Big Prices for Trifles.

A party of auctioneers en route from Chicago to Buffalo were in the smoking room of a Lake Shore sleeper the other night telling stories. "Selling horses and farm stuff by auction is all right," said one, "all right, but for genuine fun give me the private sale of a rich man's furniture. When Anthony Drexel died there were a lot of things which had personal reminiscences connected with them which everyone wanted. It was finally decided to hold a family auction and sell them to the highest bidder. The first thing I put up was a small clock, worth, I suppose, about $20.

"'I'll give $500,' was the first bid. It came from a nephew.

"'Make it $1,000,' interjected a younger son.

"'Fifteen hundred dollars,' replied the nephew.

"The nephew won and got the twenty dollar clock for money with which he could have bought the finest clock in Philadelphia. I never knew what the history of the clock was, but it must have had a peculiar edge. Then I put up a big arm chair. It was the chair Drexel had sat in for over twenty years, and it had a valuable association for each one of the family. A married daughter and young Anthony Drexel were the ones who wanted it the most, and the bidding, which opened at $1,000, was spirited and lively. I finally sold the chair to Anthony for $6,700. The day's sales brought in over $25,000."

"I never had anything as good as that," said another auctioneer, "but I sold the Childs effects the same way. The chief contest was over one of those old-fashioned tall clocks. Childs' eldest son finally bought it for $1,850, and it is now in the Ledger office in Philadelphia." Chicago Times-Herald.

One Hundred Years of War.

A highly interesting study of what a hundred years of war have cost France in human life has just been made public by Dr. Lagneau, member of the Academy of Medicine of Paris, and is found in the Lancet. When the revolution broke out France's effective army was only 120,000 men. For the wars waged during ten years in Belgium, on the Sambre, the Meuse, the Rhine, the Alps, the Pyrenees, in the Vendee, and in Egypt there were called out 2,800,000. At the returns made in the ninth year of the republic there remained of these only 677,000. In killed and in done by disease the wars of the first republic cost France 2,125,462 men. From 1801 to Waterloo 3,137,000 more were called to fill the blanks when in an unknown war against combined Europe France incurred at Austerlitz, Jena, Auerstadt, Friedland, Saragossa, Eylau, Essling, Wagram, Talavera, Eylau, Moscow, Leipsic, Bautzen, Dresden, Leipsic and Waterloo. Under the restoration, Louis Philippe, and the second republic, in spite of the war in Spain, 1823, the conquest of Algiers 1830, and the taking of Antwerp, France passed through a period of comparative calm. The army numbered about 233,718, and the mortality averaged 22 per 1,000. In 1851 Napoleon inaugurated the epoch of the great wars—the Crimea, Italy (1859), Mexico (1862-70), and the disasters of 1870. In the Crimea out of 309,000 there died 18,673; in China, 650; and in Cochin China 48 per 1,000. The second empire cost France about 1,000,000 soldiers. According to Dr. Lagneau's demographic tables the century from 1766 to 1866 witnessed the death in battle or by disease of 6,000,000 French soldiers.

French Auctions.

The French mode of conducting auctions is somewhat curious. In cases of a perishable property it is placed in the hands of a notary, who, for the time being, becomes an auctioneer. The auctioneer is provided with a number of small wax tapers, each capable of burning about five minutes. Announcement is made, and one of these tapers is placed in full view of all interested parties, and lighted.

If, before it expires, another bid is offered, it is immediately extinguished, and a fresh taper placed in its stead, and so on until one flickers and dies out of itself, when the last bid becomes irrevocable.

This simple plan prevents all suspicion of unfair rival bidders, and affords a reasonable time for reflection before making a much-coveted purchase than the one-price system. By this means, too, the auctioneer is protected from exercising undue influence upon the bidders, or hastily accepting the bid of a favorite.

Dyspepsia

And distress after eating are cured by the tonic, appetizing, blood purifying effects of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Read this letter:

"I am happy to send a few words about the good Hood's Sarsaparilla has done me. I was troubled with dyspepsia. My food distressed me and I felt dizzy spells and a dull, heavy feeling in my head. Since using six or eight bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla my food no longer distresses me at all and my head has been relieved from all dizzy spells. I gladly recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla for any troubled as I was." HORACE J. CLEVELAND, Rutland, Vermont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Only

True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25c. per box.

★ ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR ★

IMPERIAL GRANUM

IT IS

★ THE BEST ★

FOOD

FOR NURSING MOTHERS, INFANTS AND CHILDREN

★ JOHN CARLE & SONS, New York. ★

FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

RAISING CHICKENS.

While under favorable circumstances the hen mother is to be preferred, yet the step mother has some advantages, particularly at certain seasons. It is possible to give the chickens raised in brooders more care and attention and to guard them against wet grass and exposure to cold. They also start in life free from vermin. Whatever method of raising the chickens is adopted, the importance of these two points cannot be overestimated. A large hatch avails nothing unless the rearing is equally good.—New York World.

SAND ON TOP OF THE HILL.

In raising melons, squashes and tomatoes on a heavy soil like mine, writes a subscriber in the Massachusetts Ploughman, I find great advantage in using sand on top of the hill, say a couple of inches thick; the sand draws the heat of the sun, which more thoroughly warms up the roots, and when wet quickly absorbs the moisture, which when drying does not crack, which in heavy loamy soil is the case. This cracking is very bad for the growth of the plants, as it breaks off the small roots and lets the growth into the fall.

GRAPE PESTS.

Grape-destroying insects are the rose beetle, or chafer; fungi, black rot, downy and powdery mildew. The rose beetle continues to baffle the efforts of scientists, but pyrethrum is the best remedy in use. To prevent rose beetle, black rot and mildew injury, spray 1, with the 2-5 gallon bordeaux mixture, just before the buds burst; 2, again with the 2-5 gallon bordeaux mixture, and paris green one pound to 100 gallons; 3, repeat when the petals fall; 4, spray with bordeaux mixture alone at intervals of two to four weeks until fruit is two-thirds grown. Where one or two sprayings of ammoniacal carbonate of copper cannot be made it the weather is most favorable.—American Farmer.

WINTERING POULTRY.

Ducks are the best fowls to winter of all domestic fowls, when properly treated. Breeding ducks must be kept warm and comfortable through the cold weather. Crop by themselves with no other poultry. In January and February they begin to lay. They lay very early in the morning, and their eggs need to be gathered before they become frozen. Keep them, breed down, on wheat bran for warmth. A blanket over them at night will help to keep warmth, but it should be removed in the morning. Put the eggs and warm water as they make it for drinking. Keep the ducks by-pen and the hens settling, for they grow fast and are most profitable on our supply market. Incubation requires twenty-eight days. When hatched look after them, for the young ducks are very shy, and the hen does not know how to manage them at first. Each duck should be placed in a house and cared for separately. Feed at first boiled eggs and cornmeal bread, and always keep water by them in shallow dishes. As they mature feed coarser food, boiled potatoes and meal, warm, and some green stuff, such as kale or turnips, also fresh meat and but little grain. Do not let them get wet in a heavy rain. Wallowing in swamp mud is better than letting them go to ponds or streams.—American Agriculturist.

HINTS FOR SUCCESSION.

Enough has been stated to show the necessity of a change of crops, and the following are found to be the best rules to observe in practice:

1. Crops of the same species and even of the same natural order, should not succeed each other.

2. Plants with perpendicular roots should succeed those with spreading and artificial roots, and vice versa.

3. Crops which occupy the soil for several years (like asparagus, rhubarb, etc.) should be followed by those of short duration.

4. To crops alike favorable to the growth of weeds should not occupy the soil in succession.

5. Crops taking largely from the soil the phosphates, phosphates and nitrogenous principles should not follow each other immediately, but be succeeded by those which draw less from the soil and more from the atmosphere. These exhausting crops should be followed by those which bear and will profit by heavy manuring.

6. Plants grown from their roots or bulbs should not follow those grown for the same purpose; and still less should plants grown for their seeds follow each other directly in succession.

CLOVER AS A FERTILIZER.

