by Paul Gores: "I was steward at the Palmer House," he said, "when the ex-President stopped there on his return from the tour of the world. One noon I was all but stupefied at seeing General Grant creep into the kitchen door, as though escaped from some one. 'I am sorry to trouble you.' he said, as though asking a great favor, but may I have a little corned beef and cabbage?' 'Why, certainly,' I replied. But shall I not send it to you out in the dining room?' 'No,' he answered, 'I'll eat it right here, if you let me sit down at this table.' So I cleared away a place on the rough board table, where the cook had been fixing the meat, drew up a stool and the way he got away with that corned beef and cabbage made my eyes bulge. When he had finished he laid down his knife and fork and with a funny sigh of satisfaction, put one hand on my shoulder and said, 'Young man, I suppose you don't care for that at all, but if you had had to eat what I have for the past few months it would taste like a dinner for the gods.' The poor old fellow had dined with everybody from the Queen down, and that cabbage in my kitchen did him more good than all the rest together."--Chicago News.

Are Plants Degenerating?

The curious theory is advanced by Professor W. R. Lazenby, of the Ohio Experimental Station, that cultivated plants are degenerating. To this degeneracy he ascribes the increased losses from blight and insect injuries. To a limited extent this is probably true. Defect of nutrition caused by impoverished soil exposes trees to diseases that on well fertilized land they escape. It is known too that our climate does not develop the heaviest weight in spring grains, so that seed oats have to be brought to this country from Europe every year to renew its vigorous growth. Where potatoes are grown for a long series of years from sets the plants inherit less and less vitality, and the crop is helped by rishewing varieties from the seed ball. But in the corn crop, where more care is taken than in any other in selecting the best ears for seed, there is a constant tendency towards improvement. It shows that this is largely a matter of careful seed selection and good farming. -Boston Cultivator.

Milk as a Germ Destroyer.

Unexpected results have been obtained in experiments by Dr. Freudenreich. The cholera bactlius died in an hour when put into fresh cow's milk, and in five hours in fresh goats milk; the bacillus of typhoid fever, however, surviving twenty four hours in cow's milk, but only five hours in goat's milk. Other microbes were destroyed in varying periods. Instead of being purified by line of experiments covering a greater boiling, the milk had lost its power to kill microbes. The bactericidal properties also weakened with age, disappearing completely in four or five days .-Trenton (N. J.) American.

Gruesome Souvenirs.

"A remarkable tribe of Indians are the Napos, who live in the northern part of Chile. Instead of wearing scalps at their belts as tropies, like the American savages, the heads of their epemies dangle at their girdles. By a mysterious process known only to themselves, they remove all the facial and cranium bones without cotting the skin or destroying the interior. Then the head is then reduced, without maiming any of the features, to the size of a man's fist."-Pittsburg Dispatch.

containing two or three eyes about eighteen inches. At distances over two As a Drowning Man and one-half feet the number of hills is so much decreased that the yield is less-So Mr. Powell Took Hood's

Sarsaparilla And It Rescued Him From Danger "A year ago I was in very bad condition. I the size of hen's eggs may be used for run down to 125 lbs. The trouble was dyspepsia in its worst form, accompanied by

Nervous Prostration I could not eat, I could not sleep, and at times I could scarcely move my hands. I felt that unless I could get relief soon that I should surely die. I at length concluded to try

Like a Drowning Man it my face and hands were covered with sores, which are all gone. After I had been taking it

a couple of weeks I could not denythat I felt better. I have now taken 3 bottles and as a result I weigh 150 lbs., am able to work again and feel a thousand times better. I am certain that in a short time by continuing the medicine is shall be completely cured as I am now so near Hood's Sarsaparilla

claims are fully justified in my experi Hood's Pills are the best after-dinne

Kennedy's MedicalDiscovery

Takes hold in this order:

Bowels. Liver. Kidnevs. Inside Skin, Outside Skin.

Driving everything before it that ought to be out. You know whether you need it or not.

