Oueer Efforts Made by the People to Dispel the Scourge.

China, is being devastated by locusts. sections to dispel the scourge. Some of the methods resorted to are as a fish. striking as the suggestions offered \ to the Kaasas people when they were grese do not. In South America a suffering from a similar visitation domestic species is found that cannot some years ago. When the locusts make their appearance in one of these Chinese districts there is consternation in a country where water is only among the unfortunate peasantry, who found in wells that it has lost its assemble in the fields with wild clamor | aquatic tastes and abilities entirely. and din of gongs, armed with long bamboos with streamers attached, and vainly endeavor to drive off the terrible invaders who are settling down in myriads and devouring their crops before their eyes. Every leaf and fwig is covered thick, giving the appearance of some hideous yellow fruit or

There is a curious and widespread belief among the Chinese in the existence of a "king" locust-"Wang," he is called of colossal size and quasi supernatural character, who hovers invisible in the upper regions of the air, directing and controlling the migrations of the different swarms. At some places the leading officials have publicly sacrificed and made offerings to the king of the locusts in order that he might be influenced to spare their

"I know of few sights," writes the Consul, "more extraordinary than a swarm engaged in pairing. The air is filled with clouds of locusts drifting, circling, crossing and recrossing, with a faint, whirring noise, and getting on the ground in thousands and couples. The ground is carpeted thickly with them; you cannot make a step without crunching heaps of them under voilr feet, while thousands more start up in pattering volleys against your legs, hands and face."

The eggs are deposited in holes drilled by the female an inch or more deep in the ground. The time required for hatching depends entirely on the temperature. In hot weath. er the new brood begins to make its appearance at the end of a week. At this stage they are very small, black and active, making extraordinary bounds by means of their muscular hind legs. They are greedy feeders and grow rapidly. By the eighth or ninth day wings have budded and the color begins to change, yellow spots appearing, and in about three weeks or a month they are full grown

The destruction, by suitable meas ures, of this formidable pest, involvby, as it does, the prevention of famines, fever epidemics and riots, is a matter of grave public concern. One constantly hears of mandarins losing their buttons and being disgraced as the penalty of remissness or failure to destroy the enemy.

Consul Jones says the Chinese consider that the visitation of the locusts is a "calamity from heaven, and that there is no help for it." Chinese records chronicle many instances of the appearance and the calamities inflicted by the locusts in former times, but they have no peculiarly effective methods of destroying them. The Government usually issues proclamations ordering out the soldiers and encouraging the farmers to destroy them. The latter are given a bounty for their destruction.

The soldiers are used against the locusts, with their officers at their head, as against an adverse army in the field. Instead of a gun or a lance, however, each soldier is armed with-a coarse hempen bag, attached to a bamboo pole, which, with wide-open mouth, is waved back and forth among the swarms until filled, when they are killed and the action re-

The farmers use large brooms made of bamboo twigs and other bushes, and each armed with this weapon goes forth to slaughter. When killed and collected, they are paid for by weight, which is at the rate of four cents per pound. The locusts' eggs are dug up and paid for on a similar scale.

6dd Facts About Beasts and Birds.

Perhaps no birds spend more of their lives on the wing than parrots and pigeons, the latter being also among the most graceful and rapid of the inhabitants of the air. In New Zealand a species of parrot is found that, finding its food entirely on the ground, has lost the power of flight. It differs from the rest of the family only in this particular, and in being almost voiceless.

Among recent breeds of pigeons is the parlor tumbler, which has not only and a few offices are already occupied lost the power of flight, but has very nearly lost that of walking as well. Its queer motions when it attempts to walk have given it its name, the

back" expresses nothing in Mexico. for the Mexican dog is utterly devoid of hair on its back or anywhere else. The hot climate having rendered it superfluous, Mother Nature kindly divested him of it. Nor does "the little busy bee improve each shining hour" in that country. On the contrary, it soon learns that, as there is

sounded idiotic to the discoverers of Kamchatka. They found foxes in large numbers, but so stupid, because they had never before seen an enemy, that they could be killed with clubs."

