with or without salt, the scent of the turnips will pass into the milk veins and milk. Furthermore, if turnips, cabbages and similar strong-scented vegetables are cut up and fed to other animals in the same barn or stable where milch cows are standing, the very air breathed by the milch cows will be laden with the strong odor, and this will taint the milk. Pure and fresh air is just as important as pure and nearly inodorous food for ows in order that they should give the best quality of milk for butter making. There are, no doubt, cows which are not so susceptible to the effects of poor and strongly scented food as others, but they are not, as a rule, animals that give the richest milk .- American Agriculturist.

SHOULD THE BULL BE PUT TO WORK. "Put the bull to work." Such is the advice which we find in one of our ex changes. Very good, as far as the theory goes. But when it comes to the practical part of it we would like to inquire what line of work the bull can do to advantage at this season of the year. It is not time to plow, and if it was the bull would not make a very good team to plow with. If a harness was made for him. and a cart, was provided, he might be paper. used for drawing manure to the fields: but these trappings would cost more than his work would be worth, and the purpose would find their "occupation people. rone." The same trouble about working the bull will be found at all seasons bull can do to advantage. Not only pounds. this, but the bull is an unsafe animal to handle. He is always treacherous, is liable to be violent, and is never to be trusted for a moment. It might be good for the bull to work, but we believe that, in the great majority of cases, the bull would receive a great deal more benefit than his owner would obtain from the labor which he performed. - American Dairyman.

CABBAGE WITHOUT TRANSPLANTING. There are two ways of raising cabbage in the open ground. One is by transplanting plants, the other by sowing the seed in the hills or drills just where the cabbage is to be grown. If the plants have been started in hotbeds or cold frames for an early crop or are to occupy land as a second crop, it is necessary that they should be transplanted; but if it is to be the one crop of the season on the land it is to occupy, then it is the belief of the farmers in the great cabbageraising sections of New England that the best plan is to plant the seed just where the cabbage is to be grown. Experience has taught us that by this plan the piece matures more evenly than when the plants are transplanted, while they are certainly as reliable for heading, for when 100 per cent. of the plants make marketable heads-as I have known instances-nothing better can be asked. Those who have been in the habit of transplanting cauliflowers will find they will do decidedly better when the seeds are planted in the hills where they are to be matured. A plan now somewhat common among market gardeners is to drill the seed of cabbage sufficiently thick that by cutting out the extra plants with the hoe the remainder will be left at the distance suitable. This requires more seed, while it saves a good deal of time and back-breaking work. The great defect in this manner of planting has been that it left the seed toothick, much thicker than was necessary for the ends desired. In my planting in the drill we used last season the Mathews seed drill. My foreman made an ingenious change in its dropping capacity, which is worth putting on record. He removed the wheel which has about twelve projections that as it revolves keep the seed agitator in motion, and boring four holes at equal intervals inserted four projections on the opposite side and then set back in place, but in a reversed position. The result was one revolution caused the agitator to move four times instead of twelve, and the seed was fed just about as thick as wanted. Very often a little change or improvement can be made in an imple-

can Agriculturist. FARM AND GARDEN NOTES. Avoid extremes of temperature for

ment by the farmer or gardener using it

that will add much to its value. - Ameri-

Wood ashes are an admirable orchard

The house slaps of every family are worth saving for fertilizing purposes by

throwing them on the compost heap. Two table spoonfuls of crude carbolic acid to each bucketful of whitewash will make it much more destructive to lice. Blackberries and raspberries should be set in rows six feet apart and the plants two and a half or three feet apart in the

Rhode Island Greening and Baldwin are two varieties of apples that lead in the New York markets and gain good Hens should not be overfed. Keep

them with a sharp appetite, so that they will take exercise enough to keep

It is a mistake to seed a young or chard down to grass unless the trees are well established and the soil is reason-

The white or brown Leghorns are a very desirable breed where eggs are wanted. They are good layers, but not good setters.

occasionally, and on many farms a good supply could be readily secured with a little care in picking them up and breaking or grinding them into such condition that the fowls can eat them. Do not calculate in making the gar-

furnish a supply all through the season: kale, kohl, rabi, celery, salsify and cauliflower are all good crops, but not so generally raised as they should be. Sheep raising has to be learned, and it is better to start with a few and carefully study their habits, read what others have

den all at once. A good garden should

get more sheep, and with good management you will succeed. pendent life in the world. His stock and grass grow day and night, rain or shine, without a host of hands to feed in prices of stock, but still it is better than any other business on the farm, and State increased over the previous year duties, or is it merely obedience to a top of the markets, that pay well even in \$198,144,498.