DONALD KENNEDY.

ROXBURY, MASS. R. DADWAY'S CURES AND PREVENTS

Colds. Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Stiff Neck, Bronchitis. Catarrh. Headache, Toothache.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Asthma,

Bruises, Sprains, Quicker Than Any Known Remedy. No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bedridden, Infirm, Crippied, Nervous, Seuralgic, or prostrated with diseases may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF Will Afford Instant Ease. INTERNALLY—A balf to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Head-ache, Diarrhora, Colle, Flatulency and all internal

pains.

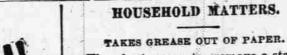
Malaria in its various forms cured and prevented.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that
will cure Fever and ague and all other fevers (sided
by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Sold by All Druggists.

Price 56 cents.

Gray hair or whiskers changed to a gloss; black by a single application of this Dye. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously and contains nothing injurious to the hair. Sold by druggists, or will be sent on receipt on a bed that has u of price, 81.00. Office, 39 Park Place, N. Y. ers planted in it.



TO DEHORN A CALF.

of caustic potash, a stick of this being

applied to the wetted part of the head

where the germ of the horn is to be felt.

The hair should be shaved off first. No

treatment, but to protect the wound from

the air by a small plaster or salve, is

BLUE GRASS FOR LAWNS.

Pure Kentucky blue grass will make as

good a lawn as any mixture of different

species. If the land is low and moist,

then add a little redtop. What is sought

in a good lawn is a grass with pure soft

green leaves and fibrous roots, in order

that it will withstand close cutting and

not look coarse and rough after each

shearing with the lawn mower. You

can add a little white clover if desired,

but it will seldom last more than a year

or two, and frequent resowings will be

necessary to keep a lawn well stocked

SMUT IN WHEAT.

immersing the seed for a very short time

in scalding water, because the smut lives

in the stem of the wheat, and unless it

penetrates it while it is very tender it

will not effect it at all. The hot water

kills the spores that are on the wheat

without affecting the grain and no spores

get to the early stem. An early variety

would be as much affected by smut as

any other. An early variety is not af-

fected by scab as much as a late variety.

The early blossoms receive a spore and

ripen their fruit for distribution by the

time the later blossoms come out. As

these spores are numerous, the late wheat

is decidedly at a disadvantage. Where

wheat is on the same ground as last year,

it will probably be injured to a greater

extent. Farmers should watch their

wheat, and if the disease begins to show

its presence, pluck out the diseased

heads, as one early head may spread the

disease to a thousand others. - St. Louis

NOTES ON POTATOES.

has been given at the Michigan Station

to experiments with potatoes, the work

including, in addition to variety tests, a

as depth of planting, manure and fertili-

zers and manser of application, etc. Of

the above, which is given at length in a

bulletin from the Horticultural Depart-

ment by L. R. Taft, only a brief sum-

mary of what is thought will be most

First-It was found that the seed end

s as good, if not better, than any other

part of the potato for planting, and as a

Second-As a rule, medium sized pota-

toes cut into haives lengthwise, using at

the rate of thirteen to fifteen bushels of

seed to the acre, will produce best net

results, planted one and a half or two

Third-If smaller seed is used the eves

should be fifteen inches apart, and pieces

Fourth-When potatoes are cheap it

does not pay to use small potatoes as seed,

one year without greatly decreasing the

Fifth-Even on fairly rich soil manure

or fertilizers can be used with profit.

When manure cannot be obtained with-

out hauling two or three miles 500 pounds

of mixed chemicals or of some brand of

commercial fertilizer will be cheaper to

use and will be a profitable investment.

Other items are, that as the best depth

for planting, the result seemed to favor

covering the seed about three inches.

