CARE OF GRINDSTONES.

In cold weather the grindstone should always be under shelter. It is more or less absorptive of water, and when water freezes, as it must in winter, it will soon chip off pieces and make the stone run unevenly. A grindstone of good quality, will, with care, last many years, and it is a pleasure to use it. One exposed always to the weather is a nuisance to any one obliged to use it.—Boston Cultivator.

PROTECTING TREES.

Discovered the colts barking trees in the pasture one day. Had a roll of fine mesh wire chicken fence on hand, which I cut up and put around each tree. It did the business, and it will stay there. By the way, why can't we have fine screen wire galvanized for permanent guards for fruit trees? Would it not overcome the destructive work of the apple tree borer by preventing the insect from depositing its eggs in the trunk of the tree, as well as afford protection from rabbits and mice.—American Agriculturist.

DISEASES OF THE FORE LEGS.

The feet and legs of horses are attracting more attention among breeders than formerly, as all breeds have good and bad feet and legs. A scientific writer in Europe says: "That there are more diseases of the fore than of the hind legs of the horse is only what would be expected from his conformation, his mode of progression and the nature of his work. The fore legs and feet are the first to suffer injury, for they are the most severely taxed both at ease and at work."

MUTTON AND WOOL.

A few years ago farmers kept sheep for wool alone, the carcass of the animal did not enter into consideration as a thing of value. Then came the sudden demand for good mutton and first class lamb. The fleece sank in the opinion of the breeders as the meat rose. The talk is to-day entirely of the "mutton sheep," and few farmers realize that the famous English breeds aim to produce both wool and mutton of the best quality and in large quantities. While mutton is the first consideration, it is by no means the only one. The fleece, the young lambs, the sales for breeding purposes and the enrichment they give the land are all sources of profit in sheep raising. It is by attention to all these points that the English farmer has managed to exist.—New York World.

RECIPE FOR PICKLING BEEF.

There are various recipes for pickling beef, but the following is a favorite one among our Northern farmers: To each gallon of water add one and one-half pounds of salt, one-half pound of sugar, and one-half ounce of saltpetre. In this ratio you can increase the pickle to any quantity desired. Put the pickle in a kettle and boil until all foreign matter rises to the surface and is skimmed off. Then throw into a tub or clean cask to cool, and when cold pour it over the beef, which, of course, must have been previously closely packed in the barrels. The meat must be well covered with pickle and kept down with a weight. The meat should not be packed down for at least two days after killing, and during this time it is well to sprinkle with about equal parts of salt and saltpetre, which will remove the surface blood and leave the meat fresh and clean. Store the meat in as cool a place as you have—the cooler the better in your climate.—New York Sun.

HOW CREAM IS RIPENED.

The cream is best skimmed when rather thick, that is, when it may be almost rolled up on the pan and lifted in a sort of cake. It will then contain about twenty per cent. of milk, and some milk must then be poured into the cream jar with the cream, and the whole stirred to mix the two intimately. This stirring is done every time the cream is added, and the third milking should be the last before the cream is churned. The cream will ripen of itself if it is kept in a warm place all this time, at not less than sixty degrees of temperature. At the end of this time the surface will glisten like satin when it is stirred, and this is a good indication of its full ripening for the churning. Otherwise, the cream may be set on the addition of the last cream, by mixing half a pint of the buttermilk from the last can, churning to five gallons of the cream and stirring it well; then, at a temperature of sixty or sixty-five degrees the cream will be ready for churning in twelve hours. This will yield the finest-flavored butter, that is fit for the finest tables in a few hours after it is made, or for some tastes it is churned for every meal, and eaten as it is churned. Cream thus flavored will make a very delicately-flavored butter.—New York Times.

UTILIZING THE WASTE.

A good plan whereby a farmer may utilize more waste is to have a spot set aside into which all the kitchen and table waste in the shape of meat scraps, pieces of bread, uneaten vegetables, etc., may be thrown. Heat this up in the morning with boiling water, and mix in bran, shorts, provender, or whatever is cheapest and most abundant on the farm, until the whole is a crumbly mess, says the manager of the Poultry Department of the Canadian Central Experiment Farm. A small quantity of black and red pepper should be dusted in before mixing. Let the mixture stand for a few minutes until partially cooked, and feed in a narrow, clean trough to the layers in the morning. A light feed of oats at noon, and a liberal ration of wheat, buckwheat, or other grain for the evening meal should bring plenty of eggs.