There is very little difference in the chemical constituents of the different species of clover, but they vary greatly in their growth, some being exceedingly feeble and dwarf in habit, while others are rank growers. White clover is of dwarf growth, more suitable for lawns and sheep pasture than for a fertilizer. The common red clover is the species most generally employed for what is called green manuring, ploughing under in the more Northern States, but in Delaware and Maryland an animal species called scarlet clover is the favorite for this purpose. It is sown late in summer and then ploughed under the following spring as soon as it comes into bloom. It takes two seasons to get a good stand of red clover, although on some very rich soils the plants might reach a fair size the first season if the seed is sown in March, but as a rule they are not large enough for turning under until the second year. In our opinion, however, it would be a waste of time to raise clover to make a compost for violets, because you can secure the same fertilizing materials in one-quarter of the time by simply using the common varieties of the garden pea, and more than twenty times the amount on the same area of land. Sow the peas in rows as usual, and when the vines are well filled with green and half-ripened pods pull up and compost between layers of good, rich soil. You can raise several successive crops of the peas in a season, adding each to your compost heap, and by turning it over once a month, you will secure what you are seeking in one season instead of having to wait two, and then perhaps fail unless the weather is favorable. Peas and clover belong to the same family of plants, and if you will look up the chemical analysis of both, you can see how slight is the difference in their composition. If you want to get the full benefit of the peas for a fertilizer, compost the seeds and all the roots pulled up with the vines. Common garden beans may be utilized in the same way, and are almost equal to peas for green manuring.—New York Sun.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Never use lime on land intended for potatoes.

Cultivated berries are less liable to injury by frost or drouth.

If any plants newly set fail to live, put others in their places at once.

The fruit and vegetable garden requires richest soils and best culture.

Of all farm work it pays best for work done, and suffers most from neglect.

Ashes or other forms of potash and bone meal are good fertilizers for peas and beans.

Severe pruning of laterals will not only improve size and quantity of fruit but greatly increase the yield.

By careful mating the size of the eggs may be increased. The Wyandottes now lay a larger egg than did when first introduced.

Most fruit gardens are deficient in potash. An application of wood ashes will supply this want and is especially valuable for light sandy soils.

Cultivate often. It warms the soils in early spring, it allows even light rains to penetrate the soil and retains the moisture for use in summer.

Tropical cultivation stimulates an early, vigorous growth. The roots strike deep into the mellow soil, and the ordinary drouths have no effect.

In pruning the raspberry and blackberry, cut off the long slender laterals, forming an even, well rounded bush. It moves all small weak canes from the hill.

The secret of easy cultivation is in stirring the soil as soon as it will work after each rain, killing the weeds before they are visible and preventing a crust from forming.

Remove the winter mulch from strawberries. Cultivate between the rows. Stir the ground around each plant, replace the mulch and large berries, and lots of them may be expected.

The best time to fight chicken lice is before they appear. The truth of the old saying, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," is nowhere more apparent than in the poultry house.

It is generally considered a good rule to return about ten per cent of the best cow hands, and to sell that proportion of the oldest sheep each year. This keeps off the infusion of young blood and steadily enhances the value of the flock.

Business Where the Banana Grows.

The largest fruit plantations in Jamaica are owned and operated by a Boston company. It cultivates 41,000 acres, 28,000 of which it owns and 16,000 of which it leases. The principal crops are bananas and coconuts. Last year it shipped 3,000,000 bunches of bananas and 5,000,000 coconuts and lots of other tropical truck to this country, employing 12 steamers, which the company owns. It takes ginger to carry on enterprise of that sort.

Couldn't Name the Books of the Bible.

At a gathering of ministers and members of various religious denominations recently the question arose as to how many in the company could repeat the books of the Bible in their order. Out of the 200 or more present, one person only, and that person a woman, had the confidence to raise her hand and acknowledge that she was equal to the occasion.—New Bedford, Mass., Journal.

Columbus, Ohio, is the wheelmen's paradise. It has 121 miles of asphalt pavement and everybody rides.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

Board is six cents a day in India.

A Dundee (Scotland), man is working on a flying machine built on the bicycle plan.

In the Sahara on a summer day it is just about as warm as it is in the hot room of a Turkish bath.

In 1790 Virginia was the most populous State in the Union and it held this position for thirty years.

One out of a thousand folks lives to be seventy-five. Not more than one in 6,000 reaches the century mark.

C. B. Cory, of Boston, recently killed a crocodile at Cord Sound, Fla., measuring thirteen feet six inches.

The letter O sounds cold for a time, but there is a distinguished family in Belgium whose name is O, no more and no less.

Pope Leo's triple crown of gold and jewels is too heavy to wear and at solemn functions he uses a papier mache imitation of it.

The British Museum possesses a collection of old Greek advertisements printed on leaden plates, which show that the practice is very ancient.

An iceboat ran from Mackinac Island, Michigan, to Bois Blanc Light, a distance of seven miles, in three and a half minutes one day last winter.

Over 100 diamonds are known to have been recovered from the ruins of Babylon. Many are uncut, but most are polished on one or two sides only.