This seemed to be right for dry seasons.

manure was used as a mulch between the

that the fertilizers were used with profit,

it is difficult to say which of the chemi-

cals was most necessary. It is to be

observed that the land on which the ex-

periments were made is represented as to

excellent tilth and of more than average

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

The best farmer is never behind in his

A good water supply cannot be over

Currants need a rich strong soil; the

Trees are often planted in a thin,

worn out soil, and actually starved to

death. A good dressing of manure would

In transplanting strawberries some

prefer to drop them into a bucket of

water as fast as they are taken up, and

When the fair managers begin to offer

remiums for the fastest walking horses,

It is poor economy to undertake to

Clover stands first in value as green

food for hogs and rye next. The latter

can be sown so as to give successive

Dr. Harris, an expert upon the subject

of milk, is credited with the statement

that the relative amount of fat in milk

can be changed by varying the rations of

In the inextensive system of stock

raising, each animal must be a special

purpose animal. Feeding and breeding

for general results is too broad a road to

Feeding an animal barely to support

existence is never profitable. While it

may "hold its own," the owner will

not, for he loses the value of the food

The Japanese put one spray from blos-

soming fruit trees in a vase, or just use

one kind of flower for bouquets with an

artistic effect that a more complicated ar-

The cardinal flower bears graceful

racemes of bright, red dowers. It is a

strong and healthy plant, and is particu-

larly pretty in a corner of the garden or

rangement never could produce.

crops for pasturage until snow flies.

they will begin to make the horse fea-

ture of value to the farmers.

planting will give better results.

fertility .- New York World.

to keep it.

horses bulky.

does not need.

roots run deep.

practically useful can be here given.

rule produces fewer small tubers.

ortion of the methods of culture,

For three years considerable attention

Wheat may be cleaned from smut by

with clover .- New York Sun.

needed .- New York Times.

The best way to remove a stain or rease from paper is to apply Fuller's earth, pounded fine and pressed in a mass over the spot. Lay a brown paper over t and press a hot iron over all. This will cause the dry powder to adhere to the paper and will also help draw out the grease. Let the paste remain on the wall for at least forty-eight hours. Then brush it off, and if the grease has not entirely disappeared, repeat the process. A calf may be deprived of its horns -New York Tribune. very easily when a month old by the use

INK MARKS VANISH FROM LINEN.

There is a simple little remedy for takng out ink marks on linen, which is so little known that it is perhaps worth mentioning. One is repeatedly coming across people who have never even heard of it, and who rush in despair to salts of lemon, often with the final result of a hole where the stain used to be. This remedy has been tried for years and never known to fail, however big the strain. Before sending the tablecloth, serviette, or whatever the article may be, to the wash, ay the spot where the ink has marked it in a saucer of fresh unboiled milk for three or four hours; at the end of that | while their heads are raised and jaws set time the ink will have spread out to a | as though ready for action .- New York much greater extent. But don't be alarmed. It will all come out in the wash, "and leave not a rack behind."-New York Commercial Advertiser.

CLEANING WINDOWS. Cleaning windows is an important part of the work in the routine of housekeepng, and while it does not seem a difficult task to keep the glass clear and bright, it nevertheless requires a knowledge of what not to do. Never wash windows when the sun is shining upon them, otherwise they will be cloudy and streaky from drving before they are well polished off; and never wash the outside of the window first if you wish to save trouble. Dust the glass and sash and wash the window inside, using a little ammonia in the water, wipe with a cloth free from lint, and polish off with soft paper. For the corners, a small brush or pointed stick covered with one end of the brush is useful. When you come to the glass outside, the defects remaining will be more closely seen. Wipe the panes as soon as possible after washing and rinsing, and polish with either chamois or soft paper. In rinsing, one may dash the water on the outside or use a large sponge. It is preferable to a cloth.-Boston Cultivator.

