Best

Results prove Hood's Sarsaparilla the best blood purifier, appetizer and nervetonic. In fact

Hood's
Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists; $1.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

Iowa almost from the date of its admission has been called the "Hawkeye state." Hawkeye was the name of a noted Indian chief.

The Elkhart (Ind.) Telephone Company is retailing "hellos" at five cents per day for residences, and seven cents for business houses.

VALUABLE FRANCHISE SECURED.

The franchise of easy digestion—one of the most valuable in the gift of medical science—can be secured by any person wise enough to use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, either to suppress growing dyspepsia, or to uproot it at maturity. Billious, rheumatic and fever and ague sufferers, persons troubled with nervousness, and the constipated, should also secure the health franchise by the same means.

Pure lead has been found some thirty feet under the grountd near Chester, Ill. A company has been organised to mine it.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound of imperfect hearing and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

HOITT'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS

At Burlingame, San Mateo County, Cal., is one of the most thorough, careful and practical "Home Schools" to be found on the Pacific coast. It prepares boys for any university, technical school, or for active business; is accredited at the State and Stanford Universities, and under the able management of Ex State Superintendent Ira G. Hoitt, Ph. D., ranks among the first schools in the United States. Re-opens August 4.—*Mining and Scientific Press.*

I never used so quick a cure as Piso's Cure for Consumption.—J. B. Palmer, Box 1171, Seattle, Wash., Nov. 25, 1895.

FITS.—All fits stopped free by **Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer.** No fits after the first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

TRY GERMEA for breakfast.

Gladness Comes

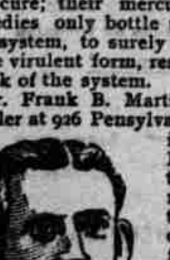
With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

Blood Poison.

Contagious Blood Poison has been appropriately called the curse of mankind. It is the one disease that physicians cannot cure; their mercurial and potash remedies only bottle up the poison in the system, to surely break forth in a more virulent form, resulting in a total wreck of the system.

Mr. Frank B. Martin, a prominent jeweler at 926 Pensylvania Ave., Washington, D.C., says:



I was for a long time under treatment of two of the best physicians of this city, for a severe case of blood poison, but my condition grew worse all the while, notwithstanding the fact that they charged me three hundred dollars. My mouth was filled with eating sores; my tongue was almost eaten away, so that for three months I was unable to taste any solid food. My hair was coming out rapidly, and I was in a horrible fix. I had tried various treatments, and was nearly discouraged, when a friend recommended S.S.S. After I had taken four bottles, I began to get better, and when I had finished eighteen bottles, I was cured sound and well, my skin was without a blemish, and I have had no return of the disease. S.S.S. saved me from a life of misery." S.S.S. (*guaranteed purely vegetable*) will cure any case of blood poison. Books on the disease and its treatment mailed free by Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

SSS

THE FARM AND HOME

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO FARMER AND HOUSEWIFE.

Profits from Crops Must Always Include that Which the Soil Gained—Farmers as Lawmakers—Room for Dairy Improvement—Odds and Ends.

Relative Cost of Crops.

Any crop that leaves the soil in good condition will cost less than one which apparently pays better, but which largely draws upon the soil for plant food. Ordinary wheat straw takes more fertility from the soil than potatoes, if compared by weight, because the potato is composed more largely of starch and water. The soil should not be considered as a source of food for plants, but rather as a location for growth, the food for the plants to be provided by the farmer, according to the requirements of the crop.

No crop pays that leaves the soil poorer, unless sold at a price which will eanble to restore the plant food and also receive a fair profit for his time and labor. The soil is the storehouse of the farm on which is stored the raw material for future crops, and the real wealth of a farm is in its soil, as it can be drawn upon in the future for crops that may be in demand. Whether a farmer receives a large return or fails altogether during any year, he has the soil as a savings bank, representing much of that which has been applied to it previously.

