OPIUM A VALUABLE DRUG.

Commission Has Decided that It Is Less Harmful than Alcohol.

The opium commission, appointed in England to report on the use and effects of opium in India, has rendered its decision. It had to determine whether opium, when taken in moderation, was an injurious article of diet; whether Indian opinion was opposed to its use, and whether prohibition was a practical policy. All three questions are answered by a vote of 8 to 1 in the negative. Opium is found to be an excellent remedy in moderation all through life with practically no ill effect upon the healthy constitution, and its habitual votaries, like the Sikhs and the Rajpoots, display exceptionally fine physique. Doctors know that the effect of opium differs with every constitution, and it is proved that the Indian constitution tolerates it better than even that of the Chinese, who are not pure vegetarians. It no more injures them than wine injures Italians or beer the Bavarian peasantry. In India everybody looks upon opium as allowable, and the practice of opium eating is almost universal. In fact, its prohibition would be everywhere regarded as an unjustifiable interference with a purely domestic comfort, just as in this country an effective attempt to prevent a man taking a glass of beer with his home dinner would be considered.

There is a disposition among thoughtful natives to look upon the use of the drug as the alternative to the use of cheap alcohol and to dread the resort to the latter. Religious feeling accounts for this in some measure, but it is well known that, while Asiatics can be moderate in the use of sedatives, they lose all restraint when they take to alcohol. So the commission has decided that opium is a reputable drug, that it does infinitely less harm in the world than alcohol and that its effects in a large proportion of cases where it is used are beneficent and desirable. This decision would, of course, greatly simplify the question of prohibition, but the commission frankly confesses that prohibition is simply impossible. There is no means of preventing the manufacture of opium in the native states and throughout India, and no amount of zeal or expenditure or severity can prevent the smuggling of a drug which can be carried in a quill, which will grow anywhere on the continent of India, and which national opinion, even among the officials and the police, entirely approves. The commission says: "We can, and do, restrict the use of opium by taxing it enormously, but the prohibition of it is entirely beyond our power." The moderate use of opium is, therefore, at last pronounced respectable. There are people on this side of the world who have always looked upon it as a shining virtue compared with the loathsome habit, still tolerated by some cultured nations, of tobacco chewing in public places. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Worse than War.

"I tell you what, Sophia, I reckon some of the men that fit in our war, an' got titles by so doin', would be glad to see the days of battle an' blood sheddin' back again, terrible though they was," remarked Uncle Wilson Flanders, as he laid down the evening paper and wiped his spectacles.

"Why, what curious things you do say, Wilson!" returned Mrs. Flanders, calmly. "I s'pose they jest live on their pension money, and rejoice in peace, most of 'em."

"No, they don't," said Mr. Flanders; "they have to work like all possessed, my number of 'em. Why, here's a man—here, jest listen to this," and the old man caught up the paper again and ran his finger down a column. "Here 'tis: 'Change in the Postoffice. General Delivery will be sent out from the main office six times a day to all parts of the city.'

"Now I'd jest like to have you put your mind on that, Sophia. A general—most likely wounded in his legs, or somewhere—havin' to kerry letters all over the city six times a day! Why, there ain't a loss in Crookville that has to work like that! An' I don't s'pose they pay him enough to let him ride in them elektrical cars; an', anyway, I tell ye the houses is set so near together—comparative—that 'twouldn't scarcely pay him for gettin' off an' on 'em, which I expect is pretty dangerous business, what with sparks flyin' all round the cars, as in course they must.

"I tell you," concluded Uncle Wilson, warmly, "I shouldn't blame that man if he was to hanker for the days when he marched an' fit in the midst o' turmoils an' upheavin's. I reckon he wan't a mite more worn out when night come than he is now, not a mite!"

Musk-Flavored Fish.