A COMFORTABLE SOFA PILLOW. A most practical pillow for a lounge in a living room, where it must serve for both use and beauty, can be made in the following manner, says Mrs. Walsh in

the Housewife. Procure one vard of art linen eighteen inches wide, a feather pillow about half a yard square, half a yard of gold-colored China silk, one yard wide of fine white cotton, two yards of white silk lacing cord and wash silk enough to work the design. Hemstitch the sides of the linen with an inch hem and have it stamped in some conventional design of a rather large pattern and work this in outline stitch in wash silk of two colors (the one described in white and gold), embroidering them according to one's own taste; then sew the ends of the linen together on the wrong side; beginning about four inches from the seam. work four eyelet holes about four inches apart in the hems, then skip eight inches, and do four more, bringing them within about four inches of the same of the other side. Cover the ticking of the pillow with the white cotton cloth, cut the gold-colored silk in half and puff it across to opposite ends of the pillow, fastening it about two inches in from the edge; slip the linen over this and lace it together across the puffs with the white silk cord, so when the but when seed potatoes are high tubers linen part is soiled it can be removed and

> I have used one of these pillows for some time and it has proved a source of satisfaction every time it has been freshly

RECIPES. Breakfast Dried Beef-Cut or pare the neat very thin, and freshen by placing n hot water for a few minutes. Pour off he water. Place in a pan or skillet a ump of butter, and as soon as it is reated put the dried beef into it, adding The highest yield was obtained when ive or six eggs immediately. Stir all ip together, like scrambled eggs, and rows. While it can readily be shown urn out on a hot platter.

> Veal Scollop-Put a layer of cold chopped veal in a buttered dish. Season with salt, pepper and butter. Then strew over it a layer of finely powdered cracker, and pour over a little milk to moisten it. Add another layer of veal, and so on. When the dish is full, wet well with gravy and warm water; cover with a tin plate and bake. Remove the cover ten times before it is done to let it

will not thrive on damp Apple Floating Island-Stew in a saucepan, with very little water, eight or nine fine apples; when they are soft, pass them through a sieve, and season Treat your hired help well if you want them with nutmeg and pulverized sugar to the taste. Whisk to a froth the whites of four or five eggs, mix them Overloading is liable to make young gradually with the apples; stir in one tablespoonful of rose water. Sweeten Do not waste on land fertilizers that it some cream or rich milk, and place the

above mixture upon it in heaps. Potato Soup -- A quarter of a pound of outter, three large onions peeled and sliced small; stew in a stewpan until brown; stir frequently. When ready have peeled three or four dozen of medium size white potatoes, and slice them into the stewpan with the onions and butter. Pour sufficient boiling water over for the amount of soup desired. Let them boil for two hours, and then strain through a sieve in a soup-

tureen. Season with salt and pepper. Spinach on Toast-Wash half a peck of spinach through several waters; pick over carefully and cut off the roots, wash READY RELIEF. plant all the garden at once. Much of the seed will fail to germinate. Repeated kettle without water, cover and place plant all the garden at once. Much of again and drain, shake dry; put in a over a moderate fire and let steam for twenty minutes; drain, put in a colander, chop fine, put in a saucepan with a tablespoonful of butter, season with salt and pepper, stir over the fire until well eated; have ready squares of buttered oast; mold the spinach by packing in a up, and turn a cupful out on each slice of toast; place half a hard-boile legg on op of each; pour drawn butter around

he toast and serve. Black and White Mice.

At a meeting of the Zoological Society one evening recently Mr. Sclater exhib ted some curious black and white mice recently added to the society's collection of living animals, says the Pall Mall Gazette. These creatures are the product of Japanese ingenuity and show several curious characteristics. Their black and white color is remarkable, since they appear to be merely a variety of the common domestic mouse. They have a habit, too, of pursuing their own tails. This habit is paralleled in a remarkable way by the "tumbler" pigeons. In the two cases it may possibly be due to a defect in brain structure. In any case, the in a bed that has no other kind of flowmice are usually called "spinning mice." out-door costumes,

POPULAR SCIENCE.

ninety per cent.

by steam.