Each layer should be sent to roost with a full crop to carry her over the long night fast. It is imperative that green food in the shape of marketable vegetables, clover hay or lawn clippings—the two latter dried in summer and put away to be steamed for winter use—should be supplied. If green bones are fed they may be given in lieu of any of the regular rations, reducing the quantity of grain in proportion to the quantity of bone used.—New York World.

PROFITABLE SWINE RAISING.

Select the breed best suited to your fancy and surroundings, then breed pure. Avoid inbreeding, for no farm animal will as quickly deteriorate from it as the hog. Select a pure bred sow from one to two years of age, of good length, heavy quarters and a short snout. The boar should also be heavily quartered, well proportioned and evenly made. Sows should be bred to farrow about the middle of April and the pigs should be kept growing until ready for market. Fall pigs, unless weighing from thirty to forty pounds when going into winter quarters, are usually unprofitable. Feed the brood sow sparingly of corn but give her plenty of bran and middlings. Some feeders argue that a sow will do better at farrowing if she be thin in flesh. This is true if she has been fed on corn, but if fed as recommended above, she will do much better by her pigs if in good flesh. A few roots and an occasional feed of clover hay are very healthful and will be enjoyed by the sow. Care should be taken not to overfeed her for a few days preceding farrowing and for two weeks after, as the pigs cannot dispose of too much milk at that age. But after that feed the sow all she will eat of a mixed ration of corn meal, oat meal and bran, with ground barley and middlings for an occasional change. As soon as the pigs are old enough to eat slop they should be allowed the freedom of a pen apart from the sow, where they can be fed separately.—New England Homestead.

WHERE PALMS FLOURISH.

Palms at home have a peaty soil, but will do well and probably live longer in a mixture of sandy loam and well-decayed manure, with a sprinkling of charcoal to keep it sweet. The soil must be well drained, and the tub or pot should fit close about the roots, says the Philadelphia Press. Palms are easy to grow in the conditions of the ordinary dwelling, and nothing appears to greater advantage at so little cost. A successful grower of palms ordered her plants from a distant florist. The plants, when they came by express, had a good ball of soil about the roots; this, wrapped first about with burlaps, then with strong paper. The pots for the plants were five inches more in diameter than the thickest part of the roots. In the pot were first put broken pieces of crock and charcoal to the depth of three inches for drainage, then a half inch of potting material, and upon this the root was rested. The earth was then packed in firmly to an inch of the pot. The amount of drainage and earth under the root was determined by the size, the rule being to have the stem of the plant meet the surface of the soil. The secret of successful palm growing is in the watering; not too much, and yet the surface of the soil never to be dry, and to keep the foliage clear of dust by frequent sponging. The owner of these plants, a resident of this city, although ostensibly growing them as attractions for the home, adds considerable to his income every year by loaning the palms for decorative purposes.—Baltimore American.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Even in winter the horse is better for outdoor exercise.

Teach a horse what you wish him to do and he will always do it.

Water the horse in the morning before giving him his breakfast.

Timothy hay is poor stuff for cow feed. Clover hay is the thing.

Because prices are low is no reason for starving or neglecting horses.

Breed more size and more quality into the carriage and coach horse.

Where your ewes are insufficiently sheltered from cold, breed them so that they will lamb in April or May.

Mix your animals' rations scientifically and weigh them carefully. Nothing is more important in mixing foods for live stock than to mix them by weight.

In some counties in Iowa half the wheat crop will this year be fed to stock. In the northwestern States the whir of the steel wheat crusher is heard in the land.

After you have shown animals at fairs quarantine them to themselves a while after bringing them home. It is easy to catch contagious diseases among your live stock at fairs.

Keep the breeding ewes in good condition. Many ewes are lost by having them start into winter in poor condition. Such ewes, when they themselves do not die, produce dead or weakly lambs.

Black fowls have the reputation of being uniformly better layers than white breeds. The black Leghorn by some is considered superior to white; the same may be said of the Minorca, Langshan, Java, Cochin, Plymouth Rock and Spanish breeds.

The manner in which a horse stands still is one of the best indications of soundness. If he stands with his legs straight and well under the body there is not much the matter with them. If he favors a limb or straddles before or behind, examine him carefully.

When you buy new hogs, sheep or cattle, turn them into a pen or yard by themselves until you ascertain whether they have not some infectious disease. This precaution is especially necessary now when European Governments pretend that we have swine plague and pleuro-pneumonia among our live stock.

