Won-

derful, exclaimed a druggist, how the people sticks to Hood's Sarsaparilla. They all want

Hood's
Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists $1.

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

SURE CURE FOR PILES

Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles yield at once to DR. BO-SAN-KO'S PILE REMEDY. Stops itching, ulceration and kills the worm at once. A positive cure. Pleasant to take. Druggists or mail. DR. BOSANKO, Phila., Pa.

For the Whist Championship.

At a meeting of the American Whist league held a few days ago it was decided to hold the annual tournament at the Oriental hotel, Manhattan Beach, N. Y., June 22 to 27 inclusive. The league is made up of several state associations, and its membership includes nearly 460 clubs. Each club is allowed to enter a team of four men, and the winners will receive a silver trophy valued at $500, the same to be emblematic of the whist championship of this country.

Million Acres Open to Settlers.

The president has issued a proclamation opening the Red Lake Indian reservation in Minnesota to settlement. The date selected is May 1. The White Earth reservation will be opened by a proclamation to be issued later, though it was originally planned to issue the proclamations simultaneously. The two comprise about 1,000,000 acres and form a portion of the old Chippewa lands.

The Turkish Needle.

A curious needle with a polished triangular eye large enough to carry strips of beaten gold and for use upon embroidery of linen was once shown to an American woman in Constantinople. The particular interest attaching to the needle was the assertion of its owner that it had been in the possession of his family more than 300 years.

Lone Star Optimism.

Well, the sun is out again, and the peach blossoms are yet able to blush a little when he kisses them. So, until it is definitely known that the cold weather has played the mischief with the fruit crop, we will risk a faint but hopeful "Grand old Texas."—Galveston News.

Mrs. Ballington Booth of the new American Salvation Army has devised a more attractive bonnet for her assistants, a stroke of subtlety that may well cause dismay at the English headquarters.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

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.

Too Much Knife!

The use of the surgeon's knife is becoming so general, resulting fatally in such a large number of cases, as to occasion general alarm. The press almost daily announces the death of some unfortunate whose system could not withstand the shock of an operation, and whose life was cruelly sacrificed to the keen blade of the surgeon.

Of course, in some instances an operation is necessary, and is the only means of saving life, but such cases are exceedingly rare. So many deaths occur under these conditions, however, that the public is beginning to realize that the doctors are too hasty in resorting to the knife, and if such a state of affairs continues, there will before long be a general uprising against such measures. It is but reasonable to believe that the majority of operations are unnecessary, but when the fatal mistake is discovered too late, only the doctors ever know of their error, and though a precious life is given up, the public is assured that death would have resulted in spite of the operation, and who is ever the wiser?

The folly of resorting to the knife in cases of cancer, is demonstrated every time it is undertaken. The disease is in the blood and the cancer or sore is but the outward manifestation of a terrible condition of the entire circulation. To cut out this sore, therefore, does not in any way effect the disease, and it can easily be seen that the only correct treatment is to get at the seat of the disease, and purify the blood; the sore will then heal up naturally. S.S.S. is the most powerful blood remedy made, and is the only cure for cancer.

MR. WILLIAM WALPOLE.

To submit to an operation, is to voluntarily endanger one's life, without the slightest hope of being benefitted.

Mr. William Walpole, is a wealthy planter residing at Walshtown, South Dakota, and is well known all over the state. Under date of January 20th, 1896, he writes; "About three years ago, there came under my left eye a little blotch about the size of a small pea. It grew rapidly, and for the past year, shooting pains ran in every direction. I became alarmed and consulted a good doctor, who pronounced it cancer, and said that it must be cut out. This I would not consent to, having little faith in the indiscriminate use of the knife, though I was alarmed at my condition. Reading of the many cures made by S.S.S., I determined to give that medicine a trial, and after I had taken it a few days, the cancer became irritated and began to discharge. This after awhile ceased, leaving a small scab, which finally dropped off, and only a healthy looking little scar remained to mark the place where the destroyer had held full sway. Words are inadequate to express my gratitude to the great blood purifier, S. S. S., and I write this hoping that it may be the means of leading other sufferers to a cure."