The "birds of a feather" that "flock together" do not belong to the penguin family, as they are entirely destitute of feathers, having force covering a kind of stiff down. Another penguin The great Province of Klang-Soo, pecuniarity is that it swims not on but under water, never Leeping more than Consul Jones, at Chin-Kinng, sends its head out, and, when fishing, coming the State Department an account of to the surface at such brief and rare the curi us efforts made by the afflicted intervals that an ordinary observer would almost certainly mistake it for

Ducks swim the world over, but excel an ordinary hen in aquatic accomplishments. It has lived so long

"As awkward as a crab" does not apply or some of the South Sea Islands, for a crab is found there that not only runs as fast as any average man, but climbs trees with the ease of

A Mad King Amuses Himself.

The one insane monarch who now occupies, a European throne, King Otho of Bayaria, shows no symptoms of recovery from his mental malady. I am told, says a Paris correspondent of the Philadelphia Telegraph, that he has lucid intervals, which are very brief, and occur but rarely, and it is as well, for these fleeting gleams of reason only serve to make the poor man miserably unhappy, for while they last he realizes his own wretched condition to the full. Everything is lone to amuse and interest him in his ordinary state, which is that of honeless as well as dangerous insanity. He spends his days in unceasing occupation of an insignificant and mechanical

At one time he worked from mornng till night in rolling cigarettes. Then he took up to peeling potatoes, and bushels upon bushels of them were provided for his amusement. Of ate his favorite pastime is by no means of such an inoffensive nature. He has taken to shooting peasants, and will sit all day long with his gun at he window waiting for this new kind of game on which to exercise his skill. Even this freak his guardians have contrived to satisfy without injury to inv one of his subjects. His gun is loaded in his presence, as he always nsists upon seeing the powder and shot duly put in, but for the latter his ttendant substitutes dry peas.

Orders have been given that no peron shall be allowed to pass along the road in front of his dwelling, lest King Otho should fire upon him or her, and tended victim walk off unburt. But at stated intervals a man in peasant's garb makes his appearance on the road. The king takes aim and fires, and the man dropps down, to all appearance dead. The supposed body is removed by two of the guards, and some hours later the performance is repeated to the immeuse satisfaction of his ma-

The make-believe peasant is a figurant from one of the minor theatres of Munich. Generally he simply drops on hearing the shot, and remains motionless, but occasionally he varies the performance by dving very hard, turning round two or three times before he falls, and then expiring in terrific convulsions-a catastrophe that always greatly interests the royal maniac.

The New City Hall in St. Louis.

This park is the home of the New City Hall, one of the best-plauned municipal buildings in America; indeed, its fame while in actual course of construction is so great that a very large number of delegations from other cities have from time to time visited St. Louis to glean actual information concerning the new home for the city's governors. The building has a frontage of 380 feet and a depth of about 220 feet. It is, or will be, five stories high, with a fine bell-tower some 200 feet above the sidewalks. The general style of architecture is of the Louis XIV. order, and the building is in appearance an enlargement on a very liberal scale of the town halls which the traveller through Northern France sees today n some of the more prosperous cities. The basement and first story of the

building are constructed of Missouri granite, the upper stories are of buff Roman brick with sand-stone trimnings, and the roof is of black glazed Spanish tile. The interior courts are med with white glazed brick, and the structure, which is absolutely fire-proof throughout, is being equipped with eight elevators so arranged as to be envenient to each of the numerous entrances. A portion of this handsome and massive building is under roof, by municipal departments. The site on which the old City Hall stands is about to be sold and the building torn down to make room for another lofty commercial structure. The half is a substantial-looking building, and answered its purpose well for years, but neither in size nor in elegance is it up to the requirements of New Et.

He Was Answered. He-Well, what have you there? She-Two of your old letters, my

Louis. - [Lippincott's.

He-Umph! What's the first one hat 40-pager?

FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

CULTURE OF HORSERADISH. This root is grown as follows: The soil should be rich and well prepared,

or the roots will not be so smooth as they ought to be. Cuttings are made of the small roots as thick as a lead pencil and four inches long. These are set in the soil, care being taken to keep them right end up, or the roots will be distorted, in rows eighteen inches apart and the plants eight inches apart in the row. The soil will need cultivation, of course, and when the roots are full grown they are dug, kept for planting .- [New York Times.

FOR MUNCHING TREES. Which is the more profitable, town panure at twenty-five cents a load, or ached ashes at ten cents a load, to b put around young trees and vines? Answer by the Rural New Yorker:

A ton of good stable manure should be worth \$2 or more as compared with fertilizers for which one must pay cash. A ton of leached ashes on the same basis will be worth not quite so much-say \$1.80 or over. Still the manure may be cheaper to be used around the trees. It makes a better mulch and contains some nitrogen, none of which is found in the leached ashes. At the same time, at ten cents a load and for a short haul, leached ashes make a cheap source of potash and phosphoric acid. In an average ton of such ashes there are nearly twenty pounds each of these substances a well as 1000 pounds of lime. The ashes are most servicable spread on very light, open soil or on very stiff clays. They make the former compact and better able to hold moisture, and the latter more open and easily worked.

SALT AS A FERTILIZER. It is not known by chemists how salt acts as a fertilizer, but the opinion is, says a writer in an exchange, that salt has the power to liberate ammonia from soils that have been manured with nitrogenous manures. This is the case in sandy soils, where the ammonia exists in fertile combinations. The salt acts upon the ammoniacal salts by forming soda in the soil, and choloride of ammonia, which passes into solution and then becomes an active fertilizer. It is known that on poor lands devoid of humus and ammonia it acts as a very indifferent manure, while on rich lands, where ammonia has been stored up in clay or humus, it acts well by eliminating the ammonia and placing it in combination suitable as soluble plant food. Salt is also beneficial on soils as a fertilizer by aiding in rendering insoluble potash and phosphate soluble, which dissolves the bone phosphate and transforms it into soluble phosphase of lime. Salt is a ben dicent solven when added to the manure heap by drawing moisture and keeping down the fermenting heat in nitrogen us manure and making it more soluble and better decomposed as plant food when applied to the soil and crop .-Chicago Times.

TWO HOED CROPS FROM ONE SOD. It was the practice of a successful armer we knew many years ago to let his land lie in sod two and sometimes three years. By this time the clover had run out, and a heavy sod of timothy and other grasses were feeding on the decaying clover root. He put all his coarse manure, drawn as made in winter, on this sod, and in spring plowed sod and manure under for corn. After thorough cultivation during the summer, the field was fallplowed a little deeper than in the spring, so as to turn the partly decayed namure to the surface. It was then lightly plowed in the spring and planted with potatoes.

Our friend claimed that thus he got the best results from the manure for both crops, as the second year it made a large growth of potatoes without liability to rot that an application of fresh manure might induce. The potato crop was then got off early, and the land sown to rye or wheat and sceded with clover in the spring. clover-seeding than in the usual rotation. The plan has certainly its advantages where land is very weedy, as it is apt to become where too many those that require, if they do not always receive thorough cultivation .-[Boston Cultivator.

WOOD ASHES IN SWINE RAISING. An agricultural authority of high tenute formulates three rules for the guidance of those who would secure the maximum of profit from the feeding of swine-first, clean, dry, warm quarters, protected from winds and draughts; second-as much whole. ome food-if grain-preferably ground fine as they will cat clean, three times a day; and third, free access to a mixture of salt and ashes. to sods or soil. Another writer sneaks specifically of the great value of wood ashes as a medicine for all kinds of farm animals, and especially for pigs. He has raised swine extensively for more than twenty years without cholera or swine plague, and has not take the lives of an enormous number lost one per cent. of his hogs from of people every year. It is said that disease. He keeps wood ashes and the numbers killed by wild beasts in charcoal mixed with salt, constantly 1891 were 450 more than those that before his swine in a large covered lost their lives in this way in 1890, box with holes two by six inches near but such deaths for that year were

through these holes as far as they want it. He selects ashes rich in fro charcoal, and mixed three parts of ashes to one of salt. There is I danger of the swine catin