Water is a staple article on farms, and is sold more extensively than anything else. Milk contains about 87 per cent. of water, and fruits of all kinds are considerd more valuable if water predominates in their composition. Even a grain crop is not free from water, while grass and vegetables are mostly composed of water. Water is therefore the cheapest substance procured by good cultivation (for he obtains more of it by good cultivation than would be the case otherwise), and next to water is carbon. When oil, butter, sugar and starch are produced on the farm the leaves of the trees and plants derive carbon (carbon dioxide) from the air and store it in their cells. When the animals consume plants they convert this carbon into compounds familiar to all, but the cost of which so far as the fertility of the soil is concerned may be very small, and when the soil can be made to do service without loss the gain is correspondingly as great to the farmer as from a sale.

The real cost of crops on nearly all farms is that of labor, but labor is profitable according to the uses to which it is applied, and the labor-saving implements must assist the laborer. If the farmer continues to grow crops for which he knows there will be low prices his labor will be more expensive than with some better crop. Just what that better crop may be depends upon the location of the farm, the markets, the soil and other conditions. There are seasons when some crops pay better than others, as was the case with peaches last year, which gave good results. An acre of onions may be more profitable than five or ten acres of wheat, and yet the cost of the onions may be less than that of the wheat proportionately. A diversity of crops should be the rule, for no farmer can afford to take the risk of depending on a single crop. The cost will be according to the skill and judgment used by the farmer, and the estimate of profits must always include that which the soil has also gained.—Philadelphia Record.

Farmers as Lawmakers.

The present personnel of Congress shows that there is one farmer to six lawyers, and still the farmer wonders why it is so difficult to secure legislation on agricultural matters. While the proportion of representatives in State Legislatures is not quite so much in favor of the lawyers, neither is there as large a proportion in favor of the farmer when the representatives of other occupations are considered. The agricultural interests are quite important factors, and should be more prominently represented. Not that there is need of more laws, for we have a surfeit already, but that those in whose interests the laws are or should be made may have a voice in their construction and enactment. Neither should it be allowed that there are not equally intelligent and able men among the farmers as are to be found in any other vocation.

The lawyer, the manufacturer, the capitalist, all have their different interests, and are supposed to know the needs and requirements of legislation to protect and foster those interests. It is but natural that they should make these interests paramount in their labors as represenatives of those who elect them. They know little of the practical side of agriculture, and cannot be expected to enact laws affecting it with the same wisdom and judgment that those familiar with its practical workings can. Each division of industry and business should be represented by a careful selection of those best fitted to understand and expound its needs. Why, then, should not our agricultural interests be more prominently represented in our State and national legislatures? Then and not till then will those interests be loked after as they should be, and the legislation so much desired and so obviously needed be secured.

Room for Dairy Development.

The dairy industry is woefully neglected in many of our States. Well developed in the North and East, it has long been a notorious fact that many sections well provided by nature with excellent pasturage and capacity for grain raising import from other States most of the butter and cheese consumed. While Ohio makes an even ton of butter for each square mile of land surface, and Iowa, Pennsylvania, York State and Connecticut even more, many of our Southern States turn off an average of less than 200 pounds, and Oregon and Washington only 50 pounds. With proper safeguards around the purity of dairy products, this country ought not only to raise every pound of butter and cheese used, but send abroad millions each year.

Feeding Corn and Beets.

An extensive cattle feeder of Nebraska, who feeds 1,000 acres of corn of his own raising and 100 tons of beets a year, has kept a careful account of his operations for the last ten years. From that record the following facts are given:

For the first nine years the cost per head ranged from $14.09 to $32.39; but in 1898 he began feeding beets and corn which had been cut and cured in the shock and then run through a shredding machine, ear, stalk, blade, all of which is by the machine reduced to the condition of coarse hay. The cost of harvesting, shocking, shredding and feeding is 3 cents per bushel of grain and $1.87 per ton of fodder. The 1,900 acres averaged forty and one-half bushels of corn and a ton and one-half of fodder per acre. The bets (sugar beets) yield thirty to fifty tons per acre counting tops and all, and are fed whole. Both cattle and hogs are fond of them, and it was found that after cutting them the first few days the cattle learn to bite them off as a boy bites an apple. Since adopting this ration the cost of fattening cattle has never exceeded $10 per head. No cholera has ever occurred among hogs folowing the cattle while feeding beets. It is estimated that beet tops from beets used in sugar making are worth an average of $3 per acre for cattle food.