An artificial musk factory has been established upon the Rhone, in the canton of Geneva. Since its opening fishermen have noticed that the fish, especially the trout, taken within a couple of miles down the river have a very pronounced flavor of musk, the heads in particular being uneatable. As it is known that the essential oils of anise and lavender attract fishes, foxes, martens, etc., it is believed that the fishes may be similarly led by the odor to seek and eat the musk refuse.

A Good Appetite

indicates a healthy condition of the system and the lack of it shows that the stomach and digestive organs are weak and debilitated. Hood's Sarsaparilla has wonderful power to tone and strengthen these organs and to create an appetite. By doing this it restores the body to health and prevents attacks of disease. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

is the only true blood purifier prominently before the public eye today.

Hood's Pills the after-dinner pill and family cathartic. 25cts.

★ ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR ★

IMPERIAL GRANUM

IT IS

★ THE BEST ★

FOOD

FOR

INVALIDS

JOHN CARLE & SONS, New York. ★

FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

WAY TO PUT AWAY WET HAY.

When putting away hay in the mow or stack it is the habit of many farmers to place the wet forkfuls on top, where, as is supposed, they will have the benefit of exposure to the air. But if, as is usually the case, the mow or stack is damp enough to heat, there is warm air constantly rising from it, and the moisture in this condenses when it reaches the cooler air above. This keeps the wet forkful always wet, and it will rot before the heating below is stopped. The better way is to put the wet hay on the middle of the mow or stack and put with it a little dry straw, and also put some of this straw on the mow or stack. This will absorb the moisture which arises, and will flavor the straw so that it will be eaten much more readily than straw which has not had this exposure.—Boston Cultivator.

INSECTICIDES.

Paris green and kerosene emulsion are still the best insecticides. The Paris green is valuable for those insects which chew, and has the great recommendation that when fungi and insects are both to be fought it may be applied with the Bordeaux mixture. The kerosene emulsion is valuable for those insects which suck. The great objection to it, the bother of preparing an emulsion, has been done away with by a recent invention which forms a mechanical mixture of the oil and water.

In this connection it is well to remember the following points: It is fungi that cause apples to fall when small. Spraying will make them hold on. The quince grower can have fair fruit and healthy trees if he will use the sprayer. Pear trees will not lose their leaves in August if sprayed in the early summer. Cherry, plum and grape rot; black knot in cherry and plum; raspberry and blackberry rust; strawberry leaf blight; apple scab; cracking of the pear; quince scab; premature fall of the leaf of the apple pear, quince, cherry and currant—all these are lessened or prevented by spraying. Cherries, plums and peaches have tender foliage, and the mixture must be diluted.—New York World.

HORNS OR NO HORNS.

In the cattle they are to handle people seem to have a leaning of late years to the idea of no horns. It is a conceded fact that cattle are much more quiet without horns than with them. It is a fact, too, that this disposition to be quiet among themselves goes a long way toward securing the comfort and good condition that lead to profit in the handling of cattle. This preference for cattle with them off is evidenced in the growing popularity of the hornless breeds of beef cattle and also in the disposition to remove the horns from steers that are to be fed in bunches for the market. We may be allowed to venture the opinion, too, that this new departure would have taken a still faster hold upon feeders in the last few years if low prices had not cast a gloom upon the feeding industry. With better feeling prevailing cattle circles we predict that the dehorning practice will receive a new impetus. The question does not resolve itself into one of methods only. If it is true that cattle do better with their horns off, it has been demonstrated to be a thoroughly practical business transaction to remove them, and at small cost, so that we may expect to see the practice more than ever popularized in the next few years to come.—Nebraska Farmer.

NEW BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

The Bordeaux mixture still remains the leading fungicide. No other mixture has been found that can be used with equal success in fighting such a variety of plant diseases. When first introduced it was made in the form of a thick paste and applied with a brush; gradually the strength of the mixture has been reduced until we now have it in the form in which it can be easily applied as a spray.