A Spanish mathematician, figuring out average allowance for sleep, finds it to be 3.1 hours. He says a man of thirty has really lived only about fourteen or fifteen years.

The total duration of bright sunshine for a week in Aberdeen, Scotland, recently amounted to nine hours, and in London but a little over a quarter of an hour.

A Parsee sacred fire, which is burning in a temple at Lahore, Cyrus, is known to have not been extinguished since the days of Rapheorth, who lived twelve centuries ago.

A curious burial custom exists in Assam. All corpses are lowered from the roof with ropes, it being contrary to the laws of the country to carry a dead body through a door.

The Maharajah of Kooch Behar is having made for him in Birmingham, England, a silver dress service which will cost in excess of $75,000. He is thirty-three years of age and succeeded his father in 1867. He rules over 600,000 people.

Origin of Spooning.

Apropos the recent disturbance in literary circles over the definition of "spooning" the Tennessee version of it is given:

"Spooning" parties are popular in some quarters. They take their name from a good old English word, which was intended to indicate the allowed familiarities of a young man or a young woman who is in love. For some reason, which no one ever could explain, everybody picks on the lover. In fact, that unhappy character is never heroic in real life, no matter what great poets of heroism are piled about him on the stage, and in all the romantic story books. The girl in love and the boy in love, are said to be "spooney."

When a "spooning" party is given the committee in charge of the event receives a spoon from each person who attends, or else presents each guest with a spoon. These spoons are tastefully dressed in male and female attire, and are made either by similarity of costume or by a distinguishing ribbon. The girl and boy whose spoons are mates are expected to take care of each other during the continuance of the social gathering.

Of course, the distribution of the spoons is made with the greatest possible carelessness, the aim being to so place them as to properly fit the case of the young people to whom they are presented. The parties are usually given by the young people of some neighborhood, where the personal preference of each spooney is well known, and they are the source of no end of fun. It is possible, also, that they serve as aids to matrimony as well, as far as the referee is concerned, inasmuch as it is made more easy to a difficult swain after he feels that his passion is not a secret, but that his weakness for a spooney maid is known to his friends and enemies on the committee which dispenses the spoons. It may be mentioned that after the spoons have been distributed among the guests, each couple retires for consultation regarding the reasons which caused the award of mated spoons in their case. This consultation is known by the name of "spooning."—St. Louis Republic.

Vowels and L's.

"M. J. C.," a Republic reader of Wheeling, W. Va., writes as follows: "That 'name oddities' in the Republic reminds me of something equally as curious. Dr. Rubert, of Greenbrier county, this State, is the father of fifteen children whose names all begin with the letter L and end with a vowel. The children's names are Ledema, Lerina, Levigna, Lorena, Lyrena, Lanaxa, Lenaxy, Lucelia, Ludora, Leonida, Lenna, Ledaxa, Lomega, Lenida, and Leslie."—St. Louis Republic.

Royal Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

All other powders are cheaper made and inferior, and leave either acid or alkali in the food.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

EXHORTIN' DOWN IN GEORGIA

Colored Preachers Description of the Trip to the Land of Promise.

Straying into a darky church in the "low country" of Georgia, says a writer in the New York Tribune, I happened upon a real "exhortin'," which is a very different affair from an every-day "meetin'." A toothless, white haired old preacher had reached the red hot stage of "his discourse," singing and swaying he was shouting out a protest against "de trials ob de present life, breddern," and picturing with lusty roars the contrasting joys "ob de life ebberlastin'." He used his text which seemed to have nothing in common with his remarks to fill up the waste places, ringing it in whenever he ended one thought and before he started on the devious paths of another. He seemed to use it on the same principle that a stuttering man swears or whistles, to launch himself successfully upon a sentence.

"An' blow ye de trumpet all aroun' atsout de camp! What is you niggahs good fo', anyhow, down in dis vale ob tears? Yo ain't no 'count in de perskibershun ob de white folks, unless it's de youth' time in de city! An', breddern, takin' in de sistern, don' yo' know dat down on de yearth yo' ain't got no holt nowhar longside ob de white folks? Yo' hyear a po' ole nigger talk now, an' yo' know hits de turf he's a tellin' yer, an' yo' jes' better done come dis day to de Lawd. When yo' go to make a little jaunt on de railroad train, yo' can't go in de white folks' waitin'-room in de eyar shed, an' yo' can't go in de white folks' eyar on de train, yo' done gotter go to de place fo' de black folks. In de schools yo' can't run up agin dem white folks, yo' mus' albers stay wid de cullud peoples (an' a heap sight better company dey is, too). Yo' can't even go to de white folks' church to hear de word of de Lawd ob us all. Unless yo' set in de spesheral seats fo' de cullud folks" (—voice very loud and sing-song here)—"but when we git a ready for to lace up dem a wings, bresseds Lawd! an' to cross ober dat Ribber Jordan an' go thu' them a pearly gates into Canaan up there—we won't find no black folks' waitin'-room! De gospel train'll take us right into the presence of the great white throne. An' de black man shall be dere, and de yaller man shall be dere an' an' de red man an'—an' de blue man! an' blow ye de trumpet all 'roun' 'bout de camp!"