White Clover Seed.

There is no plant which is not an absolute weed that keeps its hold in the soil so pertinaciously as white clover. If it were not so valuable for feed it would become a very bad weed, and, indeed, it is such to strawberry beds, as many growers can testify. White clover propagates not only by seed, but by runners, as the strawberry does. It is one of the surest plants to seed that we have, and the young plants will not be killed by smothering with the larger grass plants, as many weeds will. It often happens when grass is cut late so that it does not start quickly that a mass of white clover will start up and soon show blossoms. This clover was hidden under the grass while the latter was growing, and only began to be noticed when the grass was removed.

Late Hatches of Chickens.

While it is not desirable to set hens late, where they are allowed a wide range some nests will be stolen, and large broods of young chickens may come off as late as September or October. We have had such and made them profitable. The most important thing with late-hatched chickens is to feed them liberally with wheat. This will keep them growing and cause them to feather early. Corn should only be fed after really cold weather makes it necessary. If the young fowls are induced to feather early they will need less corn. The work of feathering exhausts their strength very rapidly, and should be finished before cold weather.

Soil for Lilies.

Soil for the lilium auratum should be rather heavy and lightened with coarse sand and leaf mold, says the Philadelphia Press. The secret of success with the auratum is to have rich soil below the bulb to induce roots to grow below. Rich soil above will feed, but will not cause the bulbs for another season's flowering to form. Bulbs that bloomed last summer, and are to remain out all winter, will decay if they become water-soaked while dormant.

Eggs in a Year.

A hen will furnish, under favorable conditions, at least five or six times her weight in eggs in the course of a year, and sometimes considerably more if properly supplied with the wherewithal; but, as bricks cannot be made without straw, neither can eggs be laid unless their component parts are provided.

Odds and Ends.

If clothespins are boiled a few minutes and quickly dried every few weeks, it will cleanse them and make them more durable.

Figs are aperient and wholesome. They are said to be valuable as food for those suffering from cancer; they are used externally as well as internally.

Tomatoes are a powerful aperient for the liver, a sovereign remedy for dyspepsia and indigestion, and are invaluable in all conditions of the system in which the use of calomel is indicated.

To set the color and prevent delicate-colored cambrics and dimities from fading when washed, dissolve 2 cents' worth of sugar of lead in a pail of cold water and soak the garments in it two hours; then rinse and wash.

Lime water will sweeten jars and jugs which soap and water fail to cleanse. It is admirable for correcting acidity of the stomach, and for cleansing milk vessels and nursing bottles. A teacupful added to bread sponge will prevent souring.

Biscuit or bread dough once raised with dry yeast will keep in a refrigerator several days if closely covered with an earthen bowl. For breakfast rolls in warm weather it is more hygienic than baking powder, cream or buttermilk biscuit.

The fact that youngsters ruin the appearance of their digits by the exercise which is known as "cracking the joints," is well founded. This habit stretches and weakens the ligaments and so enlarges the joints that the entire hand becomes knotty in consequence.

Currants give an acid richness to cakes and puddings that is very appetizing. A quick way to clean them, after picking out sticks and stones, is to add to every pound about a teacupful of flour, rub thoroughly with the hands and separate them entirely, then rub through a sieve, which will remove most of the stems.

The great annoyance of people who are baking fruit pies comes from the loss of the rich syrup of juicy pies. To prevent this take a strip of muslin one inch wide and long enough to go around the pie, and lap. Wet the cloth in cold water and lay it around the edge, half upon the pie and half upon the plate, pressing it on either side. When the pie is taken from the oven remove the cloth. This will be found a success.