### CURIOUS FACTS.

The imperial reign of Japan began

with Jummu Tenno on April 7, 660 The whole number of horses that have made records of 2:30 or better is 4646 trotters and 1243 pacers.

It is claimed that in almond and Madeira nut culture the Pacific Coast bids fair to surpass the world. Glucose is produced in the United States at the rate of 1,000,000 pounds per

day, principally in the Western States. Justice is the name of a man who was recently sentenced to eighteen years imprisonment in the Illinois Penitentiary. The St. Gobian Company in France exhibits a plate glass with a surface of 368 square feet-probably the largest

Dried toadstools pushed into bleed ing nostrils will stop the hemorrhage. They are also said to make excellent

A novel written by a Haytian Atrican has made its appearance in Paris, France, and is said to show considerable ability and great originality. The committee of the Society for the

Preservation of the Monument of Ancient Egypt have undertaken the repair of the great Temple of Karnak. A new room has been discovered in Wind Cave, near the South Dakota Hot Springs, 1600 feet long, sixty-five feet

Twenty-nine copies only of the Gutenberg Bible are known to be in existence. seven of which, one a fragment, are printed on vellum, and the rest on

wide and fifty feet high.

The Chicago (Ill.) Auditorium has 4173 seats, but can hold, with additional seats on the stage and in the horses or oxen usually employed for the body of the house, fully eight thousand

A fifteen-year-old boy has just died in Brooklyn of too rapid growth. At of the year. There is very little work to the time of his death he was six feet be done on the ordinary farm which the two inches tall, but did not weigh 100

There is nothing which will squelch an oil-fed fire in its incipiency more quickly and effectually than sand-and there are no afterclaps in the way of water damage either.

A Japanese has invented a flying machine which it is claimed can be propelled at the rate of ten miles an hour. It has six wings like those of a bird, which are moved by a wheel.

In England, in the seventeenth century, there was a renowned hangman named Derrick, who erected gibbets and attended executions by hanging. Hence a machine, with ropes for hoisting, took

William F. White, a Penusylvania multiply sums of five and six figures together without resort to pencil and paper, carrying all the processes easily in his mind. Outside of mathematics he is poorly educated.

Many names of materials in common use have queer origins. Nickel was first obtained as a metal from Germany over a century ago, but the ore had been previously known to the miners as kuupfernickel, or Old Nick's copper, because although it looked like copper ore they could obtain no copper from it.

A Roman doctor has discovered in many of the skulls found in Etruscan tombs, as well as in those deposited in various museums, interesting specimens of ancient dentistry work and artificial teeth. Some of these skulls date as far back as the sixth century before Christ, proving that dentistry is not a modern art.

### The Art of Trailing.

It is impossible to learn the art of trailing from books, though there are a few general rules which can be observed. For instance, every scout knows that to overtake a party which has perhaps run off some stock provisons must be taken to last several days. That the start must be made slowly and the course followed persistently and at a moderate pace, giving the horses the nights to rest in and start at daylight in the mornings.

Then when the pursuers come near the pursued it is the scout's business to tell the number and condition of the enemy and how many hours have elapsed since they passed the spot on which you are standing, for it may become necessary for you to remain concealed until you decide upon the manner of attack, for if the party be made up of Indians they will scatter before you can capture them.

Again, any scout can tell whether the trail be that of a war party or not, be-cause no Indians take their families with them on the warpath, hence no lodge poles drag behind the ponies. If there is no trace of these it is safe to consider that a war party is on the rampage some-

It is generally easy to distinguish the track of an Indian's pony from that of a white's horse, as the former will make a smaller impression, and will show no im-

print of a shoe. One of the difficult things to determine is the age of the trail, and to do it correctly requires much practice. If the track is very fresh it will show moisture where the earth is turned up, which after a few hours becomes dry. Should rain have fallen the edges will be less clear, and will be washed down some-

The expert Mexican scout can tell by a glance what tribe of Indians has made a given trail, its age and every particular about it as truthfully as though he has himself seen the cavalcade pass .- Chicago Herald.