But there are certain objections still remaining to the use of the old mixture, and an improvement on it has been suggested in France, the original home of this fungicide. The advantages claimed for the new mixture are that it is less hurtful to foliage, less liable to be washed off by rains and less liable to choke the nozzle of the spraying machine. The new formula is as follows: Quicklime, four pounds six ounces; sulphate of copper, four pounds, six ounces; molasses, four pounds six ounces; water, 22 gallons.

The directions are to add the molasses to thirteen gallons of water, after which the lime should be slacked, half of the remaining water added and then stirred briskly in; the sulphate of copper should then be dissolved in the rest of the water and added to the mixture. The essential difference between the old and new formulas lies in the addition of the molasses, which material changes the character of the mixture. We do not believe the new formula has ever been tried in this country.

MAKING HAY.

With the hay-making season comes the perennial question as to the time of cutting. Considerable diversity of opinion still exists on this point among farmers, though the tendency of late years has been in favor of early cutting. Investigation shows that this move is in the right direction, though no fixed rules can be laid down for all grasses and conditions. It has been found that different forage plants require to be cut at different stages of growth, if the hay is to contain the greatest amount of nutriment with the least injury to the aftergrowth, but the desire to get the highest yield of hay often leads to meadows becoming overripe.

The use to which hay is to be put must also be considered. Timothy increases in weight during the latter stages of ripening, and is preferred for horses if cut when the bloom is beginning to fall off, because it carries far less dust than when cut in bloom, it is also more nutritious than when secured earlier. But if intended mainly for milch cows and young stock it should be cut much greener than if intended for baling or shipment.

Clover when cut in full bloom, as about one-third of the heads are turning brown, gives a larger yield of hay and a larger yield of food elements than can be obtained by delaying the cutting until the heads are two-thirds dead or later, when the stems are far more woody, and many of the leaves dry up and drop off during the hay-making process.

Millet should be cut just after it has blossomed and before the seed matures, as the palatability of the stalks is retained, no loss of leaves in curing incurred and danger to stock from the seeds in the ripened hay avoided. Peas and oats sown together should be cut as soon as the oats are out of the milk stage, without regard to the condition of the peas.

Marsh or meadow hay needs cutting at the proper time, which is as soon as it arrives at maturity. Kentucky blue grass and orchard grass should be cut as soon as they begin to head out, and not allowed to stand so as to get woody. On the other hand it is necessary to remember that unless the grasses reach maturity they will not make as good nutritious hay. They may seem sweeter and juicier, but they are lacking in the nutritious qualities which should belong to them, so that too early cutting is as undesirable as late cutting.

As regards the second crop or aftermath the largest yield is always obtained from the early cut meadow. This second crop is an important addition to the one already gathered. A fortnight's delay in harvesting the first crop is often responsible for the practical loss of the second, and the exposure of the roots to winter frost without the protection which the starting of a third crop would have otherwise afforded.—New York World.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

It is said that poultry are very fond of mustard seed.

Do not spray potatoes for insects that do not chew leaves.

There is more profit in five good cows than in ten inferior ones.

If there is a farmers' institute to be held in your neighborhood attend.

If you wash eggs, don't expect them to hatch out, for they seldom will.

Horses are weak in the beginning of spring and should not be overworked.

Dairymen should make their forces and drivers manufacturers of filled cheese and mixed butter.

Attention to cleanliness, proper ventilation and proper food are necessary for good flavor in butter.

If your Brown Leghorns show a disposition to sit, it is probably because they are too fat. Let up on the food.

When you build your wire fence around your poultry yard, always put a board a foot wide all around the bottom.

It is estimated that Wyoming will produce more wool than ever before, and that a single station will ship from four to five million pounds.

Breed the mares, the best ones, only, this spring, in such a way as to show that the hard times and consequent low prices have taught you some wisdom.

The dairyman should learn to know just how much profit he can make out of a given ration. He can then vary his ration with the season and the price.

The use of horseflesh as food for swine is said to develop in them the carnivorous instinct to such an extent as to render the approach of man dangerous.