There is no better tonic than seasonable and wholesome food. When appetite flags, and the system weakens from excessive labor and oppressive heat, nutritive (but easily digested) food is required. Heavy dishes, containing animal fats or irritating condiments, like suet puddings, lard pastry, etc., or rich meats—pork, beef and mutton—may be eaten with impunity when snow is flying, but not when the thermometer is in the eighties.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

The Best Remedy in the World—It Makes People Well.

There is one true specific for diseases arising from impure blood and a debilitated nervous system, and that is Paine's celery compound, so generally prescribed by physicians. It is probably the most remarkable remedy that the scientific research of this country has produced. Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M. D., LL. D., of Dartmouth college, first prescribed what is now known the world over as Paine's celery compound, a positive cure for dyspepsia, biliousness, liver complaint, neuralgia, rheumatism, all nervous diseases and kidney troubles. For the latter Paine's celery compound has succeeded again and again where everything else has failed.

Professor Vaughan claims to have invented a telephone by which conversations can be carried on between New York and London.

The peat bogs of Great Britain and Ireland are estimated to contain fuel equivalent in heat producing to 4,000,000,000 tons of coal.

MANUFACTURE OF CANES.

Grown, Boiled, Warped, Fired, Polished and Ornamented.

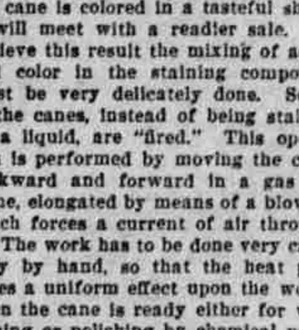
The manufactures of canes reveals an interesting process connected with a growing industry. There are several large factories in Philadelphia and some in New York. These have recently been established. The cane is grown mostly in Austria, France and Japan. There are numerous species, among which are the Congo, Corine, Penang, Bamboo, Furze, Whampoo and the Weischel. Many canes are partly shaped while growing. At the manufactory the crude canes are placed over a large steam vat. Cloths are wrapped over the sticks and they are left in this position until the wood has become perfectly soft and pliable at the end, where it is intended to form the handle. Having reached this condition, they are taken out separately and placed in a vise, around a mold of whatever shape it is desired to make the curl. While the cane is grasped tightly in the vise, the upper end is placed in a steel spring having a cast-iron handle, which is drawn sharply around, warping the cane at this point into the precise shape desired. When

"FIRING" A CANE.

taken out of the vise the handle is tied with cord, to prevent it from straightening out to its original shape.

After it has lain for some days in this condition and the curl is permanently formed, the cane is thoroughly scubbed in a hot water bath. The next step is to either put it in the stain box or to finish it in some other desired manner. In the staining process quite a degree of skill is required, because if the cane is colored in a tasteful shade it will meet with a readier sale. To achieve this result the mixing of acids and color in the staining compound must be very delicately done. Some of the canes, instead of being stained by a liquid, are "fired." This operation is performed by moving the cane backward and forward in a gas jet flame, elongated by means of a blower, which forces a current of air through it. The work has to be done very carefully by hand, so that the heat produces a uniform effect upon the wood. Then the cane is ready either for varnishing or polishing by chemical process, whichever it may be.

After it is polished the cane goes into the hands of a trimmer, who pre-



THE FERRULING.

pares it for whatever additional ornamentation it is to receive. The handle is then carefully shaved down to fit the silver plate, which will be soldered onto it, and the foot is shaped ready for the ferrule. After this manipulation the cane goes to the finishing department, where the silversmiths put on whatever trimmings are required.

Uncle Bob—I hope, Tommy, you are a favorite with your teacher. Tommy—I think I must be. She can't seem to get enough of me, or she wouldn't keep me in so much.—Harper's Bazar.

DRIVING A FIRE ENGINE.

Parts of the City in Which It Is Most Difficult to Drive.