The banana yields a larger supply of food for man than any other plant on a similar extent of ground.

that the earth's axis once every 437 days undergoes a distinct oscillation

In testing the conditions of the atmosphere inside a petroleum tank, if the air at the bottom is found not inflammable or explosive the air above is sure not to

cessfully tried in the Pasteur Institute at Milan, Italy. It consisted of a subcu-

under cover so that the wind will not disturb it, and also one that will raise up the vines and thus permit the spray to reach all sides.

Faure, whose process consists in obtaining cheap aluminum chloride and decomposing it electrically. The chlorine would be a valuable bye product. The commercial success of the plan, however, is not yet assured.

mixed hydrogen and carbonic oxide over nickel and cobalt they can be separated Then by applying the hydrogen to strips of platinum, a powerful primary battery is formed which will yield, it is stated, fifty per cent. of the total energy in the hydrogen absorbed.

An installation of electric light is being laid down in the Batignolles Tunnel near Paris, France, in which the incandescent lamps are placed at a height of about fifteen feet above the rails. The light is received by plates of burnished tin covered with glass, which reflect a

soft and agreeable light into the carriages. Long distance photography is rendered quite successful by a new camera with a telescope objective, which consists of a concave lens of short focus and a convex lens of considerable length of focus. These are put at a certain distance apart, depending on the difference of the two foci. By the laws of optics this arrangeprojects an inverted image of ar object at a long distance from the lenses.

A photograph by Dr. Gill, presented to the Paris Academy, shows from 30,000 to 40,000 stars, besides two nebulæ, in an area of four square degrees. The exposure was over three lours, instead of one hour as arranged for plates of the international chart of the heavens; and if such exposure were possible for the entire man, it is thought hat 300,000,000 stars would record their existence, instead of 30,000,000.

Dr. Griesbach of the Geological Survev of India, who has returned to Rangoon from a tour of exploration to the north of the Bhamo, reports that near Myitkina, in a district absolutely uninhabited, he has discovered most remarkable alluvial gold deposits, stretching for a great distance up the course of streams and no less than fifteen miles in width. A ton of alluvial deposit produced twentyof the present day can "put up" a dumbfive grains of gold. Lead also has been found in abundance.

> describes the process of track laying on the Texas and Pacific Railway, where as much as three miles of track were laid in one day, which is stated to be a record performance for a single force of tracklayers working from one end. The main difficulty in such performances is said to be the supply of the material. In this instance the sleepers had to be transported a distance of nearly eight hundred miles, and delays were therefore frequent, consequently reducing the rate of progress considerably. The arrangement of forces for laying was as follows: A tie squad in advance of all others who laid the ties. These ties were loaded in wagons and hauled by teams along the roadbed, and set and spaced under the care of the engineer who accompanied the squad. In the most rapid work this gang numbered one hundred and twenty-five. Behind the tie-setters and spacers came the iron gang, who brought with them the truck into which the rails were loaded; as they advanced, the rails were taken out of the car by twos and dropped into place on the ties. The ends were then brought saug with the last rails laid and placed at the proper gauge. The car was then advanced over these rails and the process repeated until it was empty, when it was tipped off the line to make way for a second truck and gang, who continued the work. Close behind this gang came the "strappers," who make the joints between the rails, and the first spiker, who simply spiked the centers and ends of the rails to the ties, which held them securely enough for the loaded iron trucks to pass over then. These were followed by the main force of spikers who finished the work, so that the material trains could deliver the ties and rails as near the working point as possible. The "lining," "surfacing," and "black filling" was done by three separate squads of men in the order named, who left the work ready for in-

New slippers have very large, elaborate and richly jeweled rosettes. Colored silks are used to line fancy

Navy-blue and heliotrope are seen in the new importations of costumes. Leghorn hats with windmill bows of pink satin are worn by ladies' maids. Coat-tails are more worn than the pointed waist by short-waisted people. Linen collars turned over all round, with cuffs to match are again worn with

The long coat or basque is still worn for the street, but without the excessively high collar. In the new checks shown for mountain wear there are very targe designs as

wool dresses.