Cancer is not incurable, but the only means of curing it is to rid the blood of the disease. S.S.S. never fails to do this, but it is the only remedy to be relied upon. It is guaranteed purely vegetable, and cures Cancer, Scrofula, Eczema, Catarrh, Rheumatism and any other disease of the blood. Other blood diseases often develop into such alarming conditions that the doctors think an operation necessary. Scrofula, for instance, often diseases the glands of the neck to such an extent that an operation is looked upon as absolutely the only relief. This is also a grave error, as the disease is in the blood and a real blood remedy is the only cure.

An operation never did cure a blood disease. Beware of the knife!

Send for our books on cancer and blood diseases, mailed free. Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

THE FARM AND HOME

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO FARMER AND HOUSEWIFE.

The Best Green Feed for the Dairyman's Herd—Barn Basements Not Desirable for Horses—A Hard Problem to Solve—Farm Notes.

The Cow Pea.

It is beginning to be understood that the legumes, such as clover, alfalfa and pea vines, are not only the best green feed for the dairyman's herd during the summer, but among the best for the winter hay, if properly cured. The difficulty of curing the hay of the pea vine has done much to prevent its use for a winter feed among dairymen who have fed it with profit during the summer. We select from one of our exchanges the following plan for the cutting and preserving of the hay from this useful leguminous plant.

The practical man who gives us the information says: "After the vine commences to bear, and some of the pods half grown, I take a grass blade and cut the vines some five or six inches above the ground.

"This work is done after the dew has dried off and the vine is clear of all the moisture from dew or rain. While the process of cutting the vines is going on, I have prepared a lot of fence rails—or poles will do. I commence a pen, first by flooring it with rails or poles; I then build it, say two feet high. I then fill up the space with the fresh-cut vines as fast as I can. After the space is filled, then I floor again; go two feet high, and fill this space, and continue until I get the pen ten feet high. On the last space I manage to have it sloped. After you fill the last space cover with boards to prevent them from getting wet, and the job is done. No need of handling them any more, not even for feeding."—Farming News.

Basements Not Best for Horses.

The basement barn ought never to be used to keep horses in in summer. It is a cool place, but it is made so by being kept too dark and by lack of ventilation. The odor from the urine is constantly rising from their evacuations, and as this contains much ammonia it is doubly injurious, first to the health and secondly to the eyesight. Many horses have been blinded by being kept in dark stables, with perhaps a light shining from a small window over the horse's head. The fact that the underground stables are unfit for horses somtimes induces farmers to turn their working teams out to pasture during the night. This will more surely weaken a working horse than anything else the farmer can do to him.

It Is a Hard Problem.

The average wages paid to each operative in our manufacturing industries was $485 per year, according to the census of 1890, an increase of two-thirds over 1860. But the gross receipts from the average farm, with its stock and implements worth all told about $3,500, were only $408 for each operative or mature person who worked on the farm, a decrease of 15 per cent. The shrinkage in farm values has been more serious during the past five years than the decline in wages. The problem of the times is to even these things up, so that with equitable taxation and strict economy in public expenditure, the chances for a happy life and moderate competence may be as good in country as in city, on farm as in factory.

On Pruning.

If trees have been pruned in the fall, winter or spring, the careful orchardist will find considerable work to do during the summer months, and should always go armed with a strong hook-bladed pruning knife or a heavy jack-knife with a strong blade, when taking a walk through the orchard. In most bearing orchards young trees are planted from time to time as others die and are removed; and it is during the growing months that small trees need the most looking after. Sprouts start out along the stems of small trees, and if allowed to grow will take up most of the nourishment from the roots. The top of the trees will make but little growth and will soon wear a sickly look. In windy locations young trees are very apt to get top-heavy on the opposite side from prevailing winds and should be kept cut back in order to preserve the symmetry of the trees. The real time to prune in this country is whenever anything is found out of position and needs cutting away. The careful orchardist carries his pruner with him as religiously as a Texas cowboy packs his gun.—Field and Farm.

