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THE NEWTON ENTERPRISE.

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Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep natural. Castoria contains no Morphine or other narcotic property.

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Best work. Latest improvements. New methods. Low prices. Aching and badly decayed teeth, treated, filled and saved. Gold or porcelain crowns put on natural roots. Can save 95 per cent. of such teeth as are usually extracted. Artificial teeth put in without plates, by the new system of CROWN and BRIDGE work. They are made fast in the mouth, never fall down or get loose. Are the nearest approach to the natural teeth, and by far the best artificial substitute.

Misses VANSTORYS' VANSTORYS' VANSTORYS'

Have just received the largest and prettiest stock of

MILLINERY

Ever brought to this place, they kindly invite the public to call and examine them before

Buying Elsewhere,

as they will save money by doing so.

NOTICE.

By an order of court at fall term, 1890, the undersigned, as commissioner, will sell for cash, at the court house in Newton, on the 24th day of November, 1890, a valuable tract of land lying on the waters of Potts creek, Jacob's Fork township. Said tract adjoins the lands of Absalom Miller, John Fullbright, and others, and contains about 138 acres. Said to satisfy judgement in favor of R. England and against Daniel Keever. Upon said tract of land is a large new house, residence and other good buildings, making the place valuable and desirable.

F. A. HOYLE, C. S. C.,
Commissioner.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame." —*Civil Service Gazette.* Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tin cans, by Grocers, labelled thus:

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For LOST or FAILING MANHOOD, General and NERVOUS DEBILITY, Weakness of Body and Mind, Effects of Errors or Excesses in Older Young. MANHOOD fully Restored. How to enlarge and strengthen WEAK, SHRUNKEN or DISEASED PARTS OF BODY. Absolutely unfailing HOME TREATMENT—Benefits in a day. Testimonials from 50 States and Foreign Countries. Write them. Description, proofs, testimonials and proofs mailed (sealed) free. Address ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

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Will Play 100 TUNES

To introduce them, one in every County we will exchange a finished Piano-box sample for a good Organ, to any who will promise to show it. BOSTON MUSIC BOX CO. P. O. Box 3126, Boston, Mass.

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ATTRACTIVE HOMES.

ORNAMENTAL HOUSE FURNISHINGS MADE OF ODDS AND ENDS.

Transforming the Saw Horse Into a Picture Rack—Graceful Draperies for Unsightly Objects—How Space Can Be Economized—A Combination Cupboard and Storeroom.

It would seem that the skill of a fairy god mother must be necessary to effect the great transformations which take place in certain articles. What less could transform, for instance, the useful but homely saw horse into the polite regions of the drawing room. This has been accomplished, however, though possibly the library is the more suitable destination after all. The plebeian object is somewhat refined in appearance by being stained a wood brown before it is so rash as to venture out of its sphere. It is also used upside down from its ordinary position when it becomes an aspirant for cultivated toleration. The elevated saw horse now takes the name of portfolio rack and steadfastly supports the portfolio, which is itself something of an upstart, for two sheets of stiff pasteboard covered with brown denim are the ingredients of this affair. The pasteboards are simply covered both sides with the denim, glue being used for the work, as it takes less time than sewing and is more easily managed. Brown ribbons fasten it in two places at the back, while one set of ribbons to tie and untie is sufficient for the front, to hold in the pictures or whatever is placed in the portfolio.

USEFUL FOR MUSIC.

It might be used for music as well as pictures. More dainty treatment is to paint the saw horse white and cover the portfolio with an embroidered cover of chrysanthemums in shades of old rose, having ribbons of the same hue. Bolton sheeting or cream linen would be the most suitable foundation for the embroidery. Such a picture holder is very useful, while the rack would have at least substantial worth to recommend it.

SPREADS AND COVERS.

Nothing is more useful in hiding necessary objects of furniture that are not in themselves attractive than pretty spreads and covers. The silkoline—thin cotton stuff stamped with china silk designs—is so pretty, artistic, and inexpensive that great use is made of it. Sets

of curtains and coverlets of this are effective and can be easily replaced, though by taking off and folding such a spread at night it will be much more durable than would be imagined. To add a dressing table, screen, mantel drapery, and small table cover, all of the silkoline, would make a room attractive and dainty at the slightest possible expense.

