BABY RUNNING SORE

Worst Sight Ever Seen. Legs, Hands, Arms, Body One Solid, Deep, Running Sore.

Began Using Cuticura. In Two Weeks Great Improvement Followed by a Complete Cure.

My child began to be sore when two months old—Eczema on his face and head. It rapidly spread over all his body. Every one who saw him said he was the worst sight they ever saw. He had to be wound in linen cloths over so many times a day, and then he would stick fast to his clothes. I could not dress him alone for months. His little legs, hands, and arms were just one solid deep running sore. He was sore all over, but the deepest ones were on his chest, legs and face. His face and ears had great deep cracks in the flesh, and were swollen so that he did not look like a child. He were the worst sores I have ever seen of the kind. We began using the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and in two weeks we could see a great improvement, and now he is completely cured. His skin is smooth and white, and he seems entirely well. (Portrait inclosed.) We are so thankful. I would like to tell everyone who has a suffering baby about CUTICURA.

MRS. FRED. BARRETT, Winfield, Ingham County, Mich.

CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS

CUTICURA REMEDIES have effected the most wonderful cures of torturing and disfiguring skin and scalp diseases of infants and children ever recorded. They afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy cure, when the best physicians fail. Parents save your children years of needless suffering. Cures made in childhood are permanent.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Proprietors, Boston.

"How to Cure Skin Diseases," mailed free.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp purified and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.

WOMEN FULL OF PAINS

Find in Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster instant and grateful relief. It is the first and only pain-killing, strengthening plaster.

Last Saturday 400 bales of hops left Salem for the east and the same day two car loads left Jefferson and one each from Albany and Silverton, all going via San Francisco over the Sunset route.

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 the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or 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 cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

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

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The curious custom of placing a horseshoe on the grave of the colored dead is still practiced down South. The belief is that the horseshoe will keep the witches from riding the deceased's spirit.

Syracuse, N. Y., Feb. 23, 1891,

MY DEAR MR. FITHAM, Pittsburgh Pa

I want to ask a great favor of you. I want you to please send a boy down to the hotel drug store next to the Cafe and have them send half a dozen boxes of Krause's Headache Capsules. I bought some while I was in Pittsburgh and found it wonderfully effectual. I do not know how much they will cost, so would ask to have them sent C. O. D. care of the Colonade hotel, Philadelphia. Hoping that I will have an early opportunity to return the favor, I remain, Very truly,

BAILEY AVERY,
"McCaull."

For sale by J. D. Belt, sole agent.

The first regular effort to instruct the deaf and dumb was by Pedro de Ponce, a Spanish monk, in 1570.

Shiloh's Cure, the great cough and croup cure, is for sale by all druggists. Pocket size contains twenty-five doses, only 25 cents. Children love it.

Only 43 per cent of the arable land in Austro-Hungary is cultivated.

Shiloh's Vitalizer is what you need for dyspepsia, torpid liver, yellow skin or kidney trouble. It is guaranteed to give you satisfaction. Price, 75 cents.

There about 750 hotels in Chicago, which have accommodations for 150,000 guests. This does not include boarding houses, restaurants and cafes, where 100,000 more could be accommodated.

After trying many remedies for catarrh during past twelve years, I tried Ely's Cream Balm with complete success. It is over one year since I stopped using it and have had no return of catarrh. I recommend it to all my friends.—Milton T. Palm, Reading, Pa.

Counting the bearing and nonbearing orange trees in Florida, there are estimated to be 10,000,000 trees. California is credited with having 6,000,000 and Arizon about 1,000,000.

"The best in the world," This is what W. D. Woodring, of Bordly, Ky, says of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He spoke from personal experience in the use of it, himself and family having just been cured of bad coughs and colds by it. For sale by druggists.

A block of Bessemer steel four feet square would be reduced to a little nine inch cube by pressure could it be transferred from the surface to the center of the earth.