To break up and scatter the manure and to loosen up the spots where there is no grass, they plant and harrow the pastures at the Ohio State University, according to the Agricultural Student. For this purpose they use four fence rails nailed together side by side and tied behind a light smoothing harrow.

Wheat is a good food for laying hens; it contains protein fats and carbohydrates, and is considered preferable to corn for daily feed. It is important to bear in mind that it is the nutrients in foods that are valuable. There is a great deal to learn of what certain foods contain, and the results derived from feeding.

If a horse balks, do not whip him, but let him stop and think it over. After a little reflection and a few tosses of the head he will often start of his volition. Talk to him kindly, pet him, loosen a strap or a buckle, and he may forget his obstinate spell. An apple or a bunch of grass from the roadside may win him.

The production of precious metals in the United States from 1858 to 1888 amounted to 2486 tons of gold and 20,300 tons of silver.

GREAT RUSH FOR BONDS.

Big Scramble for the New Four Per Cents in New York.

ALL TAKEN IN A FEW MINUTES.

Bids Received for More Than Ten Times the Amount of the Loan of $62,500,000---Foreign Financiers Showed Great Eagerness to Get the "New Yankees"---Selling at a Premium.

Subscriptions for the much-talked-of four per cent. bond issue, which is to supply the United States Treasury with $65,000,000 in gold, were opened simultaneously in New York City and London. With the opening and rapid closing of the new bonds, a brief visit from Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle and reports that Londoners had gone wild in their efforts to subscribe to what they facetiously termed the "New Yankees," the New York financial world generally had sufficient to occupy its attention for one day at least.

Long before the banking houses of J. P. Morgan & Co., and August Belmont & Co., who received subscriptions, opened for business, messengers with blank bids filled out stood in line ready to subscribe to one-half of the $62,000,000 four per cents., which portion the big foreign syndicate is under contract to sell in this country.

At 10 o'clock the subscriptions were received, and for exactly twenty-one minutes all blanks presented were taken. It was exactly twenty-one minutes past 10 o'clock when the big subscription closed.

In that time every dollar's worth of the $31,000,000 bonds was subscribed for according to estimate, twelve times over, and those whose subscriptions will be received had the gold to pay for them either in the Sub-Treasury or in one of the several banks deputized to act as depositories for the Government.

According to the announcement of Messrs. Morgan and Belmont on behalf of the syndicate, the right was reserved by them to reject any applications, to allot smaller amounts than had been applied for and to apportion allotments between American and European applicants in any way that they might deem best.

The amount of the entire issue of the new four per cent. bonds is $62,500,000 in coupon form of $50, $100, $1000, and registered form of $50, $100, $1000 and $10,000 each. They bear interest from February 1, 1895, when they are dated, and are payable at the pleasure of the United States after 1925, when they mature. Interest is payable quarterly on February 1, May 1, August 1 and November 1.

The price of the bonds to the public is 112¾, of which 12¾ per cent. is payable on the allotment and the remaining 100 per cent. upon the delivery of the bonds with interest at four per cent. a year from March 1.

The bonds will be delivered as soon as they are prepared and executed by the Treasury Department. It has been arranged that purchasers who desire to complete their payments before the delivery of the bonds shall receive negotiable receipts.

The other half of the $62,315,000, which, in a like prospectus to the one issued in this country, was offered in London by Rothschild & Sons and J. S. Morgan & Co., it was announced by a cable despatch has been subscribed for ten times over. A later cable despatch announced that the bonds were at a premium of four per cent.

Secretary Carlisle and his son, William K., called on Assistant Treasurer Conrad N. Jordan at the United States Sub-Treasury in New York during the morning. Mr. Carlisle, when questioned by a reporter, declared that he had not a word to say for publication on the question of the new loan or any subject connected with his office. He said, however, that he already knew of the great over-bidding for the bonds and of the success of the loan.

A NEW YORK VILLAGE BURNED.

Forty Business Places in Hamilton Destroyed With a Loss of $200,000.

At 8.30 p. m. a fire started in the furniture store of Rowland & Beal, in Hamilton, a village twenty miles south of Utica, N. Y., and the seat of College University. The one engine in the village was frozen up, the water pressure of a new system of water works was miserably small and the fire swept the business portion of the town. A stiff breeze fanned the flames, and before aid could be sent from Utica and the surrounding villages, forty business places were totally destroyed.