The Cotton Seed Industry. The enormous development of the cot-

ton-seed industry in the Southern States has brought millions of dollars into the pockets of the Southern farmers. Formerly the cotton-seed was of no value except for manure, in which use the oil contained in it was of course utterly Bones make a good feed for poultry wasted, being of no fertilizing value whatever. A crop of 7,000,000 bales of cotton makes 7,000,000 half tons of seed, or 7,000,000,000 pounds of seed, equal to 3,500,000 tons. At \$9 per ton, the crop of seed is worth over \$30,000,-000 yearly, but the ultimate value of it is far greater. With twenty-five per cent. of oil from it, the oil is worth about \$9,-000,000; the oil cake left is worth \$60,-000,000, and the hulls left are worth \$1,500,000 for feeding.

Thus the seed of the cotton plant, which heretofore brought nothing to the farmer, is now worth one-fifth of the total value of the cotton itself, and is thus equivalent to an addition of 1,500,000 bales to the yield of lint. This instance shows how agriculture benefits from the development of other industries, the manufacture of oil from the seed being the starting point from which the whole value of it is possible to be got out of it. As the cake and the hulls are valuable for feeding, and nearly the whole price of them is returned in the marrier made, the Southern farmer may, by giving attention to this point, extract still another contribution from this valuable product, -New York Times.

The Czar of Russia suspended the anti-Semetic law for three years.

Don't you want to save money, clothes, time, labor, fuel and health? All these can be saved if you will try Dobbins's Electric Scap. We say "try," knowing if you try it once, you will always use it. Have your grocer order. EGYPT is crowded with pleasure tourists from all parts of the world.

\$100 Reward. \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to earn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to he medical fraternity. Catarrh being a conthe medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure, Send for list of testimonials. Address

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

THE Danish Parliament has refused to pe,r mit cremation in that country.

The pleasant effect and the perfect safety with which ladies may use the liquid fruit axative, Syrup of Figs, under all conditions make it their favorite remedy. It is pleasing to the eye and to the taste, gentle, yet effectual in acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels.

FITT stopped free by Dr. Kline's GREAT Nerve Restores. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

### Man-of-War Boomerangs.

"Few people," says a naval officer, appreciate the tremendous nature of the blast caused by firing a big gun on board of a ship. An example of its effect was seen in some recent trials in firing the sixty-seven ton gun of the battle ship Trafalgar, considered one of the three or four finest vessels in the British navy. The gun was pointed directly ahead, and fired with a charge of 630 pounds of slow-burning powder and a 1250-pound projectile. The blast produced by the rush of the powder-gas and the shot was so tremendous that the plates of the forecastle were forced in and the deck beams bent out of shape, while almost every round carried away some fragment of the projecting portions of the ship, even when the training was to the right or the left. It is estimated that the vessel would be reduced to something very like a wreck were twentyfive rounds to be fired, either directly ahead or directly astern. This interferes with, or renders impossible, firing when either in flight or chase, and has caused our naval constructors to modify the plans for the projected battleship, as it is not deemed desirable to have them sink from the discharge of their own guns."-New York Continent.

### Curious Use of Microbes

A Norwegian naturalist, Dr. Neilson, states that fishermen in his country have been catching whales with the aid of diseased bacteria for more than five cencountryman living near Lancaster, has a turies. Every season whales enter a nargen and when one is discovered the fish ermen go out in boats, drive him further up the narrow bay, and stretch a net across the mouth of the inlet. Their primitive implements are insufficient alone to capture and land the animal imprisoned, which is usually twenty or thirty feet long, and very strong. They accordingly shoot into him arrows infected with the poison of some infectious disease-apparently sympathetic anthrax -and in twenty-four or thirty-six hours he becomes so weakened by the growth of bacilli in the wounds that men with harpoons are able to land him .- Trenton

(N. J.) American. "Keeping up appearances" is defined by one authority upon modern manners to mean "a frugal diet in order to give an occasional dinner party."

Money for Everybody. Mrs. Wells asks: "Is it a fact that a person can make \$30 or \$40 a week in the plating business?" Yes, I make from \$5 to \$5 a day, plating and selling plated ware; the lake Electric Co., Englewood, Ill., will give you full instructions. In this business there is money for everybody.

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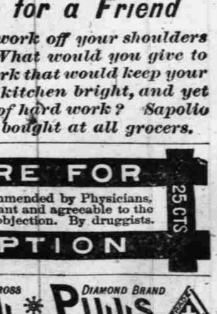
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