Gladstone has A clear Head

WHY? Because he follows these rules: "Keep the head cool, the feet warm, and the bowels open." You can have a clear head and live to be ninety if you do the same thing. When the bowels fail to move during the day take on retiring two Smith's *Small* Bile Beans. Their action is so mild that you are not aware of it. All day your mind will be clear and cool. "Not a gripe in a barrel of them." Ask for small size. Take no substitute for SMITH'S

Bile Beans!

The March of the Caravan.

Perhaps the weirdest and most impressive of the many unwonted memories that the traveler carries away with him from such travel in the east is the recollection of the camel caravans which he has encountered at night. Out of the black darkness is heard the distant boom of a heavy bell. Mournfully, and with perfect regularity of iteration, it sounds, gradually swelling nearer and louder and perhaps mingling with the tones of smaller bells signaling the rear guard of the same caravan. The big bell is the insignia and alarm of the leading camel alone. But nearer and louder as the sound becomes, not another sound and not a visible object appear to accompany it. Suddenly, and without the slightest warning, there looms out of the darkness, like the apparition of a phantom ship, the form of the captain of the caravan. His spongy tread sounds softly on the smooth sand, and like a great string of linked ghouls the silent procession stalks by and is swallowed up in the night.

And how wonderful and ever present is the contrast in eastern travel to all life and movement at home! No heavy carts and lumbering wagons jolt to and fro between the farmyard and the fields. No light vehicles and swift equipages dash past on macadamized roads. Alas, there are no roads, and if no roads how much less any vehicles or wagons. Thatched roofs and tiled cottages, lanes and hedgerows and trim fields, rivers coursing between full banks, beyond all the roar and sudden smoky rush of the train—these might not exist in the world at all and do not exist in the world of the Persian, straitened and stunted, but inexpressibly tranquil in his existence. Here all is movement and bustle, flux and speed; there everything is imperturbable, immemorial, immutable, slow.—"Persia and the Persian Question."

The Fountain Head of Strength.

When we recollect that the stomach is the grand laboratory in which food is transformed into the secretions which furnish vigor to the system after entering and enriching the blood; that it is, in short, the fountain head of strength, it is essential to keep this important supplying machine in order, and to restore it to activity when it becomes inactive. This Hostetter's Stomach Bitters does most effectually, seasonably, regulating and reinforcing digestion, promoting due action of the liver and bowels. Strength and quietude of the nerves depend in great measure upon thorough digestion. There is no nervine tonic more highly esteemed by the medical fraternity than the Bitters. Physicians also strongly commend it for chills and fever, rheumatism, kidney and bladder trouble, sick headache, and want of appetite and sleep. Take a wineglassful three times a day.

The first notice of the use of coal is in the records of the abbey of Peterborough, England, in the year 850, which mentions an item of twelve cart loads of fossil fuel.

An Engineer's Experience.

From South Chicago Daily Calumet.

SOUTH CHICAGO, October 7, 1893—Editor Calumet: I desire to let the people of this section know the great benefit I have derived from the use of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. I am an engineer, and in filling my duties as such, often become overheated, while the strain on my back from stooping over my engine is very great, and has caused me much suffering. These pains were of such frequent recurrence, that I feared kidney trouble. Physicians could do nothing for me, and often, after catching cold I would be laid up and lose a day or two's work. About a year ago I caught a severe cold and had to go to bed. The pain in my back was terrible and I could get no relief. I sent to a drug store for some kind of liniment and the druggist said Chamberlain's Pain Balm was as good as anything. I had the Pain Balm well rubbed in across the small of my back, then wet a flannel cloth and bound it across the seat of pain. In a few hours relief came, the pain had vanished, and the next day I went to work and have not lost a day since. Yours Resp., B. W. BRADLEY, Engineer. Pain Balm is for sale here by druggists.

When irritated the sea cucumber, a species of hotothuria, can eject all its teeth, its stomach and digestive apparatus and reduce itself to a simple membraneous sac.

I was troubled with catarrh for seven years previous to commencing the use of Ely's Cream Balm. It has done for me what other so called cures have failed to do—cured me. The effect of the Balm seemed magical. Clarence L. Huff, Biddeford, Me.