The burned district includes the Smith block, erected at a cost of $80,000; the Tripp, a three-story brick building; the Davis, three-story brick building; the Tripp Opera House, the Shores brick building, the National Hamilton Bank, the Postoffice, the engine house, the Masonic Hall, the Hamilton Sentinel building, the Rowlands building, the Mott brick building, Dodge estate stone building, the Banning estate brick building, Barney & Meldon's brick building, Haskell's building, the Rice building and the Smith estate building.

These are the principal structures, and in them were many stores and offices. Practically nothing was saved. Merchandise and goods which were removed to the street caught fire and burned.

A conservative estimate places the loss at $200,000, with a nominal insurance.

RUSSIAN DIPLOMAT A SUICIDE.

First Secretary of the Legation Shoots Himself in Washington City.

M. P. Bogdanoff, First Secretary of the Russian Legation, killed himself at 10.15 o'clock a. m. by shooting himself in the head at his boarding house in the fashionable part of Washington City. He had been sick for two or three weeks, and his suicide is supposed to be attributable to the suffering he had undergone.

M. Bogdanoff was between thirty and thirty-five years of age and unmarried. He was First Secretary of the Russian Legation, and was highly esteemed among the members of the Diplomatic Corps. He had been suffering for several weeks with severe pains in his lower limbs, the result, probably, of a heavy cold, which had developed into grip. It is thought that he had become despondent over his illness, which did not seem to be leaving him, and that in a moment of despair he killed himself.

PATENT COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

Citizens of Connecticut Lead the List in Number of Patents Granted.

Commissioner of Patents John S. Seymour submitted to Congress his report of the work of his bureau for the year 1894. He says that during the year there were 20,803 patents granted and 1600 trade marks registered, and 12,920 patents expired.

The total expenditures were $1,100,047. The receipts over expenditures were $87,592, and the total balance to the credit of the Patent Office in the Treasury of the United States amounts to $4,369,135. In proportion to population, more patents were issued to citizens of Connecticut than to those of any other State.

Captain and Two Men Lost.

Captain Thomas McLean, of the British bark Valona, left his vessel in a small boat for Darien, Ga. He was accompanied by two of the crew. Captain Patterson, of the tug Mallonee, reports finding the boat bottom up near Sutherland's Bluff. There is no longer any doubt as to the party's being lost.

Family Frozen to Death.

The echoes of the blizzard of February 6, 7 and 8 are just now being heard from the far outlying districts in Missouri. From Buford Mountains, eight miles southwest of Irondale, Mo., comes news of a woodchopper named John C. Warner, his wife and three children found frozen to death.

Twenty-two Persons Frozen to Death.

There is yet no abatement of the cold weather throughout Austria. Twenty-two persons have been frozen to death in Galicia, and several cases of death from exposure to the cold are reported from other regions.

Brazilian Revolutionists Active Again.

A dispatch from Montevideo says that advices received there from the Brazilian frontier are to the effect that the Brazilian revolutionists are active, and are massing well armed and well mounted bodies of men in the State of Rio Grande do Sul. The revolutionists are under the command of Admiral de Gama, who took such a prominent part in the naval operations before Rio de Janeiro.

Most Unique Strike on Record.

All the cigarmakers in Marti City, Fla., went out on a strike because Teacher C. W. Washburn refused to admit colored children to the free schools.

KOREA IS INDEPENDENT.

Notice to That Effect Served on the Chinese Minister in Washington.

The Korean Legation has served notice on the Chinese Minister at Washington that Korea is independent, a fact that he had ignored in sending the Korean Charge d'Affaires a copy of the Chinese almanac for the current year. Ordinarily the presentation of a calendar might not be considered a matter of great importance, but the Chinese years are arbitrarily managed by the Emperor Kwang Su, who has arranged for this year to have thirteen months, including an additional month of May. This calendar is annually distributed to the subjects of the Emperor and to the rulers of vassal States, who are commanded to govern their dates by the Emperor's system. Heretofore the Koreans have used the Chinese year, most of their transactions being with China, and this has been considered by China a satisfactory proof of vassalage. When Yang Yu, the Chinese Minister at Washington, sent the Koreans an official calendar several days ago it was promptly returned to him with a notice that America was subject to his authority. After this, however, he will have nothing to base his claim upon.

FATAL MINE EXPLOSION.

Five Men Instantly Killed and Six Others Terribly Injured in Pennsylvania.