Outside Rows of Corn.

In almost all grain crops the rows next to the fence are poorer than those toward the center of the field. This is also true of the potato crop, the trampling of horses at the end of the rows while cultivating injuring the plants. There is the same kind of injury with corn, but usually the outside rows have more and better ears than those that have shade on all sides of them. Occasionally, however, on the windward side the hills on the outside row will not be so well filled with grain, as the pollen is blown into the field instead of to the outside rows. It is not often that an ear is fertilized in large part with the pollen from its own stalk. Nature provides for crossing, and the corn plant mixes more freely than any other when differing varieties are grown near each other.

To Remove Rust from Linen.

Stains of rust may be removed from fine linen and similar fabrics without injury to the material. The articles must be first well soaped as if they were to be washed in the ordinary way. An iron is heated, and on this is laid a wet cloth. When the heat makes the cloth steam, the rust stain is laid on it, and a little oxalic acid is rubbed on with the finger. The heat and the moisture hasten the effect of the acid on the rust, and when this has disappeared the soaping and washing may be continued.

Kaffir Corn.

Kaffir corn is receiving much attention in the West. The seed and fodder are valuable as food for stock, and it is claimed for Kaffir corn that it can endure a dry season much better than corn. At the Kansas experiment station it has been tested for seven years, the average yield of seed from Kaffir being 55 bushels per acre, as compared with 39 bushels for corn, while the average weight of stover was 4.71 tons for Kaffir and 2.41 tons for corn per acre. These results show Kaffir to be a valuable plant, and no doubt it will thrive in this section of the country.

Turnips Among Corn.

It is a comomn remark among farmers that the turnips sown in summer make their best growth after frost comes. This is not wholly because the corn is then cut and ceases to shade the turnips, nor is it wholly because at this time there are frequent rains which stimulate growth. The chief reason we think is that so soon as frost stops the growth of corn it ceases to draw from the soil the available plant food which at this season is developed by cultivation very rapidly. There is probably no time when the soil contains more available fertility than just when the growth is checked by frost. Most of this plant food, if not used by the turnips, would be washed away and lost during the following winter.

Apple Tree Roots.

There is a great difference in the way the roots of apple and other fruit trees run. It is usually in the same line with their tops. Pear trees naturally spire upwards, and they have roots that strike for the subsoil. A Russet, or Greening apple tree or a Baldwin will have very different roots from a Northern Spy. An experienced nurseryman can distinguish most of the common varieties of apple trees by the peculiarities of their root growth. He can also tell by the way roots grow in seedling trees whether the variety will be likely to be a liberal bearer, or will run mainly to wood growth. The apple trees whose roots run horizontally near the surface are always the best bearers.

Alsike Hay.

Because Alsike clover has finer stems and is therefore easily cured, it is commonly preferred for feeding young stock, as calves and lambs. But it is not any richer if it is as rich as the second growth of clover hay, which also has fine stems. This last is usually dark colored because it is cured late in the season, and its large amount of nitrogenous matter causes it to heat easily, and it is usually partly fermented before it comes to the barn. But though it may look dark colored all kinds of stock will eat it greedily. It is really more nutritious and therefore better than the bright clover of the first growth cured in midsummer.

Perfumed Butter.

Perfumed butter is becoming fashionable at breakfast and tea tables in New York. The butter is made up into pats and stamped with a floral design, and is then wrapped in thin cheese cloth and placed on a bed of roses, violets and carnations, arranged in a flat-bottomed dish.

Butter and Its Farm Value.