The Victoria railroad bridge over the St Lawrence at Montreal, Canada, contains 3,000,000 cubic feet of masonry work and 10,500 tons of iron.

After Breakfast

To purify, vitalize and enrich the blood and give nerve, bodily and digestive strength, take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Continue the medicine after every meal for a month or two and you will feel "like a new man." The merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla is proven by its thousands of wonderful cures. Why don't you try it?

Hood's Pills cure constipation. They are the best after dinner pill and family cathartic.

The sun throws vertical rays on the earth's surface only upon an area equal to about thirty-five square miles at any one time.

There is no better a medicine for family use the Ayer's Cathartic Pills. Their sugar coating makes them easy and even agreeable to take, and as they contain no calomel or other injurious drug, they are perfectly safe for patients of any age.

Cutting Oats.

When the grain is beginning to harden is a good stage to cut the oats. This will be before the straw is fully ripened. Oats cut at this stage should be cured four or five hours at least before being shocked up. In binding it is not a good plan to make the bundles too large, and they should be set up in small shocks. Generally a dozen bundles make a very good sized shock and will lessen materially the danger of molding, says a Prairie Farmer correspondent, who adds: Under ordinary conditions oats should stand in the shock several days to cure before hauling in. At the same time it is quite an item to get them shocked or mowed away without getting wet. Like clover, if they once get thoroughly wet it is often quite a task to dry out thoroughly; hence care should be taken to haul in as soon as they will do.

COTTOLENE

OUT OF THE FRYING PAN

Has come not a little knowledge as to cookery—what to do, as well as what *not* to do. Thus we have learned to use

COTTOLENE,

the most pure and perfect and popular cooking material for all frying and shortening purposes.

PROGRESSIVE COOKING

is the natural outcome of the age, and it teaches us *not to use* lard, but rather the new shortening,

COTTOLENE,

which is far cleaner, and more digestible than any lard can be.

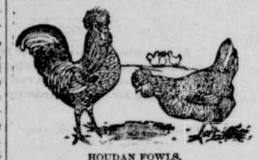
The success of Cottolene has called out worthless imitations under similar names. Look out for these! Ask your Grocer for COTTOLENE, and be sure that you get it.

Made only by
N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,
ST. LOUIS and
CHICAGO-NEW YORK-BOSTON.

HOUDANS AND CREVECŒURS.

Two French Breeds of Fowls That Are Popular With American Fanciers.

The Houdans and the Crevecœurs have obtained deserved recognition in this country, and thousands of the first named breed have been produced in the hands of American fanciers. These



HOUDAN FOWLS.

fowls are now grown to great perfection, and at our annual poultry exhibitions the two best varieties of French fowls we have ever had are seen in large numbers and bred to a nice point as to form, color and size.

They are, however, pre-eminently "fancy fowls," says the Poultry World, from which the cuts here given are reproduced. The peculiar formation of their heads, crests, combs, etc., makes them unique and specific in character and quite unlike all other domestic breeds of poultry in this respect. They have been found fairly hardy when past chickenhood, admirable layers of full sized eggs, quite prolific and of average good weight at maturity. In Paris these birds are exceedingly popular at the hotels and restaurants as table poultry, their flesh being juicy, tender and short grained. Some of the best capons to be found in the French city markets are made of young Houdan, Crevecœur and La Fleche cockerels, grown in the suburbs. They average in size about that of the best Black Spanish, and in many respects they strongly resemble that breed.

We have not yet produced them in this country in such quantities as to know much of their value as a market fowl here, but those who have given attention to the cultivation of the French varieties the longest assert that they are a very desirable class of stock to keep, and that a cross of the Houdans or Crevecœurs upon the Cochins or Brahmas gives in the progeny a very superior product for family uses—whether for consumption, as layers or as early market chickens. They fatten readily, they breed prolifically, and the hens of the two kinds specially mentioned are nonsitters. It must be confessed, adds the authority quoted, that the chickens are tender and in the coldest weather are not easily reared.

A PAIR OF CREVECŒURS.

Harvesting Wheat.