beneficial effects of the combination are quite marked, especially when the hogs are fattened on fresh maize Wood ashes when given to horses ar found to have a most salutary effect

they are provided with water. T

The writer last mentioned says that ! thirty-seven 'vears' experience upon the farm he has lost but one horse, and this was overheated in the horse power of a threshing machine during his absence, and the only "condition powder" he has ever used has been

clean wood ashes. The ashes may be given by putting an even teaspoonful on the oats twice trimmed, and washed and bundled a week; but he prefers to keep the for sale. The small side roots are ashes and salt mixture constantly before the horses, and has made for this purpose a little compartment in one corner of the feed box. His experience is that the best condition powder is a mixture of three parts of wood ashes to one of salt; and when it is given regularly, and reasonable card and intelligence are used in handling horses, no other medicines are necessary. Apart from the medicinal qualities of wood ashes their efficacy as a fertilizer is well known .- [Courier,

> Journal. FARM AND GARDEN NOTES. Plenty of eggs are better the

ning a grocery bill. The Dorking is a good general fowl

for market purposes. With most stock, breeds affect profit more that quality.

Barley makes a good grain food for either hogs or horses. With all animals cleanliness is a

preventive of disease. Many good breeders prefer training mares after breeding.

Pack horse radish roots in sand to keep to use in winter. To make a success of farming one

must be schooled to it. The man who has much to sell usually has less to buy.

Winter laying requires warm quar, ters and plenty of food.

Plenty of exercise in winter is very essential to good health.

Even in winter it is an item to keep the water troughs clean. Corn lacks in muscle-forming and strength-giving material.

A visit to the poultry shows can easily be made profitable. The scraps from the table will fur-

nish food for a small flock. The flesh of a well-fed guinea is equal to that of a wild duck.

Poultry are never properly fed-unless regularly fed every day.

Do not undertake very early hatching without a good brooder. The question of breed must largely

depend on the fancy of the owner. See that the gumeas roost in the poultry house with the other fowls. In a majority of cases the best market for poor chickens is at home.

Every month has its disadvantages as well as advantages in special ways. Scattering a little sulphur in the eleoping quarters will help prevent

A milk cow should never be driven faster than a walk or be worried by

Give the hens a place for themselves, and let the animals have the

The best butter and milk cows were bred by once pairing animals that were near skin.

You have a right to make butter as you please, but the folks that want to | dail, "recalls to me an experience that purchase have a right to price it as I had in the rush at the opening of

Water is a necessary constituent of the milk, and the cows must have it during the time the milk is being manufactured. Selling butter takes little fertility

from the farm, white selling milk carries off mineral and organic matter of its consumption.

He Was a Little Dull.

A Penobscot County farmer, speak. ing of a former hired man in his employ, remarked quietly: "He's a pretty good sort of a fellow, John is, but he's a little dull-a little dull." There were no more crops, and no After a moment's further thought he more time between sod-plowing and continued. "It may be necessary to explain that a bit. I'll tell you how the war, but it was one of the most 'tis with him. I had a pretty nice field of onions growing, but they stood a little thick together and needgrain crops come in proportionably to ed thinning out. So I told John he might do it. Ho worked away at them for a day or two and then I went out to see how he was getting on. I found he had pulled up all the biggest rush over the prairie, the railroad, ones and thrown them away, leaving lifteen miles distant, being the obonly the smallest plants in the rows. I asked him what in creation he had pulled out all the best ones for, and he said 'twas 'to give the little fellows a chance, 'cos the big ones had crowded them and they couldn't grow.' A little dull, John is, a little dull."-[Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

Killed by Wild Beasts. The prevention of cruelty to animals is nowhere in the world pushed to such lengths as in India where it is by many plous Buddhists thought to be a most grievous crime to take the life of anything. As a consequence, the country abounds in wild beasts, which The hogs will work the mixture out average of deaths by wild waste in India is about 3,000. The mortality anake bites is enor

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

The first papermakers were the Petroleum was first utilized by the

The Japanese name for bicycle is The largest cave is the Mainmoth

cave of Kentucky. The first coal mining was done in Pennsylvania, 1791.