By an explosion of mine gas in the West Bear Ridge Colliery of the Reading Coal and Iron Company at Mahanoy Plane, Penn., six miners were killed and five were burned, four of them probably fatally. The dead are: Thomas Durkin, of Girardville, Joseph Gilbe, of Crescent Hill; Peter Greenback, of St. Clair; Peter Kline, of Ashland; Anthony Myers, of Ashland; Benjamin Reaber, of Mahanoy Plane.

All but Myers were probably instantly killed, and it was some time before their bodies were recovered from the workings. Myers was taken out alive and died while being carried to the hospital. The injured are:

Edward Davis, of Girardville; William Minnich and William Goff, of Ashland; John Lamey and William Davis, of Mahanoy Plane. It was feared that the first four of these injured men were fatally burned, but William Davis was only slightly hurt.

The cause of the explosion was supposed to be that a naked lamp ignited a large body of gas that had been let loose from a blast that was made in the gangway. The explosion set fire to the timbers of what is called the "monkey airway," cutting off the escape of the five men killed in the mine.

FIGGAT FILCHED FOR YEARS.

His Huge Defalcation Caused the Bank of Lexington, Va., to Collapse.

The defalcation of Cashier C. M. Figgat, which has practically put out of existence the Bank of Lexington, Va., and the only financial agent of the entire community and county people, has fallen with a telling effect. Over twenty thousand people are victims of this financial collapse.

The liabilities of the bank are $198,402.42. The assets are $133,202.32. This leaves a shortage of $65,200.10, not including the capital stock valued at $80,000. It is said that Figgat used up the $80,000 and $65,200.10 of depositors' funds, leaving a cash balance of $6573.12 to meet the cash deposits of $72,000. It is given out that the period of defalcation covers twenty-three years.

The Virginia Military Institute had nearly $20,000 deposited in the bank. A large amount of the County Treasurer's funds was also in the bank.

ARSON FOR FIREMEN'S PRACTICE.

An Entire Company Discharged for Complicity in Incendiarism.

The entire Fire Department of Ypsilanti, Mich., is in commotion over the confession of ex-Fireman Charles M. Walker, who has sworn that he, Captain Graham and Archie Harrison, now somewhere in Ohio, set fire to many buildings during 1892 and 1893. He says that Captain Graham was the chief conspirator and that he supplied the kerosene oil to start the fires.

Their motive was to rid the town of old buildings, to give the members of No. 2 company opportunity to be at the fire first and to get some needed practice. The firemen were then paid so much per fire. He further swears that the company was notified when the fires were to occur. All the members of No. 2 have been discharged and Graham and Walker are both under arrest.

FARMERS' COMMON ENEMY.

State and Federal Aid Asked to Kill the Russian Thistle.

The Interstate Russian Thistle Conference, called by the Governor of Minnesota to devise ways and means for the suppression of that weed, met at the Capitol, St. Paul. Resolutions were adopted setting forth that the Russian thistle has extended from the Dakotas to California on the West; to New York on the East and from the thirty-fourth parallel on the South to the fifftieth parallel on the North, rendering valueless for purposes of agriculture extensive areas, and that the conditions prevailing in some of the States afflicted are such that the National Government must render direct assistance to the people in connection with their State governments by appropriation of public moneys, if decisive battle is to be begun against the common enemy

KILLED BY COLD.

Eighty Deaths in London Alone Attributed to the Severe Weather.

Cold is named by the Coroners as the cause of eighty deaths in London alone in about one hundred inquests held within four days and a great many more are reported from the provinces. Similar conditions of weather, with many fatalities, are reported in central Europe. Snow has tied up the State railway in Hungary and the drifts resist even dynamite. Baden and Wurtemberg are separated by snow, from Mannheim to Cologne the Rhine is solid ice, and birds are dying by thousands for want of water. The cold in Germany was less, but the snow was increasing.

THOUSANDS STARVING IN CHICAGO.

Fully One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Persons in Need of Immediate Assistance.

According to a report made by the Outdoor Relief Committee of the County Board there are 150,000 persons in Chicago who require immediate assistance to avoid starvation; 50,000 persons have already been supported at their homes at public expense. Many are said to be industrious persons who have been out of employment until their credit and resources are exhausted. Many more are in danger of being evicted from their homes.

Drowned Under the Ice.

Lillian McMullen, aged fifteen, employed at the stock farm at North Haven, near Sag Harbor, Long Island, N. Y., was drowned in an air hole in the ice at South Ferry. The girl was walking on the ice with two children, daughters of the superintendent of the pond. She slipped when near the air hole and fell into the water. The two children hastened to her assistence, and they, too, fell through. Lillian, instead of trying to get out herself, bravely grasped the rough edges of the ice and held on until the children climbed to her shoulders and thence on the ice. Then she sank to her death.