BISMARCK A WEALTHY MAN.

His Annual Income Approximates $175,000—A Big Land Owner.

Prince Bismarck is one of the largest land owners in Prussia. The grants which have been made to him from time to time constitute the bulk of his fortune. His estate of Varzin was purchased by him in 1866 with the 400,000 allotted to him after the Austro Prussian war. Adjacent to it he owns a distillery, where spirits are manufactured entirely from potatoes grown on his land. The profits from this industry are estimated at £3,000 per annum. At Shönhausen, another of his estates, he has a large cattle breeding farm and numerous flocks of geese, producing together a yearly income of not less than from £3,500 to £4,000.

After the Franco-Prussian war in 1871 the Emperor William allotted to him from the indemnity paid by France the sum of £100,000, with a portion of which he purchased the domain of Friedrichsruh. Here he has established extensive sawmills, where the wood, all grown in Sachsen-Wald, an extensive forest given to him by Emperor William, is cut up and forwarded to Hamburg for shipbuilding purposes. The profit derived from this industry is another important item in the ex-Chancellor's income, and is probably not less than £7,000 a year. He has also a yeast factory at or near Stadt Hanover, which yields him an income of £1,000.

In addition to these sources of revenue Prince Bismarck is credited with having a financial interest in a brewery, a paper factory, and other industrial concerns. His jewels, pictures, plate, etc., are said to represent not far short of £100,000. If we take the items specified, and add to the amount they represent other items of income derived from his smaller trading operations, Prince Bismarck's average net income cannot fall far short of £35,000 per annum, by no means a small revenue when we take into consideration the average run of fortunes in Prussia.

His Lordship's Joke.

Before the bridge of Dalserf, in Lanarkshire, Scotland, was built, about forty years ago, a ferry boat was kept there by Bauchle Lee, a very eccentric character, possessed of great shrewdness and humor. The Earl of Hyndford—the last of the title—had occasion very frequently to cross the ferry, when he generally gave Bauchle a shilling, although the charge was only one penny. His lordship cracked many a joke with Bauchle, who, in return, indulged in a good deal of freedom; but the former, on a particular occasion, determined to puzzle the ferryman, and, having got across the river, his lordship leaped out of the boat without so much as putting his hand into his pocket. Bauchle, apparently thunderstruck at the occurrence, eyed the Earl for a while, and then, after he had gone a few paces, ran after him with the vehement vociferation: "Mill', my lord, gin ye hae lost your purse, it wasna in my boat!" The good Earl laughed heartily, retraced his steps, and rewarded Bauchle with a double gift.

Some Railway Map Making.

"This won't do," said the general passenger agent, in annoyed tones, to the map maker. "I want Chicago moved down here half an inch, so as to come on our direct route to New York. Then take Buffalo and put it a little farther from the lake.

"You've got Detroit and New York on different latitudes, and the impression that that is correct won't help our road.

"And, man, take those two lines that compete with us, and make 'em twice as crooked as that. Why, you've got one of 'em almost straight.

"Yank Boston over a little to the west and put New York a little to the west, so as to show our passengers that our Buffalo division is the shortest route to Boston.

"When you've done all these things I've said, you may print ten thousand copies but say, how long have you been in the railroad business, anyway?"—New York Herald.

You Don't Have to Swear Off,

Says the St. Louis *Journal of Agriculture* in an editorial about No-To-Bac, the famous tobacco habit cure. "We know of many cases cured by No-To-Bac, one, a prominent St. Louis architect, smoked and chewed for twenty years; two boxes cured him so that even the smell of tobacco makes him sick." No-To-Bac sold and guaranteed by Druggists everywhere. No cure no pay. Book free. Sterling Remedy Co., New York or Chicago.