The whistle on steam fire engines is now more commonly used than formerly in place of the bell on account of the growing din of the city's busier streets, and the necessity for some unmistakable indication of the engine's approach. Down town is the most difficult part of the city in which to drive a fire engine. In the crowded streets of this part of the city an engine may sometimes be brought to a standstill, but the narrower streets are not always the worst to get through. The difficulties attending driving through the street may depend much upon the character of its traffic. Nassau street, for example, is a narrow and extremely busy street, with many people constantly passing, and with many vehicles, but, difficult as it is, is is not one of the most difficult of the down-town streets to drive in, for the wheeled traffic is mostly of comparatively light vehicles. There are not proportionately so many heavy trucks as in many other down-town streets, and it is the heavy, lumbering truck that can't haul out of the way in an instant, which most impedes the passage of the fire engine.

The most difficult of all the streets to drive an engine in down town is the widest of all—West street. The difficulties here arise from the tremendous and constant traffic of heavy trucks and all sorts of vehicles to and from the ferries and the piers.

Crowded and difficult as the down-town streets are by day, the situation there is very different at night. Then they are practically deserted, and the driver of the fire engine has a perfectly clear road to drive as he will, with nothing to look out for but the street cars.

The area of difficult driving has, with the growth of the city, and the constant increase of its business, gradually extended further and further up town. Engine houses that ten or fifteen years ago stood in residence districts, are now surrounded by business establishments. Then the engines went in and out of the house unimpeded; now they may encounter the traffic of a busy street right at the start. Speaking in a general way, the area of difficult driving may be said to have extended as far north as Thirty-fourth street, and it is still extending northward. But while the difficulties are all the time increasing, the driver of the fire engine, and of every kind of other fire apparatus for that matter, appears to get there just the same.—New York Sun.

Crimson Clover.

Good success with crimson clover should be secured, provided the land is thoroughly well fitted after harvest, if one peck of crimson clover be sown together with half a bushel of rye. In planting one crop immediately after another, the fact should not be lost sight of that the one removed, especially if it is not a leguminous plant, is likely to have taken a large quantity of the readily available plant food from the soil. This being the case, either superior fitting of the land by culture and by allowing it to weather for a week or two between the harvesting of one crop and the sowing of the next, or commercial fertilizers, should be resorted to to start the young plants of the second crop. Once well started they will take care of themselves. On the black loam the next year's product might be mown early and made into hay, while on a clay upland the clover and rye had better be plowed under. Clover roots and stubbles should form a fair quantity of plant food for the young corn on the black loam which most likely is far richer than the upland.—Country Gentleman.

Electric Bell Which Hums.

Many sensitive persons are startled by the abrupt, incisive sound given out by an ordinary electric bell. M. Guerre, a Paris electrician, who has been working on the idea that this characteristic of the electric bell was not irremediable, has produced a bell which gives a continuing musical sound. The note is very soft and sweet, although penetrating, and is said to be an exaggeration of that obtained by rubbing the edge of a glass with the finger. Instead of a bell with a hammer and a spring interrupter, a steel bell is used, which is its own interrupter. When the circuit is closed by the pressure of the button at the other end of the line, it is released from the electro-magnet, forced forward and released again for a number of times with great rapidity. The vibration set up produces the pleasing humming instead of the familiar sound so irritating to nervous people. The pitch of the note can at any time be changed. For instance, should there be sickness in a house and it is desired to reduce the carrying quality of the note, it can be lowered until it is audible only to the servants, or others whom it is intended to summon.

Swedish Proverbs.

Mrs. Baker, in Pictures of Swedish Life, says that the Swedish language is rich in proverbs. Many of these are exactly the same as are found in English. "The burnt child dreads the fire" and "Better late that never" are instances. Others, while corresponding to proverbs in English, have a turn peculiar to themselves. The following are a few examples: "When the cat is away the rats dance on the table;" "a new broom sweeps well, but an old one is best for the corners;" "one bird in the hand is better than ten on the roof;" "when the stomach is satisfied the food it bitter;" "to read and not to know is to plough and not to sow;" "that which is eaten from the pot never comes to the platter."