The only fresh water fish in the Canary Islands is the eel. The largest manmoth tusk yet dis-

covered was sixteen feet. Two Philadelphians are in jail for counterfeiting one-cent pieces.

There are 122 different varieties of roses in a garden at Lexington, Fta. A watch carried by the Empero Charles V. in 1530 weighed twen y-

The tomb of Mohammed is covered with diamonds, sapphires and rubies, valued at \$10,000,000.

The diamond, if laid in the sun and then carried into a dark room, shows distinct phosphorescence. Excessive rope-jumping can-ed the

death of Bessie Woodward, a little girl of Washington, D. C. The diamond mines of Brazil har yielded over 15,000,000 carats of

stones, valued at \$150,000,000. A third set of natural teeth has come to bless Mrs. John Smith of

Kingston, Canada. Her age is 90.

· The Roman army under Augustus, B. C. 5, comprised 45 legions, with 25,000 horse and 37,000 light-armed regulars. The misericorde was a small dagger

with thin blade made to reach the vitals of an antagonist between the joints of the armor. Boiling oil, hot water, melted pitch

and sulphur were always in readiness during a medieval siege to repel storming forces. The battle-ax was originally a Celtic

weapon. The ancient Irish carried axes as the men of other nations carried swords

A humpback whale which went ashore in Crake's Bay, California, the other day measured seventy-eight feet long and nine wide.

The Pelew Islands have about 10,000 inhabitants and are very fertile. Their situation between the Philippine Islands and the Caroline Islands, both Spanish colonies, is regarded as a sign that Japan intends to encroach on Spanish possessions in the Pacific.

Captain John Christianson has made one of the deepest dives on record. He plunged into the waters of Elliot Bay, Washington, and after twenty minutes returned with the lead line and a backet from one of the hatches of the tug Majestic, lying at a depth at half flood tide of 196 feet. He apparently suffered no great inconven-

Superior steamers at Port Arthur have noticed the high, long dike of basalt that pushes into to water from the northern limit of Thunder bay. The Indians believe that this ridge is the grave of Hiawatha, or, as he is called there, Manibozho, and few red men pass the spot without dropping a few beads or a pipeful of tobacco in the water as an oblation to his spirit.

The Opening of Oklahoma.

"The opening of the Cherokee Strip," said A. J. Myers of St. Louis to the Star representative at the Run-"I was on the eastern border of th

territory, There were about 500 settlers with me. We ranged all along the line. There was not a soldier or Deputy United States Marshal in sight. There was, in fact, nothing to prevent any of us from crossing the ine before noon, the hour fixed in the proclamation. It was a magnificent example of American love and lovalty to the observance of the law of the land, for there was not a single

restraining influence. "We all compared watches and agreed upon the time. There were three pistol shots promptly at noon and the rush began. I have been through exciting scenes I ever witnessed. A few of us were on horseback, while there were countless teams, prairie schooners and even ox carts, to say nothing of the people on foot. Men, women and children were frenzied with excitement, and it was a wild jective point. I was splendidly mounted and three or four of us were the first to reach the railroad. It was a grea race. The owners of good teams in spring wagons were next be-

"The settlers spread out over the country, the bottom lands along the streams being the first selected, the high rolling prairie and the divides being the second and third choice, Those in advance, when they came to a quarter section that they wanted, would drive their stakes and hold it down. Considering the great excitement under which the people labored and the rivalry for the land, the shooting affrays were remarkably fcw."-Washington Star.

Hid Himself.