The time to harvest wheat is when the wheat grains have passed the milk state and are hard and firm. The condition of the straw is not always a good index of the condition of the grain. Farmers who judge by the straw will sometimes find that they make a mistake. An examination of a few heads of wheat will soon convince one as to whether or not the grains are firm enough for cutting, says a writer in a letter to American Cultivator, who adds that wheat ought to be cut when quite ripe, and it should be gathered within three or four days after cutting to prevent its getting very dusty. This will make quite a difference at thrashing time. The dust tends to injure both grain and straw.

Wet weather is apt to make the wheat harvesting long, and sometimes it seems impossible to get the wheat in within a short time. To make this possible it is better to bind in small, loose bundles and not in large, tight ones. The grain and straw will dry quicker in this way, and very often with two good days intervening between the storms we can get the wheat dried and out of the field.

Where the reaper and binder is used it is always better to let the wheat get very ripe before cutting, for the bundles are tied quite tight by the machines. By letting the grain get good and ripe it can be carted from the field in a very short time, as it will not need so much drying in the sun. When the field is unevenly ripened, it is also better to wait until the field is good and ripe, but not until the grain becomes hard and dead ripe. The green portion as a rule will ripen up well enough in the shock or even in the barn and stack. The dew has very little bad effect either upon the straw or grain, and if the wheat was dry the night before it can be carted in early in the morning with impunity, according to the authority quoted.

The dewberry is not much cultivated, but it fills the season nicely between strawberries and raspberries, and the mode of culture is somewhat like that of the strawberry.

For Over Fifty Years.

An old and well-tried remedy.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. Is pleasant to the taste. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Its value is incalculable. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and take no other kind.

Comparatively few children have attended the world's fair, despite the half rate admission.

When a doctor considers it necessary to prescribe sarsaparilla, he simply orders a bottle of Ayer's, knowing full well that he will obtain thereby a surer and purer preparation than any other which the drug store can furnish. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the Superior Medicine.

An Italian committed suicide at Santa Rosa recently because he had no education.

Simmons Liver Regulator is the foe of malaria—it throws off the bile and prevents its accumulating.

Coughs and colds kept off by taking Simmon's Liver Regulator to regulate the system.

A railroad station at Point Pine, Me., has been broken into and and robbed every summer for the past ten years.

Why suffer from dyspepsia, biliousness or any disease of the liver when you can be cured by Simmon's Liver Regulator.

I used Simmon's Liver Regulator for indigestion, with immediate relief.—O. G. Sparks, Ex-Mayor, Macon, Ga.

Health brings happiness. Take Simmon's Liver Regulator for stomach, liver and kidney troubles.

THE RAPE PLANT.

As Grown In the United States—Adaptability of Soils—Place in the Rotation.

There is a season after corn has been harvested and before the advent of winter during which we must depend on grass as the source of food for our flocks and herds; otherwise we must draw upon winter stores to feed them. The need of some useful fodder plant of this season has long been recognized, and now Thomas Shaw, professor of agriculture at the Ontario college, gives the assurance that the rape plant is adapted to large areas in the United States. In a report to the department of agriculture he says:

The soils of the prairies will doubtless be found suitable for this crop where the summers are not too dry and warm. And in large sections in all parts where the climatic conditions resemble those of Ontario it will doubtless be found that rape will grow readily. This would mean that rape can be successfully grown in all the states bordering on the Dominion of Canada and in several of those that lie farther to the south. Whether it would furnish winter pasture in the more southerly states and whether it would grow seed as a paying crop in these can be determined only by actual test. The heat of the sun in such latitudes would doubtless be fatal to its successful growth in midsummer.

THE DWARF ESSEX RAPE.

The place that should be assigned to rape in the rotation will depend on many conditions—the use for which it is grown, the nature of the soil and the nature of the rotation. Like other hoed crops, it should be grown as a cleaning crop when sown in drills; hence it is peculiarly fitting to grow it upon fields which require to be cleaned. It will therefore more commonly come after a grain crop and ordinarily should be followed by another grain crop sown with grasses and clovers. It may generally be grown with much advantage after a crop of winter rye which has been pastured or cut at the earing stage for hay or in the blossoming stage for the silo.