Butter is the only product sold from the farm which does not share in depleting the soil. Its constituent—carbon—comes from the air into the leaves and blades on which cows feed.

Keep the Wood Dry.

Every farmer's wife knows the waste of heat in burning wet or green wood full of sap. There is the same waste in burning coal that has been soaked by snow and rain, though the greater amount of heat that the burning coal sends out makes the loss less obvious. When coal is used for fuel it should always be kept dry until it is ready to be used. The saving of heat by this will well repay the cost of providing the necessary shelter.

Tips on Cows' Horns.

The next best thing to dehorning is to fit a metal blunt tip over the horns of cattle so as to prevent the horns from piercing when in play or anger it is pushed against other animals. These tips can be procured at most hardware stores, and sawing off enough of the horn to make them a good fit is a painless operation that does not require either skill or severe labor.

Packing Grapes.

Grapes should be picked at least twenty-four hours before packing, as if packed at once after picking, they settle so that the basket is only about two-thirds full when it reaches the customer.

Farm Notes.

The Vermont station kills potato bugs with a mixture of one pound Paris green to 100 pounds land plaster, all costing 65 cents, while 100 pounds of patent bug remedies cost $5 and up.

It is said that sulphur applied to the shoulders of horses that have collar boils will cause boils to disappear. It is better, however, to prevent sore shoulders by having well-fitting collars.

When the borer gets into a peach tree run a piece of wire into the bore and kill it. It may also be necessary to use a knife, but if so never cut across the tree, but follow the bark up and down.

Kindness to stock, besides being right in itself, pays in dollars and cents. A successful breeder of driving horses says his success has been very largely due to the fact that he never allows a blow or a cross word in the stable yard or pasture.

Celery should have rich ground, and it is useless to use any but well-rotted manure on the crop. A few rows of celery in the garden will not be regretted later. One of the best liquids for celery is soapsuds, which seems to give excellent results on both celery and asparagus.

It is better to cut hay a little too early than to allow the grass to ripen the seeds. When hay is cut at a late stage of its growth more indigestible matter will be contained in it, and what may be gained in its weight is lost by the proportion that is not digested.

The quantity of salt that cattle may need must be left to them, for the amount varies with the different foods and in foods grown in different soils; but it must be artificially supplied, because it is an essential constituent of the blood, and because it is lacking in many of the common foods.

There is often a difference of more than 50 per cent. in the selling price of improved stock over scrubs, yet the breeder of the latter will excuse himself by saying that the scrubs are hardy and less expensive to feed and care for. There is not much to be said to such a man. He will get his own reward—in small returns.

National Insurance in Germany.

The compulsory contributions of the German working people to the national insurance funds have grown in a few years to enormous sums. The last reports show that the fund for insurance against accident was 94,300,000 marks at the end of 1894; that for insurance against illness, 113,640,000, and that for insurance, against invalidism and old age, 303,570,000 marks. The sum total of 501,000,000 marks, or more than $125,000,000, is so great that the German government is embarrassed to find satisfactory investment for it. The last suggestion is that as much of the money as cannot be lent on real estate shall be used to build model houses for workingmen, which shall be let at low rentals to industrial workers.

A man is always willing to stop complaining of his misfortunes long enough to tell a neighbor how many things the neighbor has to be thankful for.

It sometimes happens that those who die for love are better off than those who marry for it.

We learn from the boys that catfish swallow the hook clear to the tails this summer, as usual.

A Small Fortune for Medicine

Mrs. Leek Spends $4,000 in the Effort to Regain Health.

Mr. Shulty's Experience With Nervous Prostration and Its Attending Evils.

From the Examiner, San Francisco, Cal.

"Why everybody knows the good that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did me," was the cheerful generality with which Mrs. Francis Leek, of room 29, 1206 Market street, San Francisco, Cal., answered the question whether she had taken Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. As she looks the picture of health her story was the more surprising.