well as small ones. Cotton crepon is a favorite wash goods. It does not laundry to have its pristine freshness like to ginghams, percalines or batistes.

little overdone. It seems a trimming which can be used equally well on any fabric and therefore it is common. The silk petticoat for full dress should be cut with the bias seam in the back, like the dress, and trimmed with one

The point de genes lace is getting a

deep flounce, with narrow Russian lace on either edge. Bishop sleeves, with cuffs or wristbands of the depth to suit the length of peculiarities are handed down from the wearer's arms, are worn for house parent offspring in both animals. The gowns, and will be used for summer

- In all artificial light the waste is over Seventy-three per cent. of the railroad passenger cars of Massachusetts are heated | fell into a deep hole. At his cries people

There are 413 species of trees found within the limits of the United States and Territories.

It has been scientifically demonstrated almost every form of jewelry excepting

SERPENT JEWELRY.

The serpent family is represented in

ladies' rings. In this one particular

form, when coiled up around the finger

the serpent has a horror for them which

no amount of devotion to the Cleopatra

craze could overcome. This is the rea-

son why serpent rings are only made for

men, but it mystifies one when trying to

reconcile this strange antipathy with the

great popularity of the snake bracelets a

few years ago, and now growing in favor

again, for in bracelets, many of the ser-

pents coil around the arm two and three

times, and with the opportunity that

this larger size affords, are made more

vicious looking than ever. There is an

added gleam to their green emerald eyes

GRAY HAIR PULLING.

An industry which is probably not

catalogued in the list of trades is that of

gray hair pulling, but a few women in

New York make their living in this way.

Evidently the old tradition that "for

every gray hair pulled out three will

come to the funeral" does not obtain

among the employers of these artists. To

some women gray hair is very becoming,

or, rather, some gray hair is becoming

to its owners. Straight, fine hair when

it is gray does not prettily frame a face;

it is heavy and lifeless. A woman pos-

sessing it is justified in putting the evil

day off as long as possible. Coarse, fluffy

hair, with a tendency to curl, is a con-

siderable beautifier. Many women hav-

ing such are surprised to find themselves,

after years of commonplace looks, en-

dowed by the whitening of their hair

with a really distinguished appearance.

It is a mistake to dress gray hair negli-

gently. The "sweet dishevelment" of

loose locks and escaping curls does not

belong to silvered crowns. Frizzes and

bangs of gray hair are equally out of

character. Soft puffs, or a la pompa-

dour, are most effective coiffures

when the youthful color has departed

from a woman's glory .- New Orleans

PHYSICAL TRAINING FOR WOMEN.

It is said to be a Boston "fad" to at

tend the gymnasium, but if so it is at

least a very commendable one. The day

of physical culture for women, outside

of a few exercises with dumb-bells and

wands" at select boarding schools,

is a development of recent years. It is

gratifying to note how rapidly the

idea has already spread. The clubs

or classes for gymnastic training among

women and girls are by no means

confined to Boston or even to Massachu-

etts. The movement is steadily gaining

ground everywhere throughout the

United States. Especially is this the

case at the American colleges to which

girls are now sent for higher mental

training. In many respects the gymna-

sium of a girl's college is equal to that of

any other college. The girl students

have boat-clubs and regattas, into which

they enter with as much spirit as if the

scene were New London and the event

While the girl students build up brain

cells by study, they also gain muscle by

exercise, and the girl college graduate

bell as neatly and proficiently as she can

analyze the teachings of Kant or Schlegel.

In fact, she does the one all the better

for having done the other. In addition,

stronger muscles. The safety bicycle,

the "tandem" and the tricycle, and more

recently the bicycle, have won many

young women and girls into the delights

of a healthy spin along country roads,

and, among those who can afford it

horseback riding has gained great popu-

larity within recent years. In fact,

every outdoor sport which is not of too

rough or too dangerous a nature has re-

cently been adapted to feminine participa-

tion, and the athletic girl of to-day can

row or fish, ride or walk, bowl or play

tennis or golf as well as her brothers.