Killed by Her Hatpin.

Carrie Pelsgrove, a pretty girl of seventeen, residing near New Castle, Ky., went skating with her sweetheart and a party of gay young friends on a pond near her home. Some of the youngsters began a race, and Miss Pelsgrove, becoming entangled in the crowd, fell, driving a hatpin into her brain. The pin broke off, leaving part of it in her skull. The girl died before she could be taken home.

Starving in Oklahoma.

An appeal for aid has been issued by settlers in the Cherokee Strip. Hundreds of families are absolutely starving, eating prairie dogs and horses. The suffering is unparalleled. Cattle have been dying in droves, as a result of the unprecedented "northers" which have visited Indian and Oklahoma Territories and Texas within the past few weeks.

A Smallpox Serum.

Experiments with a smallpox serum are being conducted by Health Commissioner Homan at the Quarantine Hospital, St. Louis, Mo.

A SURGEON'S KNIFE

gives you a feeling of horror and dread. There is no longer necessity for its use in many diseases formerly regarded as incurable without cutting. The

Triumph of Conservative Surgery

is well illustrated by the fact that

RUPTURE or Breach is now *radically* cured without the knife and without pain. Clumsy, chafing trusses can be thrown away! They never cure but often induce inflammation, strangulation and death.

TUMORS Ovarian, Fibroid (Uterine) and many others, are now removed without the perils of cutting operations.

PILE TUMORS, however large, **Fistula** and other diseases of the lower bowel, are permanently cured without pain or resort to the knife.

STONE in the Bladder, no matter how large, is crushed, pulverized, washed out and perfectly removed without cutting.

STRICTURE of Urinary Passage is also removed without cutting in hundreds of cases. For pamphlet, references and all particulars, send 10 cents (in stamps) to World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

MOTHERS

and those soon to become mothers, should know that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription robs childbirth of its tortures, terrors and dangers to both mother and child, by aiding nature in preparing the system for parturition. Thereby "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 *Oakley, Overton Co., Tenn.*, writes: "When I began taking Dr. 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 stouter now than I have been in six years. Your 'Favorite Prescription' is the best to take before confinement, or at least it proved so with me. I never suffered so little with any of my children as I did with my last."

Discovery of a Noted Watering Place.

The Worcester (Mass.) Gazette recalls the fact that Professor Agassiz, Dr. Howe, James Russell Lowell and other companion spirits used to spend their vacations together in some out-of-the-way unknown spot. Dr. Howe had at one time a camp, a log house of some size, on Little Ampersand Pond, in the Adirondacks, not many miles from Martin's, on the Lower Saranac, but there was a four hours' carry through the woods. It was a small pond off the regular line of boat travel. It was the Agassiz-Howe party who discovered the little fishing village of Bar Harbor, on Mount Desert Island, with the ragged shore below and Green Mountain looming up in the near distance, rising as it does almost out of the sea. This must have been about the year 1858 or 1859. Robert's little old red tavern was the only imitation of an inn, and the natives who owned the land were fishermen and farmers, or a little of both. An investment of a few dollars in land in those days would have been better than Calumet and Hecla stock. The Cambridge men told their friends about Mount Desert, and Bar Harbor became in time the most popular watering place on the coast.

Pure Air and Medicine.

It isn't drugs or medicines that is needed at all; it is plenty of the purest air that can be had. Open the windows and the doors, clear out the cellars and ventilate it thoroughly, remove the dampness, the mustiness, the ancient odor, the smell of decay which greets the nostrils when one enters from the health-giving atmosphere out of doors. Never mind if the outer air bears the taint of the gas house, the manufactory or some other unpleasant thing; it is also mingled with the health and strength-giving forces of Nature, and is certainly better for the human system than the same air which has been shut up and contaminated for an indefinite period with no chance for purification. Don't mind even if a little dust is brought in; a few minutes with the duster will put the house in perfect order again, and even at the worst, dust is not half so bad as disease. And as for fear of draughts, with colds and a thousand resultant evils following in their train, nineteen-twentieths of that is imaginary, and the other twentieth is easily avoidable.—Good Housekeeping.

Cotton Wool in the Nostrils.