Jinks .- "When burglars were in our house the other night did Mrs. Filkins look under the bed for a

Filkins:- "Yes; and found one

Mrs. Theresa Hartson

Misery Turned to Comfort

for and other medicines I have ever taken

For 14 years I have suffered with kidney

troubles; my back being so lame at times that

Could Not Raise Myself

up out of my chair. Nor could I turn myself in bed. I could not sleep, and suffered great distress with my food. I ha and my terrible sufferings have all gone.

dow screen, too small for modern win dows, with cleats on the ends to keep them two or three inches from the table, will answer as well as a cooler

To give the bread that soft, tender, wafer-like consistency, wrap it in several thicknesses of bread cloth. When cold remove the cloth, as that absorbs unpleasant taste and odor. Place the oaves in a stone jar or tin box well covered and carefully cleansed from crumbs and stale bread. Scald and wipe dry every two or three days. A ard and a half square of coarse table linen will answer for a bread cloth Keep a good supply of these, in order that they may always be sweet and clean, and never use them for other purposes. — Exchange.

a penny to buy a school pencil and now—hoo, hoo, hoo?" other one. How did you happen to lose

Small Boy-"I-I didn't lose it : I-People who have taken the Lake I spent it for candy and-and lost the

Changed the Subject.

"You told me an hour ago you had mbiect." "Yes'm; but it wouldn't do; I had o hunt for another."

na'am."-New York Weekly. Learning the Business.

two-cent stamp."
New Boy-"Yes'm; here's one ma'am—ten cents, please,"—Street & Smith's Good News,

Kidney Troubles, Sleeplessness,
Distress—All CURED.

"Altion, Eric Co., Pa., Feb. 18, '98.

"I can truly say that Hood's Sarsaparilla

as done more for me than all the prescrip

4 bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla with the most gratifying results. I feel like a new person, Life is Comfort compared to the misery it used to be. I can now go to bed and have a good night's rest;

Hood's Sarkarilla Cures

HOOD'S PILLS cure Constipation by re-

Care of Bread After Baking.

Remove the bread from the pans as soon as baked, and place the loaveswhere the air can circulate freely around them, thus allowing the gas. which has formed, but is no longer needed, to escape. An old wire win Many use a sieve, but that is too small, and leaves the mark of the larger cross wires on the loaf. Never leave the loaves on the table to sweat and absorb the odor of the wood, and do not cover them if you want the crust

Reason For Grief.

Old Gentlemen-"What's the mat Little Boy (crying)-"Papa gave m

Teacher-"Is your composition fin-

Boy-"No'm, not quite." "What was the matter with the first

"I couldn't spell it."

The Genuine Article. Old Lady-"Is this a genine alliga-

lligator myself.' Old Lady-"It looks rather shop-Dealer-"That's where he hit the ground when he tumbled off the tree,

Lady (in drug store)-"I wish to get

Table Etiquette in General.

Gloves are not to be worn at the table under any circumstances.

No argumentative or in any way unpleasant topic should be broached at

There should be no difference be tween "company manners" and those

The napkin is not folded, but is simply crushed and laid beside the plate on rising.

with their elders, and do it in a dignified manner. . Coffee may be served at any time

during breakfast, but should come a the end of dinner. Do not overload the plate of a guest

or press upon anyone that which they Remember the maxim of Confucius: 'Eat at your own table as you would

Never say or do, or countenance in others the saying or doing, of anything rude or impolite at the table.

Never notice or comment upon any assistance which may be necessary and

The side of the spoon is to be placed to the mouth, except in the case of a man wearing a moustache, when the point of the spoon leads the way.

Men Blush More Than Women

On a work on criminology the learned investigator says that out of 98 young men criminals 44 per cent did not blush when examined. Of 122 female criminals 81 per cent did not blush. If our novels are to keep up with science, they must change their indicis of emotion. It must be the men who blush and the other six whose sensitiveness must not be a regular feature. Leander blushes as he declares himself or is suddenly brought up against a sentimental outcrop, but ro takes it calmly. The scientist also notices that women blush about the ears rather than on the cheek This also requires change in the novels. It is a pointer, too, for the ladies' man who is watching for signs that he is making an impression. If he fastens his gaze upon the left ear, he may see something that will tell him he may consider himself happy.-San Francisco Argonaut.

Over Eating.