A generation or so ago her accomplish-

ments would have been considered un-

maidenly; to-day she has every reason to

be proud of her proficiency, and is gen-

erally admired for her skill and expert-

ness by her brothers and envied by her

There is much reason for satisfaction

in this increase of health and vigor

in womankind, all the more so as too

many young men of the present day have

not shown the same eagerness toward

physical development. It is to be hoped

that the narrow-chested, thin, cigarette-

smoking young man who is too often

seen on the city streets may be shamed

into athletic training by his sense of

physical inferiority when compared with

the girls of to-day who can walk two

miles to his one and who show in every

movement the perfect health which he

lacks. At all events, the development

of a healthy athletic spirit among Ameri-

can girls means an important gain to the

physical standard of the Nation and, per-

haps, a decrease in the mortality from

hereditary disease and especially from

consumption, which seems the curse of

American and especially New England

families. On that account alone the

spread of physical training is greatly to

FASHIGN NOTES.

be desired. - Boston Advertiser.

less accomplished sisters.

the game of tennis has served to develop

the "varsity" race.

Recorder.

The microscopists say that a mosquite

has twenty-two "teeth" in the end of its bill-eleven above and the same below. The corporation of Glasgow, Scotland, is about to erect a generating station large enough to supply 40,000 incandescent electric lamps.

A new cure for hydrophobia was suc-

taneous injection of the virus in the An English paper proposes a new spray-ing machine that will deliver the spray

A further great reduction in the cost of aluminum has been hoped for by M.

It has been found that by passing

Rapid Railroad Building.

In an article in a recent number of the Engineering Magazine, J. S. Coleman

Remarkable Fecundity of Plants.

English experiments have probably done more in the line of testing the fecundity of vegetables and useful plants han the Americans have, the reasons for this being obvious: They must figure to economize space, whereas the American farmer can scatter a little grain over his many broad acres. Recent tests made under the auspices of the Royal Philosophical Society with a single barley stalk unfolded wonders which but few have ever thought even possible. By steeping and watering that one plant with saltpeter dissolved in rain water they managed to produce two hundred and forty-nine stalks and over eighteen thousand grains!

It has also been shown that the white elm of our bottom lands and groves yields, one year with another, at a very moderate estimate, too, 329,000 seeds. Now, an elm ordinarily lives a full hundred years, and, consequently, in the course of that comparitively short life, produces nearly 3,000,000 grains, all coming from one original seed.

A single seed of an Asiatic pemperion planted on Trevesy grounds, Berlin, propagated a vine as large as a man's body, which in nine weeks grew to a total length of nearly 300 feet and ripened more than 800,000 seeds. A single plant of Turkey corn bears 3000 seeds; the sunflower, 4000; the poppy, 32,000, and tobacco, 70,320.— St. Louis Republic.

Treasure Trove.

An inukceper in the country near the city of Koenigsberg, in Prussia, was engaged in his wine cellar when suddenly the ground under him gave way and he came running down, a light was struck, and they saw the host some fifteen feet beneath then: in a dark place. A ladder was brought and a light taken down, when they found a large room, or cellar, on the walls of which there many boards with bottles of wine, which, being tried, turned out to be of a splendid quality. There was a wardrobe with a number of rich silk gowns. In a corner the rotten remains of a table and two benches were found, with three earthenware jugs. Ore jug contained four watches of silver and gold, one of them marked with the year 1813. The second jug contained several thousand dollars of money in silver and copper. The third jug was full of documents, molded away so far that it is doubtful whether any of them can be deciphered .- Chicago Herald.

Nebraska has 6417 school districts, in which there are 383,115 children of school age. Her school property is valued at a trifle less than \$7,000,000.

Germany's railroads have a trackage of 24,843 miles, 5000 miles more than exist in Great Britain and Ireland, the early home of the railway.