If the collar is washed once a day and the harness taken off at noon during the spring the danger of sore shoulders will be in a great measure lessened.

In deciding among the many breeds, remember that it costs less to feed small fowls than large ones, and you get no more from the large ones unless you kill and eat them.

To be a horse breeder one must have natural ability; but there must also be long, careful study and training. No department of agriculture requires more perfect knowledge to make it a success.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

Chicago florists want street sales abolished.

Malay furnishes the bulk of the world's tin.

Marblehead, Mass., reports a 200-pound sturgeon.

A Russian is not legally of age until he is twenty-six years old.

About 300 British steamers and sailing vessels are lost yearly at sea.

The middle verse of the Bible is the eighth verse of the 118th Psalm.

The first envelope ever made is in the possession of the British Museum, London.

There are about 1,000 railroad tunnels, twelve subaqueous tunnels, ninety canal tunnels, and forty conduit tunnels.

The average weight of the egg of the ostrich is three pounds. Its contents are equal to about twenty-four hen eggs.

The game of chess dates back to the remotest antiquity. It is universally believed to have originated in the East.

An eccentric German is touring through California barefooted. He claims that he has not worn shoes in ten years.

Ambergris, a morbid secretion of a certain species of whale, is used in making perfumes. It is worth $14 per ounce.

The Thumb Bible, published in Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1673, measures one inch square and nearly half an inch thick.

A splendid black eagle measuring six feet nine inches from tip to tip of its wings, was killed near Hopkinsville, Ky., a few days ago.

The albatross has been known to follow a ship for two months without ever being seen to alight in the water or take a moment's rest. It is believed to sleep on the wing.

A Chicago collector has an Egyptian coin more than 2,000 years old. It is a silver piece of the time of Queen Berenice, wife of Ptolemy III., who reigned about 240 B. C.

Every able-bodied male in Norway has to serve in the army. The first year he serves fifty-four days, the second twenty-four, and the third twenty-four. He gets only his board.

Few couples have journeyed through life so long together as did Mr. and Mrs. Kistner of Highland Prairie, Wash. The husband died recently at the authenticated age of 118 years, and the wife is still hale and hearty in her 103d year.

As a flower giving greatest diversity in shades of color the carnation is perhaps unique, having flowers of a self or single color in pure white, lemon, yellow, buff, terra cotta, pink, rose, crimson, brilliant scarlet, red, maroon, brown, lemon purple, grey and all intermediate shades.

A proposal is shortly to be made to the London County Council for the founding of a museum of arts and crafts. A small collection has already been formed at the County hall from excavations made by workmen. A proposal will also be made for the establishment of mutual pawn shops in London.

A Roasty Compliment.

It was the custom in Scotch parishes for the minister to bow to the laird's pew before beginning his discourse. On one occasion the pew contained a bevy of ladies and the minister feeling a delicacy in the circumstances, omitted the usual salute. When they next met the laird's daughter—a Miss Miller—widely famed for her beauty and afterward Countess of Mar, railed the minister in the presence of his companions for not bowing to her from the pulpit.

"Your ladyship forgets," replied the minister, "that the worship of angels is not allowed by the Scotch church."—Atlanta Constitution.

Child Shrinking Up.

English, Ind., physicians are puzzled over the case of the eight-year-old daughter of Fred Ispwedlen. Four years ago the child ceased to grow, and her parents believe she is now dwindling away. Up to her fourth year she was unusually bright and healthy. She has lost all power of locomotion, and with the exception of her bright, sparkling eyes she looks like a withered old woman. The physician believes it is a case of ossification of ankylosis. The child neither cries, laughs nor speaks.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Enormous Fruit Sales.

Some idea of the immense quantity of fruit handled in New York City may be had from the wholesale auction sales of one day recently, when 25,000 boxes of lemons were bought by retail dealers, besides 15,000 boxes of Mediterranean oranges, 190 barrels of Jamaica oranges, four carloads of California oranges, 55,540 bunches of bananas, 8,000 dozens of Bahama pineapples and 530 crates of the same fruit from Cuba.—New Orleans Picayune.