In climates that are suitable and in seasons that are sufficiently moist it will also make a good growth after early maturing crops. As rape feeds ravenously on organic matter, it usually grows well on a freshly overturned sod possessed of sufficient moisture to germinate the seed. It may therefore be grown on land which has been pastured in early spring and on overturned clover fields after the first cutting of the season has been removed. As a catch crop it may be sown at any time when opportunity offers until within, say, eight weeks of the close of the growing season. As a green manure it may also be sown at any time, but for this purpose it is more common to sow it in conjunction with the bare fallow or after some crop of the season has been removed. The Dwarf Essex, or English variety, shown in the cut is, according to the authority quoted, the only kind of rape that has hitherto proved a success as a fodder plant in North America.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY.
Have you Catarrh? This remedy is guaranteed to cure you. Price, 50cts. Injector free.

An agreeable laxative and NERVE TONIC. Sold by Druggists or sent by mail, 25c., 50c., and $1.00 per package. Samples free.

KO NO The Favorite TOOTH POWDER for the Teeth and Breath, 25c.

THE HIGHWAYS OF BELGIUM.

So Well Constructed That They Can Compete With the Railroads.

It has been well said that Americans traveling in some parts of Europe are struck with the enormous loads drawn by horses and dogs, whereas a glance at the roadway would do much to account for the possibility. Belgium, as Consul Tanner of Liege reports, is divided into nine provinces, each having its own bureau of roads and bridges. The roads avoid heavy grades, are oval and usually paved with stone, with gravel or with gravel covering stone, which is best of all, as there is less jolting and noise than on stone, less wear and tear for running gear, with a good road still remaining if the gravel washes away.

The stones are uniform and regular in size and quickly laid or taken up again. After they are placed earth is put on them to fill the crevices, and the whole is well rolled, sometimes with a large roller drawn by four horses. If there is no danger of washing, a gravel road may take the place of stone, but if the sides, which receive the drainage, show symptoms of yielding, they are carefully paved, so that washes and gullies cannot begin there.

The roads are so well built that they can compete with the railroads. Wagons laden with merchandise, for example, enter Liege from Brussels, 60 miles away, and even from Antwerp, 72 miles. The draft horses are, to be sure, very large and strong, but it would take two of them to pull the same load on many American roads. A cart filled with beef for sale and drawn by one dog will travel a dozen miles, returning with the owner as a passenger.

VIEW OF IMPROVED AMERICAN ROAD.
[From Good Roads.]

Consul Roosevelt gives these details of the character, duration and cost of the pavements: Porphyry, from quarries at Quenast and Lessines, estimated duration 75 years; sandstone, from quarries at Ecoussines, estimated duration 60 years; No. 4, from the vicinity of the rivers Ourthe and Meuse, estimated duration 40 years; limestone, no longer accepted by the city government, estimated duration 25 years.

Porphyry, per square yard, 9.50 francs ($1.83); sandstone, per square yard, 8.50 to 9.50 francs ($1.64 to $1.83); asphalt, from Val de Travers, per square yard, 17 francs ($3.27); wood on concrete foundation, per square yard, 11 francs ($2.12). The two last named pavements are highly esteemed and much employed on the boulevards.

There are three sorts of roads in Belgium, the dimensions of which are fixed as follows:

Government Roads—Width of roadway, 5 yards 20 inches; width of sidewalk, 2 yards 8 inches; width of ditch, three-fourths yard.

Provincial Roads—Width of roadway, 5 yards 20 inches; width of sidewalks, 2 yards 27 inches; width of ditch, three-fourths yard.

Communal Roads—Width of roadway, 4 yards 16 inches; width of sidewalk and ditch, 1 yard 34 inches.

These roads are paved with native porphyry and sandstone of following dimensions: Seven by 6¾ inches, 6¾ by 5½ inches, 5½ by 4½ inches, 4¾ by 3½ by 8½ by 7 inches, 4¾ by 3½ by 7 by 5½ inches. Curbstone, 80 by 15 inches each side of road.