"You would hardly believe it," she continued, "but I was an invalid for ten years. I spent $4,000 being treated in hospitals in Chicago for rheumatism, neuralgia, nervous prostration and fibrous tumors, and then to think that I spent only $6 in Pink Pills and am a well woman. It makes me mad to think I spent so much and then got well for $6, still I am glad I did get well. No one could ever guess how I came to take the pills. I have a little granddaughter, at least she calls me 'grandma,' though I am not really her grandmother. One day we were riding in the cars in Chicago and she began to read, 'Pink Pills for Pale People.' It seemed to tickle her and she would rattle it off just as if she had learned a line of poetry, and sometimes she would get it turned about and say, 'grandma, what is Pale Pills for Pink People for?'

"Well, you see I got familiarized with the name of Pink Pills and one day when I got a little book about them I sat down and read it all through. I was not good for much else but sitting down or lying down, and I thought I'd give them a trial. I guess there is not much more to say. Look at me. I don't look much like an invalid today, do I?"

It was perfectly true that Mrs. Leek did not look much like an invalid, and it is no secret that she was married only about six months ago. She said that she always keeps the pills by her bedside, and produced a handful of the little round boxes as evidence of her faith in them. "I have had it on my mind to write to Dr. Williams direct and thank him for all the good they have done me; but one thing and then another came up and I have not written yet. I have recommended them to scores of people and probably that did more good than writing. Oh! you can put me down for the Pink Pills every time. I believe in them and I can tell the genuine pills, too, right off. There is nothing that is 'just as good' for me—I want the real pills every time." Mr. Francis Shulty, of 712 Taylor street, said: "Yes, the Pink Pills did for me all that was claimed for them. I used them for about five months. They were recommended to me by a druggist on the corner of Oak and Gough streets, the Eagle drug store is the name, I think. I was run down, very nervous, and suffered from indigestion. The doctor said my blood was thin and that I needed change of air and all that kind of thing. Well, I couldn't do that, and this friend of mine just told me kind of off hand to try the Pink Pills. I have tried pills before that were supposed to cure everything and I did not have much confidence, but when a man is sick he don't care what he tries if there is a chance to get well. I got the pills—one box, that is. It did me good, I began to feel better right away and I kept on with them. I have got over all my nervousness and I must say they did me a world of good."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Bicycles and biliousness never travel together.

HOITT'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Will commence its sixth year August 4th. It is a first class Home School and prepares boys for admission to any University, or Technical School, or for active business. Full information and catalogue can be had by addressing

IRA G. HOITT, PH. D.,
BURLINGAME, CAL.

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 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 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.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has saved me large doctor bills.—C. L. Baker, 4228 Regent Sq., Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 8, '95.

Chops Cooked by a Newspaper.

An ingenious contrivance from England makes it possible to cook a chop in ten minutes by means of an ordinary newspaper.

It consists of a receptacle into which tightly twisted bits of newspaper are placed; a single newspaper is more than sufficient. Above this is a kettle and a pan with a stand. The contrivance will boil water, cook anything, and the whole affair may be folded flat.

A Fortune a Day.

The South Penn Oil company has struck a gusher one mile from Smithville, W. Va., which is making an average of 7,000 barrels a day. The well is the largest ever struck in West Virginia, and is good for over $10,000 a day.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

Power of Money.

A—Before Miss Thingleigh's father made his fortune she used to be long and lanky.

B—Well, has she changed?

A—Oh, yes! Now she is divinely tall.—Odds and Ends.

A bridegroom is never of as much importance as his bride, and she is of no importance at all; it is her dress.

"They say the jewelers are down on bicycles." "Yes, it has got so that a fellow who rides a wheel doesn't care whether he owns a diamond pin or not."—Chicago Record.

Topics of the Times

In France the doctor's claim on the estate of a deceased patient has preference over all others.

For hats birds of paradise plumes have, to a great extent, replaced the stiffer aigrette in London.