Fine money—the nurse's wages.—Philadelphia Record.

Worse Than Rum.

Indigestion spoils more lives than rum. But you think you have "malaria" or "grip," or something worse. The trouble is all in the digestive tract. Ripans Tabules bring a sort of millennium with them. One gives relief, and their continued use keeps the whole system in tune. Get them of your druggist.

Good advice to a tippler—"Shake the bottle."

A. M. Priest, Druggist, Shelbyville, Ind., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure gives the best of satisfaction. I can get plenty of testimonials, as it cures every one who takes it." Druggists sell it, 75c.

It would be a good thing if a opera could not play the violin until they knew how.—Puck.

D. D. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

The ancient Egyptians used wooden rollers to move their huge blocks of stone.

Hindercorns Is a Simple Remedy, But

it takes out corns, and what a consolation it is! Makes walking a pleasure. Druggists.

Wax not legs are shipped from Missouri direct to furniture makers in Sheraton.

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

Cottonseed meal is a 3-horsed product.

Wife used "Mother's Friend" before first child; was quickly relieved; suffered but little; recovery rapid. E. E. Jonson, Eufaula, Ala.

Artificial cloth is made of wood pulp.

I believe Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life.—JEF. DAY, Conductor, Mrs. ARTH. DOUGLASS, Lansing, Mich., Oct. 20, '94.

To feed upon one's own grievances is to become a victim of mental gout.—Ruskin.

Mothers Will Use Parker's Ginger Tonic more than it benefits more than other medicines for every form of distress.

The Banjo.

Lexicographers have agreed that "banjo" is a corruption of the Spanish "tiandore," which has words of similar sound, spelling and significance in many tongues. It is quite likely that the Arabs, in their conquest or by trade, may have introduced the guitar and banjo into Western Africa, whence it was brought to this country.

PROSPECTIVE MOTHERS

and those soon to become mothers, should know that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription robs childbirth of its terrors, as well as of its dangers to both mother and child, by aiding nature in preparing the system for parturition. The ordeal by "labor" and the period of confinement are greatly shortened. It also promotes the secretion of an abundance of nourishment for the child.

MRS. DORA A. GUTHRIE, of Miller, Overton Co., Tenn., writes: "When I began taking Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription I was not able to stand on my feet without suffering almost death. Now I do all my housework, washing, cooking, sewing and everything for my family of eight. I am stronger now than I have been in six years. Your Favorite Prescription is the best Bracer-to-Nature and Nerve Tonic. I never suffered so little with any of my children as I did with my last."

Dangers in Hot-Water Bottles.

Many as are the blessings of the hot water bottle, it must not be forgotten that it is also a source of some danger. Always see that the stopper is absolutely tight and never use it without a thick cover. Many a painful burn has it given, especially to an unconscious patient or to an old person. In old age, the circulation being weaker, the vitality becomes low. A thick cover will keep the water warm longer as well as insure against burns. Filling the bag quite full will also cause the heat to be retained for a longer time, but will not be as comfortable as when half full. When not in use, the bag should be emptied.

To Clean Oil Paintings.

Wipe the picture off with a soft wet cloth, no soap, and then rub them gently with a raw potato. Potato does not remove the varnish; it simply cleanses.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

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

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

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

MEN AND BOYS!

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

BOOK PUB. HOUSE,

134 Leonard St., New York City.

LINENE REVERSIBLE

Raphael, Angelo, Rubens, Tassa

This "LINENE" are the Best and Most Economical Linen and Cuffs worn. They are made of fine cloth, both sides finished alike, and being reversible, are other (equal to two of any other kind. They wear well and look well. A box of Ten Collars or Five Pairs of Cuffs for Twenty-Five Cents.

A Sample Collar and Pair of Cuffs mail for Six Cents. Name style and size. Address

REVERSIBLE COLLAR COMPANY,

77 Franklin St., New York. 77 Kilby St., Boston.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50 cts. and $1.00 at Druggists.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

Fairly jumped into success—Pearline. Right from the very start. Notwithstanding all these hundreds of years of precedence behind that old-fashioned, back-breaking way of washing with soap, too.

Now, why was it? Why is it that hundreds of millions of packages of Pearline have been used in the few years since this washing compound was invented? Just do your washing and cleaning with Pearline for a month, and you'll see.

It takes away the rubbing, but without any risk of harm. That puts it at the head of every known aid for washing.

Millions NOW USE Pearline