The cost of constructing a road for frequent and heavy traffic is $1.49 per square yard. This allows 3 cents for preparing a bed 12 inches deep, 9 cents for the ashes, which cost 30 to 40 cents per cubic yard, 4 cents for labor and $1.31 for the paving stones, which are 6½ by 5½ inches. If rough stone and a layer of broken stone or pebbles are substituted, the two cost only 27 cents, and the total per square yard becomes 37½ cents.

For maintenance the cost per yard of country roads is 4 cents, which becomes 6 cents near industrial districts and from 6 to 10 near sugar factories. Mr. Roosevelt gives this account of the annual inspection and repair:

From 25 to 50 consecutive yards out of every 4,000 or 5,000 yards of pavement are taken up and replaced by new material. On roads devoted to heavy traffic paving stones 7 by 6½ inches are employed, as also on inclines averaging less than three-fourths of an inch per yard. On inclines averaging more than three-fourths of an inch per yard stone 6¾ by 5½ or heavy oblong stones 4¾ by 3½ by 8½ by 7 are employed. Where the soil is very firm sandstone blocks 7 by 6¾ inches are preferred, which, with heavy oblong stones, are also used on inclines according to declivity. Satisfactory drainage is produced by depositing a deep bed of ashes prior to placing pavement. On roads of light traffic blocks 4¾ by 4¾ inches are used on the level, while 4¾ by 3½ and 6¾ by 5 inches are employed on inclines.

Contract for keeping roads in repair is by public bid and is awarded to lowest bidder for a term of three years, the average cost of repairs to roadways 5 yards 20 inches wide as follows: Porphyry blocks, per square yard, 6 cents; sandstone, per square yard, 5 cents.

—New York Sun.

Road Lore.

Repair should never be delayed.

Scientific supervision is essential.

Wetting down aids repair by helping the new added material to adhere to the old.

For repair, especially of large areas, as well as for construction, a steam roller effects great economy.

The use of wide tires should be encouraged either by bounty on such or by tax on narrow ones.

Four wheeled freighting vehicles should not track; the hind wheels should roll outside the track of the fore wheels.

Local tax for maintenance tends to prevent local misuse, promotes local supervision and prompts repair.

Good Roads, Good Schools and Prosperity.

Roads! Good roads, good schools and prosperity follow one or the other. Education demands good roads, good roads command prosperity. How are we to attain one of these unless the people rise up and make a united effort?—Jonesboro (Ga.) News.

A Medical Firm Gives Away Cash.

J. F. Smith & Co. of No. 255 Greenwich St., New York, the manufacturers of that favorite cathartic known as Smith's Bile Beans, have adopted a novel plan. They ask the individual buyers of Bile Beans to send their full name and address, with an outside wrapper from a bottle of Bile Beans (either size) to their office, and they give $5 for the first wrapper received in each morning's mail, and $1 for the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th. Every day $10 in cash is thus sent to their correspondents. Ask for SMALL size.

The city of Dunkirk, France intends celebrating next year the century of the siege of that city by the Duke of York. A statue of Victory, by Lorimer, will be unveiled during the fete which is to last two days.

TRADE S.S.S. MARK

S.S.S. ERADICATES BLOOD POISON AND BLOOD TAINT.

SEVERAL bottles of Swift's Specific (S.S.S.) entirely cleansed my system of contagious blood poison of the very worst type. WM. S. LOOMIS, Shreveport, La.

S.S.S. CURES SCROFULA EVEN IN ITS WORST FORMS.

I HAD SCROFULA in 1884, and cleansed my system entirely from it by taking seven bottles of S.S.S. I have not had any symptoms since. C. W. WILCOX, Spartanburg, S.C.

S.S.S. HAS CURED HUNDREDS OF CASES OF SKIN CANCER.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Red Cross Tansy Pills

Suppressed Menstruation
PAINFUL Menstruation
And a PREVENTIVE for FEMALE IRREGULARITIES.
Are Safe and Reliable. Perfectly Harmless.
Purely Vegetable! Never Fails!