There are certain necessary but ugly articles pertaining to a household which in a little house can not be tucked out of sight, but must forever be prominent features to half spoil an otherwise pretty room. Sewing machines must ever be offending objects when not in actual use, and yet in a small establishment generally have to stand in the family sitting room or a bed room. To conceal their identity some ingenious woman has made an adjustable domino, as it were, which is an improvement to their appearance. A board is made as large as the floor space taken up by the machine. This is put on top, while a curtain falling to the floor and somewhat fulled is tucked around it, the board being covered with the same material. Anything not transparent and that harmonizes in color with the rest of the room may be selected. A tassel fringe makes a pretty heading to the curtain. Ornaments or books may be laid on the board as on a table and rather an attractive object made of it than otherwise. The box which covers the top of the machine makes the foundation on which to rest the board, which should be thick enough not to tip easily.

CORNER FURNISHINGS.

Everything imaginable is being devised for the utilizing of corners. Divans for these angles are numerous and pretty. A novel addition to the seat is sometimes made by having a latticed archway from the seat to the ceiling, with a fairy lamp hanging from the center. The lattice work can be made by a carpenter and colored with cherry stain. Another pretty variation would be to have across the corner a band of Japanese fret work about a foot deep, and hanging from this curtains of thin material drawn off and looped high, so as not to interfere with the purpose of the seat. This inclosing of the corner is an improvement only in a large room, as it takes a good deal off the apparent size. Other corner effects are secured which are easily managed. A corner of a sitting room may be made of great use by putting a three cornered shelf across about the height of an ordinary work table. A shirred curtain of silkoline, or art muslin, as it is also called, hangs to the floor, and, like charity, may cover a multitude of sins. Above the shelf is another, about 18 inches higher, and the wall space between them may be covered with matting or a shirring of muslin like the curtain.

A CORNER CABINET

can be made by nailing strips of wood to the two sides of the angle of the walls and resting corner shelves on these. The shelves may be covered with plush or creton flannel, stained, or have the edges trimmed with lincrusta walton, which looks like carving, or with pinked leather. A strip of wood is fastened an inch from the back of the shelves to keep plates from slipping when they are set up on edge, and brass hooks are screwed into the front edges of the shelves on the under side, on which to hang cups. With the addition of a slender brass rod and curtains half pushed back a pretty little china cabinet is achieved.

Still another good corner arrangement for a small drawing room is to have a sofa set across the corner, and in the space back of it set a spreading palm on a table, or, better yet, a pedestal, which gives a prettier effect.

CABINET AND STORE ROOM.

Here is a triumph in the way of a china cabinet and store room combined. It has actually been done and found a complete success. No carpenter even is needed, for the whole affair is made up of soap boxes set one on top of another without even nailing together. The boxes can be obtained for a trifle, probably, of any grocer, and after they are once in the room where they are to be used a woman's hands can accomplish the rest. The fronts must be knocked out, then pile them up as high as wished—seven boxes making a good number. Of course the boards are rough and must be covered before anything presentable can be made of them. Take the three upper compartments, say, for dishes, line the inside with red single faced canton flannel, tacking it with gimp tacks. At the top put a brass rod, and from this hang two short curtains just long enough to hang over these three upper shelves. These are to be pushed back to show whatever pretty bits of china the shelves contain. Just below these curtains is another rod and a single curtain, which hangs plainly across the lower shelves, concealing their contents. Here is where the groceries, the jar of pickles and pot of jam may be kept, as well as the dishes which are more useful than ornamental. These shelves may be left plain boards, with shelf paper laid on them.

COVERING THE SIDES.

The sides are now the only unseemly parts remaining, and they can be treated in several ways. They may be covered plainly with the same red canton flannel used on the inside of the cabinet, tacking it on with brass nails, however, for ornament. Large brass nails, by the way, are quite an item of expense, but the brass nails with which the harnesses of dray horses are often so bedecked might be used and are much cheaper. These can be obtained at harness and leather stores, I am told. To return to the cabinet. Another way to conceal and decorate the sides is to cover them with the matting which comes around tea chests. This is also to be found at the grocers and is quite in demand among artistic spirits for various purposes. There is a fringe on the edges which can be overlapped in this case where the pieces join. Brass headed nails should be used for this also, as it gives a prettier effect than an invisible joining. Still another suggestion for living in this way:

CONCEALING THE CULINARY.