Says Dr. E. P. Mann in the Pacific Medical Journal: "Abundant experiment long ago demonstrated that cotton wool was capable of arresting germinal matter with which the air is filled. By placing within the nostrils, out of sight, a thin pledget of cotton, not sufficiently dense to interfere with free inspiration, the air may be greatly purified. The cotton immediately becomes moistened during expiration, which adds materially to its efficiency as a filter. That, thus placed, it will arrest dust, particles of soot, etc., may be easily shown by introducing the pledgets, and then, after an hour's walk through the streets, removing them, when they will be found blackened and soiled. Microscopical examination discloses quite a museum of germinal matter. Prominent among the displays are found various forms of catarrhal and bronchial secretion that have been desiccated and pulverized by passing feet, thus liberating the germ which, planted upon a congenial soil, will produce catarrh to order."

Massage for Black Eyes.

Those who make a business of obliterating evidence of fistic encounters in the shape of black eyes by painting the damaged optics no longer enjoy a monopoly of such business. This I was told by a pugilistic acquaintance whose experience entitles him to be regarded as an authority on the subject.

"Massage treatment of the region affected," he said "will beat paint and raw beefsteak all hollow. But it should be applied immediately after the injury is received in order to prove thoroughly efficacious. It does not require an expert to do it. All that is necessary is to move the fingers rapidly and firmly over the bruised surface, and to keep it up until the last vestige of discoloration has disappeared. The explanation is easy. Where the blow has been received the blood becomes congested. It is the clots of blood showing through the transparent skin that produces the black effect. The pressure of the fingers gradually loosens the clotted blood, which passes off into the general current of circulation, and fresh and properly colored blood takes its place."

However, as a rule, the professional "pug" does not bother himself about accelerating the disappearance of a black eye. It is a sign which proclaims the fact that its proprietor has recently filled an engagement, and as such he is an object of envy to his less fortunate brethren. It is the man about town, whose overindulgence occasionally causes him to forget that discretion is the better part of valor, who is apt to profit most by the knowledge that massage, promptly applied, will remove the signs of mourning from an eye that has been in violent contact with some other fellow's fist, and thus obviate the necessity of inventing a story to account for it, which, however ingenious, will be sneered at by sceptical and incredulous acquaintances, some of whom may have "been there themselves."—New York Herald.

Food Adulteration.

A recent Washington dispatch says the Consul at Annaberg has reported to the Department of State the result of the investigations conducted by the Society for the Prevention of the Adulteration of Food in Saxony, showing that of 715 analyses made by the chemist of the association, 128, or 17.9 per cent., showed objectionable adulterations. Of nine samples of American dried fruits examined, eight were found objectionable. The fruit had a nice white color, but, as they were dried on zinc plates, they contained the injurious substances of that metal. While in former years they were freely admitted to the market, their sale has been prohibited during the past year.

Oil of citron contained only an insignificant per cent. of the real oil, the balance being other ingredients and alcohol. Butter, particularly that from Austrian dealers, contained cocoanut oil, sesame oil, tallow, etc.

Textile fabrics were dyed with poisonous colors and wool stuffs showed cotton admixtures up to eighty-five per cent. Spices with which meats had been prepared contained tannin, and sausages contained living parasites. Fruit juices were colored with chemicals. A sample of coffee was found to be impregnated with animal refuse. Rye flour was adulterated with rice flour, and buckwheat with starch. Bran was a composition of wheat and rye, bran, sand dust and mite eggs. Olive oil was found to be nothing but grape seed oil perfumed with rosemary oil, the adulteration being so carefully done that experienced merchants could not detect it.

The Sheriff of Cook County, Chicago, Illinois, gets twenty-five cents a day for feeding each prisoner under his charge, and he is said to make $50,000 a year out of it.

The Populist.

Why shouldn't there be a third party? It is true they disturb the smooth running of the regular organizations and sometimes overturn elections, but what is popular is founded on merit: As for instance, among all the remedies used for sprains and bruises, St. Jacobs Oil is the most popular because it is known to be the best; hence it is the Populist in medicine. The more because it cures so promptly and surely. There is no crippling from sprain where this old remedy is used. It imparts new life and strength and the pain vanishes. Truly it is a Populist.

Wedding outfits can be hired in New York for so much an hour.

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

Bolivia was thus called in honor of Simon Bolivar.

For Whooping Cough, Piso Cure is a successful remedy.—M. F. DIETER, 67 Throop Avenue Brooklyn, N. Y., November 14, 1894.