A physician lately said : "Most per sons eat four times as much as they should." The proportion se pretty large, but an eminent physician of a former generation said almost the same thing-that one fourth of what we eat goes to sustain life, while three-fourths go to imperil it. Another physician wittily remarked that most people dig their own graves with their teeth. The foundation of the habit of over-eating is apt to be laid in childhood and youth. since the stomach then seems almo able to bear anything. There would be little danger of eating too much if the food were always plain and simple; in that case the natural appetite would be a safe and sufficient guide. The trouble is that the natural appetite is too often spoiled by cakes, pies, condi-ments and highly seasoned food.

Rocked on the Crest of the Wave. The landsman tourist or commercial traveler speedily begins, and not only begins, but con during his transit across the tempestuous Atlantic, But if, with wise prescience, he has provided himself with a supply of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, his pangs are promptly mutigated, and then cease ere the good ship again drops her anchor. This is worth knowing, and thousands of our yachtimen, summer voyagers, tourists and business men do know it.

The rofs of Egyptian temples are com-osed of huge blocks of stone laid from col-imn to column. For Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Stomach dis-orders, use Brown's Iron Bitters—the Best Tonic. It rebuilds the Blood and strengthen-the muscles. A splendid medicine for weak and debil.tated persons.

It is estimated that one out of every 180 habitants of the United States owns or rica bicycle.

We will give \$100 reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured with Hall's Catarrh Cure. Taken internally,
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. Even the misnamed trial by jury which pre-Malaria cured and cradicated from the system by Brown's Iron Bitters, which enriches the blood, tones the nerves, adds dige-tion. Acts like a charm on persons in generall ill health, giving new energy and strength.

Pomp y's pillar, at Alexandria, was neither erected by Pompey nor to his memory. Beecham's Pills are better than mineral wa-ers. Beecham's—no others. 25 cents a box. If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle

A Matter of Health

ANNOUN THE THE PARTY OF THE PAR

T costs more to make Royal Baking Powder I than any other, because its ingredients are more highly refined and expensive. But the Royal is correspondingly purer and higher in leavening strength, and of greater money value to the consumer. The difference in cost of Royal over the best of the others does not equal the difference in leavening strength, nor make good the inferior work of the cheaper powders, nor remove the impurities which such powders leave in the food.

Where the finest food is required, the

Where the question of health is considered.

no baking powder but Royal can be used

with safety. All others are shown by official

analyses to contain lime, ammonia or alum.

......

Royal Baking Powder only can be used.

CATAFIRH



KNOWLEDG

Brings comfort and improtends to personal enjoyr rightly used. The many, we ter than others and enjoy life less expenditure, by more adapting the world's best put the needs of physical being, the value to health of the levelive principles embrace.

laxative principles embra remedy, Syrup of Figs. Its excellence is due to its in the form most acceptable ant to the taste, the refreshing beneficial properties of a pe ative; effectually cleaning the dispelling colds, headaches a and permanently curing conand permanently curing co It has given satisfaction to n met with the approval of the

met with the approval of the profession, because it acts on the profession of the profession of the profession of the profession, because it approved in the profession of the profession, because it approved in the profession of the profession, because it approved in the profession, because it approved in the profession of the profession

' For two years I all that time under physician. He finally, after to

cease eating solid food. On the a bottle of August Flower. Its ed to do me good at once. I gain strength and flesh rapidly. I now like a new man, and consi that August Flower has cured me Jas. E. Dederick, Saugerties, N.Y.

"MOTHERS FRIEND" MAKES CHILD BIRTH EASY.

Colvin, La., Dec. 2, 1886.-My wife us MOTHER'S FRIEND before confinement, and says she would not without it for hundreds of dollars.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.

Blessings light on him who invented that sleep-charmer, th PILCRIM SPRING BED.

are of cheap made common wire ons, for "they are not what they s

Exhibited at No. 3! Warren Street No. 2 Hamilton Place, Boston, For sale by all reliable Dealers, See Brass Tag Registered Trader Lauving Pilitering. nuine Pilgrims, Send for Money Saving Primer, Free. end for Money Saving Primer, Free.
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CTORIES—Taunton, Mass.; Fairhaven
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TONIC FOR WOME FEMALE DISEASES

MEND YOUR OWN HARNESS THOMSON'S SLOTTED CLINCH RIVETS