The Ladies' Relief.

PRICE $1.00.
Sent postpaid on receipt of price. Money refunded if not as we say. Vin de Cinchona Co., Des Moines, Iowa.

For sale by J. D. Belt, sole agent.

DR. JORDAN & CO.'S GREAT MUSEUM OF ANATOMY
1051 Market St., San Francisco
(Between 6th and 7th Sts.)
Go and learn how wonderfully you are made and how to avoid sickness and disease. Museum enlarged with thousands of new objects. Admission 25 cts.
Private Office—Same Building
1051 Market Street—Diseases of men, stricture, loss of manhood, diseases of the skin and kidneys quickly cured without the use of mercury. Treatment personally or by letter. Send for book.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE
BEST IN THE WORLD.
Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting two boxes of any other brand. Not effected by heat. GET THE GENUINE.
FOR SALE BY DEALERS GENERALLY.

A LESSON IN GOOD ROADS.

The Value of Real Estate Enhanced and Taxation Reduced.

The telford and macadam roads of Union county, N. J., writes C. C. McBride in Good Roads, are properly called famous, for not in the history of American roadmaking have 40 miles of public road been more widely advertised than these, nor has any other object lesson in road building had more interested observers from the standpoint of commercial convenience and advantage or from financial economy and success.

UNIMPROVED HIGHWAY.

The design of the present article is to answer questions which seem to be in many minds: "How have the roads in Union county paid?" "How much are the taxes increased?" "Are the farmers overburdened?" "What has been the effect upon property valuations?" "Would the people of Union county spend so much money in such costly roads if they had it to do over again?"

In accordance with the provisions of the road act passed in 1889 the board of chosen freeholders issued bonds for $200,000 and levied a direct tax of $25,000 for two successive years. The bonds were sold in a lump at a slight premium and bear interest at 4 per cent.

And now, after the roads have been built two years—some of them nearly three years—what have been the results? What have they done for Union county?

In 1887, two years before the roads were built, the county tax rate, not including school, township or any other tax, was .60. In 1892, three years after the expenditure of $350,000 for roads, it was .59.

The total valuation of property on the assessors' books increased from $27,946,000 in 1889, the year the roads were commenced, to $31,769,470 in 1892, two years after they were finished, an increase of nearly $4,000,000.

Was this increase all due to the county roads?

It would be folly to make such a claim, but the rate of increase before the roads were built and the rate after they were built show they had something to do with it.

The fact of the matter is simply this: The rural property in Union county was not prior to 1888 on the market at all. It was held of course at nominal value, but there were no purchasers. The roads before being improved were so bad at times that grand juries brought presentments and found indictments against the road authorities on the very thoroughfares now so famous, and the property along them was simply inaccessible at certain seasons of the year. The moment the roads were completed every foot of this property came into market, and prices went up marvelously.

Another feature has been entirely the result of good roads. It is a fact that few if any counties the size of Union and having so many large cities had formerly so few carriages and so few road horses. They were practically useless because the roads were too often impassable. Owners of horses and carriages had to take their drives when they could and not when they would.

Now the roads are thronged with carriages, and not only with those owned in Union county, but those owned elsewhere, and thus every foot of land comes under the eyes of possible purchasers who find these charming drives a constant invitation to locate on them. The new taxable wealth of this county, which is represented by the horses and carriages acquired since the roads were built and because they were built, would go far toward equaling the whole cost of the roads. Some estimate that they already exceed this cost.

Plow up the old bed that has borne two crops, as it will usually not pay to keep it, advises American Gardening. Set the ground to late cabbage or some other crop. The young bed that has borne the first crop should have a thorough cultivation and the plow run close to the rows to narrow them to the required width. Pull up or hoe out all weeds and keep the ground clean the rest of the season. This applies with equal force to the newly set bed. A bed can be set late in July from young runners. Pinch off the end after the first joint and allow it to root on a sod or in a small pot set level with the surface.

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