New Zealand exported $4,448,000 worth of gold last year. Three-quarters of it came from the west coast of Otago.

There are base-ball clubs in all the mountain towns of Tennessee this year. The craze is more widespread than ever.

In Colfax County, Nebraska, the sloughs are alive with eels and the inhabitants are hunting them down with guns.

An English professional cricketer's yearly income is on the average $750, which is less than the wages of the better class of workmen.

Quill toothpicks, as a rule, are imported from France. The largest factory in the world is near Paris, where 20,000,000 are annually produced.

Some high prices were paid for fine old snuff boxes at Christie's in London the other day—$9,000 for one, $5,500 for another, and $3,000 for a third.

If the armies of Europe should march at an eight-mile gait, five abreast, fifteen inches apart, it would require nine and one-half days for them to pass a given point.

The largest bronze casting ever made in America is the buffalo's head which hangs at the eastern entrance of the Union Pacific bridge, between Omaha and Council Bluffs.

Has there been any better example of self-control afforded by modern civilization than that given at the Louisville Woman's Congress, where speeches have been limited to three minutes each?

About 2,000 miles of railway are under construction in Japan, and the London Times says there are signs that American engineering and material will be preferred to English hereafter by the Japanese.

Napoleon's lucky day was the second of the month. He was made a consul on Aug. 2, 1802, was crowned Dec. 2, 1804, won the battle of Austerlitz Dec. 2, 1805, and married the Archduchess of Austria April 2, 1810.

The pavement in front of the William H. Vanderbilt residence in New York City cost over $40,000. The single stone lying directly in front is the largest known paving stone, and cost, transportation and all, $9,000.

The Argentine Republic is going to send a team of polo players to England next summer, and much interest is expressed to see their ponies, which are said to comprise specimens of every kind bred in South America.

There is nothing to equal a lavender pillow for tired heads. The pillow is filled with dried lavender and gives forth that refreshing odor always so pleasant. The covers are made of fine white linen delicately embroidered with violets.

The steamer Joseph L. Colby has been chartered to tow three coal-laden barges from Philadelphia to Montreal. This is thought to be one of the largest runs on record for a steamer to tow two barges, the distance being about 1,900 miles.

Baltimore, the new estate of George Vanderbilt, in North Carolina, has 95,000 acres, and the system of roadways is so perfect that Mr. Vanderbilt, who is a wheelman, can go 100 miles over the macadamized road without going off his estate.

Westminster Hall has been closed to the public, except when under surveillance, since the dynamite explosion eleven years ago. The St. James Gazette suggests that it is time to take away the policemen and to let visitors enter the hall freely.

A league for the elimination of foreign words from the French language has been formed in Paris. It is not likely to be more successful than the German association to turn the French element out of German has been in translating the bill of fare.

It is a curious coincidence that while the hundredth anniversary of Edward Jenner's first successful vaccination in the little Gloucestershire village where he practiced was being celebrated throughout Europe the town of Gloucester was suffering from an epidemic of smallpox.

A method of mummifying the dead by absorption of humidity and grasses after the body is placed in the coffin has been devised by an Italian named Vercelloni. The body seems to be preserved as if in life, except that the color is the yellowish copper tint peculiar to Egyptian mummies.

A German inventor has hit upon a method of putting stone soles on boots and shoes. He mixes a waterproof glue with a suitable quantity of clean quartz sand and spreads it over the leather sole used as a foundation. These quartz soles are said to be very flexible and practically indestructible.

A sensational mining discovery has been made in the Black Jack mine in Oneida County, Utah, not far from Preston. In a coal mine it was found there were rich deposits of silver, and the discovery has created the greatest excitement. The country for miles around has been located.

Greece has determined to have Olympic games at Athens every four years. The stadium is to be completed in Pentelic marble, M. Averoff, of Alexandria, who gave 1,000,000 drachmae to have the race course put in order, having promised to give 500,000 drachmae ($100,000) a year for the purpose.