Often a gas or oil stove is used for the cooking in the same room where the meals are eaten. It will add much to the attraction of the dinner if a curtain is arranged so it can drawn and conceal the culinary department from the banqueting hall. A rod can be fastened across a corner or in a straight line in front of stove, etc., and when not needed the curtain can be thrown up over the rod, thereby keeping it out of harm's way in the shape of broom or grease spots.

BURNED WOOD DECORATIONS.

Designs burned into wood panels with a hot and sharp instrument are becoming decidedly fashionable, and they can be made very inexpensive and attractive. All that is needed to practice in this new art is a knowledge of the elementary principles of drawing, as designs can be made very plain, as well as quite ornate. The general principles of pen-and-ink sketching must be followed—that is, the design must be executed wholly in line. There are many ways in which this new art can be made to add attractiveness to the household at a trifling expense.

General Rules for Cake Making.

In cake making, as a general rule, the following directions may be followed with profit:

1. The ingredients must be the best.
2. Never allow the butter to become oily, though it is best to have it soft enough to mix well with the sugar.
3. Always use an earthen or enameled dish to mix it in and a wooden spoon with which to beat it.
4. Beat butter and sugar together and then add milk or other liquids, yelks of eggs and spices, and last the beaten whites of the eggs and flavoring. If fruit is used it is put in with the flour.
5. For small cakes the oven should be pretty hot; for larger cakes only of moderate heat. Thrust a broom straw through the thick part of the cake; if it comes out free from dough it is done.
6. Let the cake remain in the pan 15 minutes to cool, and on removing it do not turn it upside down.

Sensible Nurseries.

In the carefully constructed nurseries of New York not a corner is tolerated or an angle permitted to go unturned against which baby can do himself bodily injury. The room itself is rounded into an oval or octagon, the window ledges slope, the door knobs are beyond reach and close with a spring, and the furniture is bent birch, bird's-eye maple, or some light finished wood, with every post, side, and rung rounded like a spindle.

A Farm That Ran Away.

About the last thing in the world that one would expect to lose by its running away would be a farm. Yet in Holland there has certainly been one case (and there may have been many more) where a farm literally ran away from its owner and was tugged home by canal boats! As every one knows, the whole land of Holland lies lower than the ocean, and is only protected by the immense dikes which are a wonder of the world; also by great pumps, moved by steam or by wind, which pump up the water which steals in under the dikes and return it to the sea through the many canals. In the case referred to, where a canal had been dug, the water slipped in silently behind its protecting dike, or worked away under the surface of a large farm, and undermined it, while the farmer was thinking of no danger, until one day a great storm arose, and behold, the water had separated this farm from the rest of the land, and the poor farmer had the grief to see his own beautiful farm hurrying away as fast as it could go to join itself to another man's farm on the opposite side of the stream! But after the storm it was surrounded by canal boats and brought back, where by means well known to the Dutch it was safely anchored in its own old place.

Better Farming Methods.

Nothing that legislation can do for the farmers can be compared to what the farmers may do for themselves. If the Government would simply keep its hands off of what the farmers produce it would not be long before the industrious and intelligent farmer would be in easy circumstances.

In a recent number of the *Forum* there is an exceedingly interesting article, "The Possibilites of Agriculture," by Prince Kropotkin. "It is not," says this writer, "the infertility of the soil or the climatic conditions that prevent all wheat growers from raising 60 bushels to the acre; it is simply the systematic ruining of the tillers of the soil by the landlord, the state, the middleman, and the capitalist." In America we know little of the evils of landlordism, but we are being made well acquainted with all the other troubles the writer names. He says, "We must take examples from small specially favored spots until the time comes when the whole nation will break the bonds that now fetter agriculture."

There are two forces to which we are to look for the revolution, which will quadruple the product per acre in America. First, fertilization; second, irrigation. In other words, soil and water. In America it is a mere matter of money. One reason why we have not been more successful at intensive culture is that we have such an abundance of lands that it costs less to clear new fields than it does to properly enrich and irrigate the old. But now we should begin to consider what we shall do with what we call worn out lands of America. Prince Kropotkin uses as an illustration the market gardens around Paris, London, and other large cities. He says that Paris gardeners pay on an average $126 per acre rent, and some of the London market gardeners as much as $75 per acre per annum.

It is the general supposition that what chiefly attracts market gardeners to the great centers of population is the market itself. "This," Prince Kropotkin says, "may have been so once, but it is not so now, as a great number of the market gardeners around Paris, and those even who have their gardens within the walls of the city, export the whole of their produce to England." "What chiefly attracts gardeners to the great cities," says the prince, "is the stable manure, and this is not wanted so much for increasing the richness of the soil, as one-tenth of the amount used would do, as for keeping the soil at a certain temperature."