There is more catarrn in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it the curable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from Il drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer 100 for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

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Syrup of Figs. "A word to the wise is sufficient," but it is not always wise to say that word to one who is suffering the tortures of a headache. However always risk it and recommend Bradycrotine All druggists, fifty cents.

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ANOTHER LIFE SAVED Given Up to Die-Restored to Health



The above is a good likeness of Mr. Geo C. Cradick engraved from a photo, taken a short time ago and sent to Dr. Kilmer & Co., with his letter and package of gravel he sp aks about, which was dissolved and expelled after using a few bottles of Swamp-Root. The following is Mr. Cradick's unsolicited account of his distress

ing and painful case.

Gosport, Ind., Jan. 18, 1892. DR. KILMER & CO., BINGHAMPTON, N. Y. -I do not know how to express my heartfelt thanks to you for the benefit I have received from using your Swamp Root Kidney Liver and Bladder Cure. I am now 63 years old, and have suffered almost death for about three years. I'had given up to die, but as I profess to be a Christian man and a great believer in the prayer of the righteous, I prayed that God wou'd send something that would prolong my life, and I feel thankful to him and you for the means that was sent. May God spare your life many years yet that you may hear the great good that your medicine is doing. On the 20th day of August, 1891, Mr. Frank Lawson your druggist at Spencer persuaded me to take a bottle on trial. I have taken a few bottles and it has brought out of my blad-der lime or gravel, which I have saved in quantity the size of a goose egg and I now feel like a new man. May God bless you and your medicine.

I remain your humble servant. Box 273.

SECOND LETTER. DEAR DOCTOR-I take great pleasure in answering your letter which I received today. You say "you would like to publish my testimonal in your Guide to Health for a while." I have no objections at all, for I want to do all in my power for afflicted humanity. I send by this mail a lot of the Gravel about one-half of which I saved) that the Swamp-Root dissolved and expelled.

Two years ago last September I was taken with pain almost all over me, my head and back, my legs and feet became cold, would fering a great deal from chills, and at times these were so severe that I thought I would freeze to death. My whole constitution was run down and I fest bad all over. The con dition of my urine was not so bad through the day, but during the night, at times, had to get up every hour, and often ever

I suffered terribly from burning and scald ing sensation. Would urmate sometimes a gallon a night; then it seemed my kidneys and back woult kill me. I had been trouble with constination for many years, but sines using your Swamp-Root have been better than for a long time. The me licine has helped my appetite wonderfully and it seems as though I could not eat enough. I live about six miles in the country from Gosport. 1 was born and raised here, and have been a member of the M. E. Church or forty-two years: Pardon me for writing so much for I feel that I would never get through praising your great remedy for Kidney, Liver and Bladder troubles. Your true frien i,

Leo. C. bradick Those who try Swamp-Root have generally first employed the family physician, or used all the prescriptions within reach with out benefit. As a last resort, when their case has become chronic, the sympto plicated and their constitution run down, then they take this remedy, and it is just such cases and cures as the one above that have made Swamp-Root famous and given it a world-wide reputation. Book containing hundreds of other testimonials and valuable information sent free upon application.

At druggists 50ct size, \$1.00 size, or of DR. KILMER & CO., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

" For two years I suffered terribly with stomach trouble, and was for all that time under treatment by a physician. He finally, after trying everything, said my stomach was worn out, and that I would have to cease eating solid food. On the recommendation of a friend I procured a bottle of August Flower. It seemed to do me good at once. I gained strength and flesh rapidly. I feel now like a new man, and consider that August Flower has cured me.' Jas. E. Dederick, Saugerties, N.Y.



In the place of a roman who's weak, ailing, and miserable why not be a woman who's healthy. happy, and strong? You can be. You needn't experiment. The change is made, safely and surely, with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

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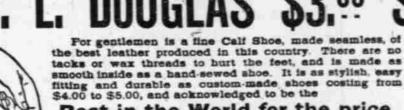
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