Japan has now $75,000,000 on deposit in the Bank of England to her credit, and $10,000,000 in the Bank of Germany—this being the amount of the installment recently paid by China on war indemnity account. Most of this money will stay in Europe, and will be spent there by Japan for ships and munitions of war.

France's hay crop being a failure, M. Meline, the Premier, has ordered professors of agriculture throughout the country to suspend their lectures and to proceed to the rural districts, where they will try to persuade the farmers to sow vetches, corn and other fodder to make up for the hay, and make use of oil cake, straw, bran and corn.

A bass viol player in distress and unable to pay his rent crawled into his big fiddle to die in Paris recently. He was missed after a day and discovered on the landlady seizing the viol for rent. It was found difficult to get him out, even after the back of the viol had been removed, and as the man is insane no explanation of how he got into his instrument has been found.

The managers of the Cunard line of transatlantic steamers make the claim that, during the entire history of their company, extending back, as it does, to the day when steam was unknown as a motive power, they have never lost a passenger, and the worst accident to any of their vessels was going aground. This casualty has occurred to two of their ships, and in each case the vessel was saved. Such a record is without parallel in the history of navigation.

A man in Milwaukee has inaugurated what may become a general custom all over the country. He has converted the basement of a large office building into a storage-room for bicycles, with attendants to clean the wheels and care for them and to make repairs when necessary. No charge is made for checking or caring for the bicycles when they are left by tenants of the building. The storage-room is maintained as an attraction for tenants.

An incendiary with a mania for burning saw-mills has broken loose in the neighborhood of Farmersburg, south of Terre Haute. Within the past month four mills have been burned, entailing a total loss. The fires have left the entire country to the south, for a radius of twenty miles, without a mill, and as the country is heavily wooded the deficiency is keenly felt. No insurance was carried upon the majority of the mills, and their owners find themselves unable to rebuild.

A queer custom was observed for the two hundred and fiftieth time at Leighton Buzzard, England, this year in accordance with the will of a London merchant, who founded ten almshouses in the town. The trustees, accompanied by the town crier and a band of boys carrying green boughs, beat the boundaries of the parish, stopping at the properties from whose incomes the charities are supported. At all these places one boy stood on his head while the will was read. After the procession plum rolls were given to the boys. Until recently half a pint of beer was given, but this has been suppressed, rolls being distributed to all the school children instead. In the evening the trustees, the town crier and the inmates of the almshouses dined together.

ENGLISHMEN AND AMERICA.

Many Who Have Been Warm Friends of This Country.

The fact is that the English public men who have understood America, or who have seemed to understand her, have, at least until recently, always represented a small minority. During the first century of our national life an Englishman of eminence was clear-sighted enough to perceive America's real devotion to great ideals. Our British kinsmen thought us a horde of Gradgrinds and nothing else; whereas, in spite of a seeming absorption in material things, the national life was grappling with mighty ethical and political ideas, which the selfishness and irresponsibility of politicians might sometimes distort, but could never stifle. Leigh Hunt, as Lowell used to remind us, could never think of America without seeing in imagination a gigantic counter stretched all along our seaboard; and we bore Hunt's ridicule with a complacency that was the more cheerful because his caliber and weight of metal were scarcely great enough to do much execution over sea. Carlyle sneered; we remembered his dyspepsia, and forgave. Ruskin emptied the vials of his eloquent contempt upon our sacrifice to America's freedom and integrity; we abated no jot or tittle of our veneration for his prophet's message, while we strove to make just allowance for the vagaries of the hyper-esthetic temperament. These things it was easy to condone. . . . . The Englishmen who have understood American life have judged it by something besides the front of the irresponsible press and the antics of provincial "statesmen." Cobden's fatal exposure of his life to do us service, and John Bright's brave words in the hour of our distress, can never be forgotten. The memory of Thomas Hughes—alas! that we must write "memory" now—will always remain a rich and fragrant legacy, to which, in a peculiar sense, we are coheirs with Englishmen; while the work of Mr. Bryce has not only won our respect and gratitude, but is bound to leave deep impress on our life. None of these men was blind to the evident foibles, defects, and crudities of the strenuous life of an earnest and virile people. On the other hand, none invited distrust by silly attempts to flatter or cajole. But all were quick to recognize in American aspiration, achievement, and representative character something other and better than mere bigness. They even ventured now and then to speak of these things as great; but the word sits better on their lips than on ours.—Century.