Here is an important suggestion worthy the consideration not only of the market gardeners, but of farmers. "To obtain early vegetables," the writer says, "not only the air but the soil as well must be warm. This is done by putting great quantities of rich manure in the soil, which fermentization heats the soil," and he makes the rather astonishing assertion that some of the Paris gardeners are now heating the soil by means of hot water pipes with excellent results, and he believes that this method can not fail to come into general use.

The same writer says that we hear too much about the different degrees of the fertility of the soil, while the fact is that, in intensive agriculture, the soil is always "made," and he adds "soil making, hot water pipes, and culture under glass at certain periods in the life of the plants will be essential features of gardening in the future."

We know something of this in the tobacco regions by our experience with the canvas beds. These canvas covered frames, used for developing the tobacco plant, are exceedingly valuable, and are becoming indispensible to tobacco raising. There is no reason why they should not be applied with equal success to gardening.

The value of irrigation is scarcely recognized among us as yet, but there is scarcely any section of the Union where it can not be adopted without any very great expense, that is, compared to what it costs in other countries.

All of this indicates that farming hereafter will be intensive, Less land and more capital will be the rule.—[Home and Farm.

Beets as Food.

A bulletin of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, now in press, gives the result of an experiment in feeding sugar beets to milk cows, made during the past winter, together with the summary of two similar experiments, one made by the station in 1889 and one by the farm department of the Ohio State University in 1879.

In the last named experiment eight cows were kept under test for eleven weeks; in 1889, twelve cows for eight weeks, and in 1890, twelve cows for nine weeks, the cows in each case being weighed daily, as well as their feed and milk.

In each of the three experiments the cows ate more hay and more total dry matter when feeding on beets than on other foods (hay, meal, and bran in 1879, corn silage in 1889 and 1890); and in each case more milk was given from the beets than from the other foods, but it is not yet demonstrated that the increase of milk was produced economically.

For twelve years records have been kept on the farm now occupied by the station, which shows that the average yield of beets over this period has been nearly sixteen tons per acre, against an annual yield of about fifty-five bushels of shelled corn per acre.

But a crop of fifty-five bushels of shelled corn, with its fodder, will contain nearly twice as much dry matter as sixteen tons of beets, and these experiments indicate that, whether fed dry, as corn meal and dry fodder, or as corn ensilage, the dry matter of the corn crop will be found about as effective, pound for pound, as the dry matter of the beet crop.

It is possible to raise much more than sixteen tons of beets to the acre. One crop of two acres is reported at thirty-seven and one-half tons per acre, and smaller areas have given still larger yields, but such crops require very rich land and thorough culture. Whether it is possible to produce a pound of dry matter in beets as economically as it can be done in corn is not yet definitely settled, but the probabilities are against it.

The History of Pepper.

The value of pepper in cooking seems to have been known long ago. Its use as a medicine was common in the days of Hippocrates, who applied it, moistened with alcohol, to the skin of his patients. Just as sugar and tea have been in past times so dear as only to be within the reach of the wealthy, so pepper was in the middle ages a very costly condiment. So much was it valued that a small packet was at that time deemed a suitable present to offer a great person. Common or black pepper is now grown in many tropical countries. It is a climbing plant some 12 feet high, bearing fruit of a bright red color the size of a pea, which when dried turns black.

THE POLITICAL CYCLONE.

ITS EFFECT ON THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY IN THE SENATE.

Cor. New York Sun.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Now that three days have elapsed since the political cyclone, the Democrats are recovering from their daze of delight, while the Republicans are picking themselves out of the debris, and both parties inquire simultaneously, "What next?" There is no use in wasting breath on the next House, except so far as relates to the question of the Speakership. On this point discussion has broken loose in all parts of the country, and already nearly a score of candidates are in the field, either formally or tentatively. According to the general drift of opinion here, the three men most eminently fitted to fill the Speaker's chair in the Fifty-second Congress are Messrs. Crisp of Georgia, Springer of Illinois, and Wilson of West Virginia. Crisp and Springer are expert parliamentarians, quick in decision, fair minded in intention, authoritative in action and rule. Mr. Springer is a veteran in the ranks who has been of vast benefit to the party and to the legislation in general, and who deserves some substantial recognition of his valuable services. Mr. Wilson is a man of splendid intellectual equipment and of sterling moral qualities, who commands the highest respect of all his associates in Congress. He would be as intelligent and equitable a Speaker as Carlisle. There is some doubt as to his physical ability to stand the strain of the office