An Unusual Occurrence.

J. S. Carpenter, living in the center of Des Moines, heard a flock of brant approaching one stormy night in early April. He grabbed a gun and went to the roof of his house, threw his gun to his shoulder and waited for the geese to come along. He could not see them, but a flash of lightning disclosed their whereabouts, and he aimed his gun and fired. His judgment was accurate and one of the birds was killed. The American Field says that this is the first incident of the kind it ever heard of. Birds are frequently killed by moonlight.

Diamond Cutting.

A compound of boron and carbon which is hard enough to cut diamond has been produced in the electric furnace.

The Quaker Bath Cabinet

Turkish Baths at Home. Dry Steam Baths at Home. Medicated Baths at Home. Sulphur Baths at Home.

Scientific, Durable, Cheap, Neat, Light, Portable, Simple.

Folds into Small Space. A PERMANENT AND VALUABLE LUXURY

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Address all Orders to.. QUAKER BATH CABINET CO., 519 Market St., Room 24, ...San Francisco, Cal.

Local Agents Wanted Everywhere. Liberal Terms.

WOMAN FOR YOU

The very remarkable and certain relief given woman by MOORE'S REVEALED REMEDY has given it the name of Woman's Friend. It is uniformly successful in relieving the backaches, headaches and weakness which burden and shorten a woman's life. Thousands of women testify for it. It will give health and strength and make life a pleasure. For sale by all druggists. BLUMAUER-FRANK DRUG CO., PORTLAND, Agents.

Seaside and Country Gowns need **Duxbak**

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on their skirt edges. It is rainproof, sheds water and never turns grey.

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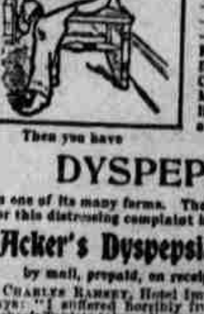
"Home Dressmaking Made Easy," a new book by Miss Emma M. Hooper, of the Ladies' Home Journal, sent for 25c., postage paid.

S. H. & M. Co., P. O. Box 699, N. Y. City.

FOR PEOPLE THAT ARE SICK or "Just Don't Feel Well," DR. GUNN'S IMPROVED LIVER PILLS are the One Thing to use. Only One for a Dose. Sold by Druggists at 25c. a box Samples mailed free. Address Dr. Bosanko Med. Co. Phila. Pa.

Is this what ails you?



Have you a feeling of weight in the Stomach—Bloating after eating—Belching of Wind—Vomiting of Food—Waterbrash—Heartburn—Bad Taste in the Mouth in the Morning—Palpitation of the Heart, due to Distension of Stomach—Cankered Mouth—Gas in the Bowels—Loss of Flesh—Fickle Appetite—Depressed, Irritable Condition of the Mind—Dizziness—Headache—Constipation or Diarrhœa?

Then you have

DYSPEPSIA

in one of its many forms. The one positive cure for this distressing complaint is

Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets,

by mail, prepaid, on receipt of 25 cents

CHARLES RAMSEY, Hotel Imperial, New York, says: "I suffered horribly from dyspepsia, but Acker's Tablets, taken after meals, have cured me."

ACKER MEDICINE CO., 16 & 18 Chambers St., N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED, Ladies or Gentlemen, in every town, for one of the best selling articles made. Used by every man, woman and child, **Fredericks Sanitary Tooth Brush with Tongue Cleaning Attachment.** Endorsed by all the leading physicians and dentists. Send 15c. for sample. Retails for 25c and 50c. WILL & FINK CO., 818-820 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

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MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. For sale by all Druggists. 25 Cents a bottle.

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

SURE CURE FOR PILES Itching and Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles yield at once to DR. BO-SAN-KO'S PILE REMEDY. Stops itching, absorbs tumors. A positive cure. Circulars sent free. Price 50c. Druggists or mail. DR. BOSANKO, Phila., Pa.

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