In 1890 the United States took the lead in iron production over Great Britain, in that year producing 9,202,703 tons of pig iron, while Great Britain produced only 7,904,214.

YANKEES FULL OF CURIOSITY.

Visitors to War Ships Show the Great National Characteristic.

Whenever a ship of the United States is anchored in an American harbor, says the Washington Star, the officers are sure that they will have to serve the purpose of the curiosity seekers. "The great American public," said one of Uncle Sam's noble seamen the other day, "is fully aware that it owns its share of a battleship or gunboat, and it intends to have the worth of its money when an opportunity offers." It is claimed by the officers that they do not object to allowing persons who desire to see a man-of-war to wander over the ship and see what it is like, but they do object to the curiosity of some persons who insist on coming into the wardroom and going through their cabins and all their private effects, as if they owned those articles as well as the ship. San Diego, Cal., is said to be the place most abhorred by officers on account of curiosity seekers. One of them said that a man could not lie down in his cabin and get the sleep necessary to stand watch without being roused out with the exclamation: 'Why, here's one of 'em, and he's asleep. Come and look, girls.' At other times the crowd would gather around the skylight over the wardroom and watch the officers at meals, making such comments as they chose on the appearance of the men and what they were eating, as if they had been a part of a menagerie that had just been fed. "Save us from riding at anchor at San Diego," say the officers who have been there.

He Will Not Drown Himself.

(From the Troy, N. Y., Times.)

R. W. Edwards, of Lansingburgh, was prostrated by sunstroke during the war and it has entailed on him peculiar and serious consequences. At the present writing Mr. E. is a prominent officer of Post Lyon, G. A. R., Cohoes, and a past aid de camp on the staff of the commander-in-chief of Albany Co. In the interview with a reporter he said:

"I was wounded and sent to the hospital at Winchester. They sent me, together with others, to Washington—a ride of about 100 miles. Having no room in the box cars we were placed face up on the bottom of flat cars. The sun beat down upon our unprotected heads. When I reached Washington I was insensible and was unconscious for ten days while in the hospital. An abscess gathered in my ear and broke; it has been gathering and breaking ever since. The result of this 100 mile ride and sunstroke was heart disease, nervous prostration, insomnia and rheumatism; a completely shattered system which gave me no rest night or day. As a last resort I took some **Pink Pills** and they helped me to a wonderful degree. My rheumatism is gone, my heart failure, dyspepsia and constipation are almost gone, and the abscess in my ear has stopped discharging and my head feels as clear as a bell, when before it felt as though it would burst, and my once shattered nervous system is now nearly sound. Look at these fingers," Mr. Edwards said, "do they look as if there was any rheumatism there?" He moved his fingers rapidly and freely and strode about the room like a young boy. "A year ago these fingers were gnarled at the joints and so stiff that I could not hold a pen. My knees would swell up and I could not straighten my legs out. My joints would squeak when I moved them. That is the living truth.

"When I came to think that I was going to be crippled with rheumatism, together with the rest of my ailments, I tell you life seemed not worth living. I suffered from despondency. I cannot begin to tell you," said Mr. Edwards, as he drew a long breath, "what my feeling is at present. I think if you lifted ten years right off my life and I felt no younger and vigorous at forty-seven, I could feel no better. I was an old man and could only drag myself painfully about the house. Now I can walk off without any trouble. That in itself," continued Mr. Edwards, "would be sufficient to give me cause for rejoicing, but when you come to consider that I am no longer what you might call nervous, and that my heart is apparently nearly healthy, and that I can sleep nights, you may realize why I may appear to speak in extravagant praise of Pink Pills. These pills quiet my nerves, take that awful depression from my heart and at the same time enrich my blood. There seemed to be no circulation in my lower limbs a year ago, my legs being cold and clammy at times. Now the circulation there is as full and as fresh as at any other part of my body. I used to be so light-headed and dizzy from my nervous disorder that I frequently fell while crossing the floor of my house. Spring is coming and I never felt better in my life, and I am looking forward to a busy season of work."