Mr. Dan Lockwood's candidacy, originally broached in the columns of the Sun, meets with favor among the Washington politicians. The only thing urged against him is his comparative lack of experience at the Capitol. Mr. Mills of Texas has reconsidered the matter, and now thinks he would like to be Speaker. In the opinion of even his admirers there is hardly anybody, certainly among the older members of the House, who is less fitted for the office than Mr. Mills. His bad temper and impetuosity would alone unfit him for it, not to mention political considerations. Other candidates are Messrs. McMillin, Bynum, McCreary, Outhwaite, Hatch, Breckinridge and Blount, most of them have some positive qualifications for the office.

Turning now to the Senate, the situation there is becoming decidedly interesting. The Republican majority in the Senate next session, counting in the four new Senators from Idaho and Wyoming, will be 14 By the election of last Tuesday Democratic Senators in place of the present Republican Senators are assured for the Fifty-second Congress from two States, New York and Wisconsin, while the Farmers' Alliance will elect Ingall's successor in Kansas. The Republican majority in the Senate after next March is thus reduced from 14 to 8 at one blow. The Illinois Legislature is very close but the chances are that the Democrats will be able to choose Farwell's successor, and, if so, the Republican majority dwindles to 6. The political complexion of the Legislatures in the three States of New Hampshire, Connecticut and South Dakota is still in doubt. If these States should finally declare against the Republicans the next Senate would be a tie, and if even only one or two of them should do so the Republican majority would be whittled down to very small dimensions. Even if the next Congress should open with the Republicans six ahead in the Senate, it must be remembered that three hold over Senators—namely, Plumb, Paddock and Pettigrew—have decidedly independent tendencies. They voted against the McKinley bill, and similar action on their part in the next Congress would reduce the Senate to a tie. Furthermore, looking ahead two years, it is seen that new Senators will be chosen then in Rhode Island, Minnesota, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Nebraska, Montana, Wisconsin and Michigan to fill chairs now held by Republicans. Out of this number it is morally certain that the Democrats will be able to secure enough to control the Senate after 1893, even if they do not do so in 1891. In 1892, moreover, comes the next contest for the Presidency, which the Democrats can surely win if they will avoid mistakes which are easily avoidable; and thus it appears evident that only two short years hence the control of the Government in all its executive and legislative branches is exceeding likely to pass into the hands of the party of Jefferson, Jackson and Tilden.

FOR DYSPEPSIA
Use Brown's Iron Bitters.
Physicians recommend it.
All dealers keep it. $1.00 per bottle. Genuine has trade-mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

WHY HE SWORE.

MR. BILLUS RASHLY BANDIES CONUNDRUMS WITH HIS WIFE

Chicago Tribune.

Loud blew the night winds. Monotonously rasped the early autumn katydid And yearningly yowled the abandoned and shameless cat on the roof of the coal shed.

"Maria," observed Mr. Billus, as he leaned back in his easy chair and looked contemplatively at his wife, "your nose reminds me of an interesting novel, my dear."

"Why so John?" she inquired.

"Because it is red to the very end.

Hoarsely murmured the night winds, perseveringly scraped the katydid and wilder grew the wail of the melancholy cat on the coal shed.

Mrs. Billus sat in silence, listening to the weird voices of the night, her hands folded in sublime contentment and her eyes wandering from her husband's countenance to the shadow of his profile moving up and down on the wall as the flame in the cozy grate opposite fitfully rose and fell.

"John," she said at last, "the color of your nose reminds me somehow of the government of Louisiana."

"In what respect, Maria?"

"Because," she answered, softly, "it takes a lot o' rye to keep it up."

Mr. Billus thoughtfully rubbed his nose and listened awhile in pensive silence to the mournful night winds, the voice of the insistent katydid and the despairing yowl of the ostracised cat in the back yard.

"And that reminds me, Maria," he said, reaching out for another chair to rest his feet on, "that if I hadn't married you, my dear, you would probably have been for the rest of your life like a lottery ticket after the drawing."

"Why?"

"Because you would have been all torn up, my dear."

"It wouldn't have made any difference, John," said Mrs. Billus, sweetly. "I drew a blank anyhow."