Antidote for Cyanide Poisoning.

Cobalt nitrate is found by Dr. Johann Antal, a chemist of Hungary, to be an antidote to prussic acid and cyanide poisoning. First he tried the cobalt on animals, and then, presumably at different times, on forty living persons who had been accidentally poisoned by prussic acid, and in all cases the results are reported to have been satisfactory.—Scientific American.

Accept None of the Pretended Substitutes for

Royal Baking Powder

BECAUSE inferior and cheaper made baking preparations are bought at wholesale at a price so much lower than ROYAL, some grocers are urging consumers to use them in place of the ROYAL *at the same retail price.*

If you desire to try any of the pretended substitutes for ROYAL BAKING POWDER bear in mind that they are all made from cheaper and inferior ingredients, and are not so great in leavening strength nor of equal money value. Pay the price of the ROYAL BAKING POWDER for the ROYAL only.

It is still more important, however, that ROYAL BAKING POWDER is purer and more wholesome, and makes better, finer, and more healthful food than any other baking powder or preparation.

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

March April May

Are the Best Months in Which to

Purify Your Blood

And the Best Blood Purifier is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Which Purifies, Vitalizes and Enriches the Blood

Large Sores

At this season everyone should take a good spring medicine. Your blood must be purified or you will be neglecting your health. There is a cry from Nature for help, and unless there is prompt and satisfactory response you will be liable to serious illness.

This demand can only be met by the purifying, enriching and

Blood-Vitalizing

elements to be found in Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"My mother-in-law, Mrs. Elizabeth Wolfe, at the age of 72 years, was attacked with a violent form of salt rheum; it spread all over her body, and her hands and limbs were dreadful to look at. At the same time, my little daughter Clara, who was just one year old, was attacked by a similar disease, like scrofula. It appeared in under each side of her neck; had the attendance of the family physician and other doctors for a long time, but seemed to grow worse. I read of many people cured of scrofula by Hood's Sarsaparilla. As soon as we gave Hood's Sarsaparilla to Clara, she began to get better, and before the first bottle was gone, the sores entirely healed up and there has never been any sign of the disease since. She is a

Healthy Robust Child.

Her grandmother took Hood's Sarsaparilla at the same time, and the salt rheum developed in its violence and a perfect cure was soon effected. It took about three months for a cure, and she ascribes her good health and strength at her advanced age to Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has certainly been a Godsend to my family." MRS. SOPHIA WOLFE, Zaleski, Ohio.

Hood's and only Hood's

The chief rabbi of New Zealand says that of the 208 cancer cases treated in the Wellington Hospital during the last eight years not one was a Hebrew. He attributes the immunity of Hebrews to the regulations regarding the slaughter of cattle.

The hoopskirt was in full feather in 1596. It was then made of iron and sometimes weighed thirty pounds.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

School Children

will eat sweetmeats and you can't prevent it. The first you know of it there is a headache; the child is bilious and something must be done. Use Ripans Tabules, a remedy which is standard for such troubles.

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

Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25 cts., 50 cts., $1.

THE Public Awards the Palm to Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar for coughs.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST FIT FOR A KING.

$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF. $4 $3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO. $3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES. $2.50 $2. WORKINGMEN'S EXTRA FINE. $2. $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES. LADIES: $3. $2.50 $2. $1.75 BEST DONGOLA. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

Over One Million People wear the **W. L. Douglas $3 & $4 Shoes**

All our shoes are equally satisfactory. They give the best value for the money. They equal custom shoes in style and fit. Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed. The prices are uniform—stamped on sole. From $1 to $3 saved over other makes. If your dealer cannot supply you we can.

LITTLE PAINS MAKE SERIOUS ILLNESS

If not attended to in time. When HEADACHE, DIZZINESS and other symptoms tell of functional disturbance in the system, the prompt use of

R·I·P·A·N·S TABULES

Will prevent much suffering. This grand remedy cures DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, BILIOUSNESS, AND KINDRED AILMENTS. ONE GIVES RELIEF.

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.

LINENE REVERSIBLE

Raphael, Angelo, Rubens, Tasso

The "LINENE" are the Best and Most Economical Collars and Cuffs worn; they are made of fine cloth, both sides finished alike, and being reversible, one collar is equal to two of any other kind. *They fit well, 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 by mail for Six Cents. Name style and size. Address REVERSIBLE COLLAR COMPANY, 77 Franklin St., New York. 27 Kilby St., Boston.

ELASTIC TRUSS