Even in house cleaning, when a woman passes a mirror, she "fixes" herself a little.

The Ladies.

The pleasant effect and perfect safety with which ladies may use the California liquid laxative, Syrup of Figs, under all conditions, makes it their favorite remedy. To get the true and genuine article, look for the name of the California Fig Syrup Co., printed near the bottom of the package.

The beauty of pain is not in the thing itself, but the way it is borne.

Does He Chew or Smoke?

If so, it is only a question of time when bright eyes grow dim, manly steps less firm, and the vigor and vitality so enjoyable now will be destroyed forever. Get a book, titled "Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away," and learn how No-To-Bac, with out physical or financial risk, cures the tobacco habit, brings back the vigorous vitality that will make you both happy. No-To-Bac sold and guaranteed to cure by Druggists everywhere. Book free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., New York City or Chicago.

Women talk better than men because they have more branches.

One Gives Relief.

It is so easy to be mistaken about indigestion, and think there is some other trouble. Therefore Pepsin Tablets. One tablet gives relief. Ask any druggist.

Love is simple in sentiment and complex in action.

After pneumonia had given me up, I was saved by Piso's Cure. Baron Ekins, Wilkinsburg, Pa., Nov. 22, 1894.

Tact moves fast when the burden of thought is light.

Albert Burch, West Toledo, Ohio, says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure saved my life." Write him for particulars. Sold by druggists, 75c.

A man's affection is regulated by his digestion.

Why You Should Use Bindercorns.

It takes out the corns, and then you have comfort, surely a good exchange. Ds at druggists.

Babies are the best educators of women.

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

The worry of the day is a bad bed fellow.

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

Love has an infinite capacity for suffering.

Money Spent in Parker's Ginger Tonic is well invested. It cures pain, and brings better digestion, better strength and health.

Good advice is harder to take than bad.

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

Diplomacy is not a science, but an art.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

LIKE ANOTHER LAND.

The World Seemed Strange to These Two Convicts.

After spending twenty years in the State prison at Lansing, Kan., where they were shut entirely from the world, two convicts named Winner and McNutt were recently set at liberty. So completely isolated had they been during their long confinement that when they walked out of the prison free men they could scarcely realize where they were. Everything seemed new and strange to them. Some of the questions they asked upon emerging into the outer world were peculiar indeed.

"See," cried Winner, the more demonstrative of the two. "There is a town! There was no town here when I went in." They were told it was Lansing. "Let's not go there," said Winner. "I want to go over to those woods." McNutt agreed, and they went over to a thicket by the roadside. The two came across a cow. "Is that a cow?" said Winner, hesitatingly. "Don't go on. Let me look at it." And he circled around the animal much as a man examines a lion in Barnum's. Then he approached her timorously, and laid his hand upon her back. "This," he said, "is the only cow I have seen in twenty years."

A little later they met a flock of geese. "Look!" said Winner again. "Tell me, I really do not know, are those geese or ducks?" He was told they were geese and he tried to pet them. "Winner," said McNutt, a moment later, "what is that scent? Do you smell it?" "Yes, it must come from those flowers." Both men descended upon an elderberry bush and stripped it of its blossoms. They were like two children. They picked every flower they saw and carried it with them.

"See here," said Winner, "here is a good old milkweed. How green and beautiful it is!" And he plucked it and added it to his armful of variegated vegetation. "Arthur," said McNutt, very slowly and deliberately, "do you notice how queer it is to talk loudly? How queer the words come?" "I wonder if I could slug. I guess not," said Winner. He did not try.