"You did, my love," said Mr. Billus, his voice trembling with tenderness, "a blank fool."

"And it would have been better for me, perhaps," she went on, plaintively, "if I had been like a newspaper with lottery advertisements in it."

"Why so madam?"

"Because," replied Mrs. Billus, looking placidly into the fire, "then I should have been excluded from the males."

Mr. Billus got up and went out, and as Mrs. Billus sat looking dreamingly at the dancing flames and listening to the sobbing night winds and the guttural refrain of the katydid she could distinctly hear Mr. Billus swearing and throwing at the cat.

OUR VERY BEST PEOPLE

Confirm our statement when we say that Dr. Acker's English Remedy is in every way superior to any and all other preparations for the Throat and Lungs. In Whooping Cough and Croup, it is magic and relieves at once. We offer you a sample bottle free. Remember, this remedy is sold on a positive guarantee.

PRICE OF COTTON.

N. Y. Star

The unanimity of feeling in favor of lower prices for cotton is so great that it may be safely assumed that the long interest is represented almost exclusively by the actual holders of spot cotton, and the argument of the bears is that as the receipts daily add to the supply, the decline must continue until there is a decided falling off in this movement. Crop estimates have generally been increased, and a crop of 8,000,000 bales is now predicted. The short interest is widely distributed, and though very confident in its position, is so large as to be unable to fight any reaction which may be created by the Government report next week.

THE FIRST SYMPTOMS OF DEATH.

Tired feeling, dull headache, pains in various parts of the body, sinking at the pit of the stomach, loss of appetite, feverishness, pimples or sores, are all positive evidence of poisoned blood. No matter how it became poisoned it must be purified to avoid death. Dr. Acker's English Blood Elixir has never failed to remove scrofulous or syphilitic poisons. Sold under positive guarantee by J. C. Simmons, druggist.

FOR THE BLOOD,
Weakness, Malaria, Indigestion and Biliousness, take
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It cures quickly. For sale by all dealers in medicine. Get the genuine.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

A FEATURE OF THE VERDICT.

Boston Herald.

The election returns show that in every case, without exception, where Speaker Reed's House of Representatives had turned a member of Congress out of his seat, the people have emphasized the wrong done by giving the Democratic party in the district a decided majority at the late election. Not only that, but nearly, if not quite, all the Republican members of the Committee of Elections who reported to do this wrong are left at home—Congressman Rowell, the Chairman, at their head, and Congressman Greenhalge of our State high up in the procession.

WHAT CURES?

What is the force that ousts disease; and which is the most convenient apparatus for applying it? How far is the regular physician useful to us because we believe in him, and how far are his pills and powders and tonics only the material representatives of his personal influence on our health?

The regular doctors cure; the homœopathic doctors cure; the Hahnemannites cure; and so do the faith cures and the mind cures, and the so called Christian scientists, and the four dollar-and-a-half advertising itinerants, and the patent medicine men. They all hit, and they all miss, and the great difference—one great difference—in the result is that when the regular doctors lose a patient no one grumbles, and when the irregular doctors lose one the community stands on end and howls. —Rochester Union and Advertiser.

Nature cures, but nature can be aided, hindered or defeated in the curative process. And the Commercial's contention is that it is the part of national beings to seek and trust the advice of men of good character who have studied the human system and learned, as far as modern science lights the way, how far they can aid nature and how far they can best avoid obstructing her.—Buffalo Commercial.

It is not our purpose to consider the evils that result from employing the unscrupulous, the ignorant, charlatans and quacks to prescribe for the maladies that afflict the human family. We simply declare that the physician who knows something is better than the physican who knows nothing, or very little indeed about the structure and the conditions of the human system Of course "he does not know it all."—Rochester Morning Herald.

I have used Warner's Safe Cure and but for its timely use would have been, I verily believe, in my grave from what the doctors termed Bright's Disease.—D. F. Skriner, senoir Editor Scioto Gazette, Ghillicothe, Ohio, in a letter dated June 30, 1890.

AS TOMMY UNDERSTOOD IT.

Chicago Tribune.

Tommy—Maw ain't goin' to have any sealskin sack this winter. I heard paw say so.

Jerry—What's the reason she ain't?

"There ain't any skins, I guess."

"What's become o' the skins?"

"I think paw said Skinley Bill had got away with 'em."