A Frightened Cadet.

Last winter, in a time of sudden thaws and wide extremes of temperature, the authorities at West Point issued a daily order defining the limits on the river within which the cadets were allowed to skate. So says the Illustrated American, which goes on to relate an adventure of a second-class man, who found himself one afternoon far outside the limits.

He first became aware of his transgression when he saw an officer on skates bearing down upon him. Anxious to conceal his identity, and to save himself punishment and demerits, he turned and skated for the shore.

A glance over his shoulder showed the officer striking out after him in real earnest. Never did cadet skate faster, but the officer drew steadily nearer. Happily, as the cadet thought, an outstretching point of land was just ahead.

Straight up on the rocky shore dashed the cadet, behind the little lighthouse, and ran up through the woods, with his skates still on his feet. Breathless, he reached cadet limits, and a quick glance around told him that he had eluded his pursuer.

Then he took off his skates and hastened to the barracks, to be ready for the roll-call that would most likely be ordered for the purpose of detecting the guilty skater. No such roll-call was ordered, however, and at parade that night an order was read extending the skating limits, and during the evening the pursuing officer called at the cadet's door to say:

"You are a very good skater, Mr. A. If I could have overtaken you, I would have told you that the limits were extended, and that you might skate even farther than you did. But then, I dare say you found the exercise you had quite sufficient."

Still Consistent.

"Let's go out and take something," said a narrow-gauge prohibitionist to a broad-gauge prohibitionist.

"I'm with you."

Then they went out and took a walk.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Remembered.

Missionary—Surely you remember, Mr. Twaddles, who preached to your tribe ten years ago?

Savage Chief—Oh, yes; I remember him well; he was delicious!—Pick-Me-Up.

Nothing disgusts a sober man more than to have a lot of drunken men come in looking for him.

An old horse, like an old man, will stand whipping.

ROME WASN'T BUILT IN A DAY.

Neither are the obstinate maladies, to the removal of which the great corrective, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is adapted curable in an hour. To persist in the use of this standard remedy is no more than just. Biliousness, constipation, malaria, rheumatism, kidney complaints and nervousness are among the complaints which it eradicates.

Of the 40,000 species of beetles widely diffused over the earth's surface not one is known to be venomous or armed with a sting.

Dooly is the most prosperous county in the state of Georgia. It has assessed no county taxes for two years and has just completed an $8,000 jail.

Fits Cured

From U.S. Journal of Medicine. Prof. W. H. Peeke, who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any living Physician; his success is astonishing. We have heard of cases of 20 years' standing cured by him. He publishes a valuable work on this disease, which he sends with a large bottle of his absolute cure, free to any sufferers who may send their P. O. and Express address. We advise any one wishing a cure to address Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F. D., 4 Cedar St., New York

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"I find that Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa is absolutely pure. It contains no trace of any substance foreign to the pure roasted cocoa-bean. The color is that of pure cocoa; the flavor is natural, and not artificial; and the product is in every particular such as must have been produced from the pure cocoa-bean without the addition of any chemical, alkali, acid, or artificial flavoring substance, which are to be detected in cocoas prepared by the so-called 'Dutch process.'"

Walter Baker & Co., Ltd., Dorchester, Mass.

(12) "Takes the Cake."

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French wheelmen have adopted a code of signals by whistle. The whistle is much used in Paris in preference to the bell.

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