Both men curiously felt the bark of every tree they came upon. Finally, with their arms filled high with green twigs and flowers, they went to the hotel in Lansing, where breakfast was waiting for them. Winner drank three cups of coffee. "How nice it is," he said, "to have sugar in your coffee! And cream, too! Think of that!" "How does the butter strike you?" he was asked. "Oh, well," said Winner, "I'm used to that. We had butter every Fourth of July." Later they paid a visit to Kansas City, where they asked questions about everything they saw. They marveled at the high buildings and stared in astonishment at the street cars running along without any visible signs of propulsion.

Winner's folks are wealthy, among the most wealthy in Kansas City, and he went at once to their palatial home, where he was received with open arms. McNutt has no one to whom to go. His old mother still lives in Nova Scotia and is still very poor. Winner was 19 when he went to the penitentiary and McNutt 20 years of age.

A GALLANT DOG.

He Assists the Cat in Removing Her Family.

A well-known Philadelphia man tells the following story of a dog and a cat who are members of his household. The two grew up together and have always been the greatest of chums. A short time ago the cat presented the family with a number of kittens, and the dog evinced the liveliest interest in the new arrivals. Several days ago, after the manner peculiar to cats, the mother took it into her head to move her family. One by one she tenderly carried the kittens to their new home, the dog trotting by her side, his eyes wide open with wonder. Finally the last kitten

A STRANGE-LOOKING TRIO.

was reached. Mrs. Pussy took it in her mouth and was about to start off with it when Mr. Dog was suddenly seized with the idea that he was lacking in gallantry. Carefully noting the manner in which the cat carried her offspring, he seized the mother by the back of the neck in the same manner, and the strange-looking trio made the trip to the new quarters in safety.

Fruit Trees by the Roadside.

The pleasure of riding or walking through country places would be greatly increased if fruit trees lined the road sides. Of course some of the fruit there grown would be taken and eaten by the passers by, but except near cities and large villages this demand would be quickly satisfied. With the roadside fruit held as common property, it would be less difficult to protect the fruit in near by or adjoining orchards. The fruit trees would have a further advantage that they do not grow so large nor do their roots extend so far as to injure the fields beside them. We know some fine rows of large trees by road sides which effectually destroy the soil for one or two rods inside the field, and make it not worth cultivating. The elm, whose roots always run near the surface, is one of the worst trees in this respect.—Ex.

Nothing pleases a woman quite so well as to look so sweet that a man wants to kiss her, and then abuse him for his awful impudence.

The Food Cure.

To the many who abhor the taking of bitter drugs, the food cure opens an alluring prospect. This is positively the latest idea, introduced into England by physicians of advanced ideas. They claim that certain foods contain all the elements necessary to effect cures; that they have made up a list which embraces tonics, febrifuges, diuretics, and, in fact, every medicinal agent that is defined in the pharmacopia. These foods are of the simplest character, but the English doctors do not disclose them, except to their patients. They say that in the course of ten years there will not be one-third the medicine used that is used to-day.

Gardening in the Suburbs.

In the outskirts of every city and village are many places having a small garden attached, which the owner would care for if he could only get the land plowed. A man with a smart team and plow can plow and fit these garden pieces for planting in an hour or two, doing enough in a day or so to make a profitable day's work for himself and team without charging more than $1 or $1.50 for each garden. This work can be made profitable for both parties, as the product of a small garden plot may be made with several dollars.

A woman's creed is made up principally of "Don'ts."

Old Rip Van Winkle went up into the Catskill mountains to take a little nap of twenty years or so, and when he wakened, he found that the "cruel war was over," the monthly magazines had "bought it over" the second time and "blown up" all the officers that had participated in it. This much is history, and it is also an *historical fact* that, it took the same length of time, for Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery to become the most celebrated, as it is the most effective, Liver, Blood and Lung Remedy of the age. In purifying the blood and in all manner of pimples, blotches, eruptions, and other skin and scalp diseases, scrofulous sores and swellings, and kindred ailments, the "Golden Medical Discovery" manifests the most *positive* curative properties.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S Medical Discovery.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS.,

Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humors). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send a postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

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