THAT TERRIBLE COUGH

In the morning, hurried or difficult breathing, raising phlegm, tightness in the chest, quickened pulse, chilliness in the evening or sweats at night, all or any of these things are the first stages of consumption. Dr. Acker's English Cough Remedy will cure these fearful symptoms, and is sold under a positive guarantee by J. C. Simmons, druggist.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

THE POULTRY YARD.

No lazy people succeed with poultry.

Expert poultry judges get as high as $20 a day.

"Non setting" and "all purpose" fowls are myths.

Hay will generate vermin more quickly than straw.

Do not be above receiving good sensible advice.

Thoroughness in detail is what counts in poultry raising.

Can not you allow the hens a few hours free run each day?

Drevenstedt says the white Wyandotte leads as a broiler fowl.

Three grains of quinine daily to an adult fowl is a No. 1 tonic.

Roll up your sleeves, pull up the weeds, and throw them into the hens.

An exchange says that "any bird that is a flyer has the breast meaty."

The man who does not provide shade and plenty of water on hot days is heartless.

There is nothing in the theory that round eggs produce pullets and long eggs cockerels.

In dosing poultry, remember that one-tenth the dose given to man is sufficient for a fowl.

The Plymouth Rock cockerels make an attractive appearance, more so than when matured.

In breeding Cochins look to sound color and heavy feathering. This is more necessary than size.

Drevenstedt thinks Americans had better keep their fingers off the Orpingtons, the new English breed.

Let your feed be light—wheat, oats, bran, and middlings. Give all they will eat up clean, but no more.

A handful of salt in a pail full of soft feed about once a week is a good preventive of leg weakness in ducks.

While we have all the faith in the world in incubators we still believe in the old hen when she is ready to set.

Be on the lookout for feather eaters. They generally acquire the habit in summer. Remove them at once from the flock.

Feed only the best of feed. Damaged grain or fermented soft food is dangerous, and is apt to produce a disease akin to cholera.

The slow feathering fowls are usually the hardiest, as the drain on the system occasioned by quick feathering does not weaken them. It is indicative of hardiness.

A small seed pepper boiled in a quart of water, and while scalding hot poured over sufficient meal to make a mush that will drop from the spoon, and to which is added three spoonsful chopped suet, one teaspoonful salt, and baked in a covered pan two hours, is a splendid every other morning feed for laying hens.

In France the intestines are boiled, the fat skimmed off, minced as food for poultry, and the liquor fed to pigs. The combs and kidneys are sold to pastry cooks, the first for decorating and the latter for pies. The head, neck, and feet are sold to hotels and restaurants, etc., for flavoring sauces, or boiled down to make chicken jelly.

Mental Kitchen Scales.

Ten common sized eggs weigh one pound.

Soft butter the size of an egg weighs one ounce.

One pint of coffee A sugar weighs 12 ounces.

One quart of sifted flour (well heaped) one pound.

One pint of best brown sugar weighs 13 ounces.

Two teacups (well heaped) of coffee A sugar weigh one pound.

Two teacups (level) of granulated sugar weigh one pound.

Two teacups of soft butter (well packed) weigh one pound.

One and one-third pints of powdered sugar weigh one pound.

Two tablespoons of powdered sugar or flour weigh one ounce.

One tablespoon (well rounded) of soft butter weighs one ounce.

One pint (heaped) of granulated sugar weighs 14 ounces.

One tablespoonful (well heaped) granulated, coffee A, or best brown sugar, equals one ounce.

Four teaspoons are equal to one tablespoon. Two and one-half teacups (level) of the best brown sugar weigh one pound.

Miss Parloa says one generous pint of liquid, or one pint of finely chopped meat, packed solidly, weighs one pound, which it would be very convenient to remember.

Teaspoons vary in size, and the new ones hold about twice as much as an old fashioned spoon of 30 years ago. A medium sized teaspoon contains about 75 drachm.

Value of the Feathers.

There is a market for nice clean chick, duck, geese, and turkey feathers. Do not throw them away. An authority on such subjects says the quantities of poultry feathers handled by the millinery houses of New York city is surprising, and the prices they bring make it possible to have the offal of even a fair priced market bird worth more than its flesh. The primaries, secondaries, tail feathers, sickels, hackle, and saddle feathers are dyed and used entire. Other and smaller feathers are made into dusters or sold for bedding. Sorts of all kinds, and those where the quill is more valuable for other purposes, have the web stripped and woven into a kind of cloth

DO NOT SUFFER ANY LONGER.

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