Suits the Tailors.

Felix Faure's tailors made a good thing out of the St. Petersburg visit. It rained every hour of the President's stay in Russia, and consequently his eight dress suits and twelve silk hats were all ruined. When the reception at Dunkirk was given M. Faure on his return home he had to wear a "pressed suit," but that did not so much matter, for there again it also rained in torrents. As he always is the pink of elegance, this continued annoyance must have been as hard to bear as for some fine lady out in a downpour, minus an umbrella and no money for a cab.

Make yourself a shade more comfortable, and you will be to several shades more of expense.

The Last Man on Earth

To recklessly experiment upon himself with hope of relief is the dyspeptic. Yet the nostrums for this malady are as the sands of the sea, and, presumably, about as efficacious. Indigestion, that obstinate malady, even if of long perpetuity, is eventually overcome with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, an appetizing tonic and alterative, which cures constipation, fever and ague, bilious remittent, rheumatism, kidney complaint and feebleness.

You can't put enough clothes on a worthless man to disguise him.

What is Tetterine?

It is a fragrant, unctuous ointment of great cooling and healing power. It is good for Tetter, Ringworm, Eczema and all roughness of the skin. It stops pain and itching at once and if properly used will positively cure even the worst of chronic cases. 50 cents at a drug store or by mail for 50 cents. J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga.

An Athens correspondent says that "Prince Constantice will stand much higher in public estimation throughout the world as soon as all the facts of his Thessalian campaign are known." Perhaps it is hardly fair to judge him from mere running accounts.

Did you ever see two left handed persons shake hands?

$100 Reward. $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

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

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

It is not difficult for a man to be a woman's ideal if he lives in another state.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has no equal as a Cough medicine.—F. M. ABBOTT, 283 Seneca St., Buffalo, N. Y., May 9, 1894.

A soft, gentle, pleading voice becomes more tiresome than a rasping one.

Chew Star Tobacco—The Best.

Smoke Sledge Cigarettes.

If a Mary writes her name Mae or Marie, that settles it; she can't cook.

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

That which a man dreads most in marriage, a woman thinks most of.

Weak Stomach

Indigestion Causes Spasms—Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures.

"I have always been troubled with a weak stomach and had spasms caused by indigestion. I have taken several bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and have not been bothered with spasms, and I advise anyone troubled with dyspepsia to take Hood's Sarsaparilla." MRS. HORTON, Prattsburg, New York. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure indigestion, biliousness.

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FALL AND WINTER 1897-'98

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Enthroning an Archbishop.

Whenever a new archbishop of Canterbury is appointed he has to pay out nearly $4,500 in fees before he can be "enthroned." Some of the recipients of this tax are the officials of the board of green cloth, the gentleman usher of the black rod and other similarly obsolete and useless functionaries.

British Possessions.

According to the authority of an English magazine Great Britain controls twenty-one out of every 100 square miles of the earth's surface and twenty-four out of every 100 square miles of territory in North and South America.

Leaping Power of the Lion.

A lion in a jungle will jump twenty-five feet or thirty feet from a standing start.

HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian HAIR RENEWER

Gives new life and vigor to the roots of the hair. It's like water to a drooping plant. No gray hair. No baldness.

Introducing Queens.

The introduction of a queen to a colony will change the entire stock, and if the queen is introduced in early spring the stock will be of the new queen in less than two months, with scarcely a trace of the former. A colony of the worst type of the old black bees may thus be changed, and if given an Italian queen in this space of time may be brought up to the highest state of perfection. The stock of an entire apiary may thus be changed in so short a period and other desirable stock substituted. The process of introducing queens is simply to remove the old queen, and place the new one in a wire gauze cage in the hive among the bees for twenty-four or thirty-six hours, after which she may be liberated.—The Epitomist.

Directions For Running Incubators.

Every incubator and brooder manufacturer gives specific directions for running his machine and caring for the chicks after they are hatched and in the brooder, but there are some general directions that are applicable to all incubators:

1. An incubator can be most successfully operated in a room of even temperature, and it should be placed where no cold drafts can strike it.

2. Use fresh, perfect eggs, of even size and shape. No rough, ill-shaped or overly large ones, or those of under size for the breed that produced them.

3. Keep the temperature at 103 degrees. Do not cool the eggs.

4. Chickens may die in the shell from too much moisture, too high temperature, too low temperature, lack of constitutional vigor of parents, too frequent opening of the incubator, or because the eggs are from hens that are overfed and fat.

5. If the temperature is kept too low the chicks may hatch, but it will be after time; if too high, the chicks may come out the nineteenth day.

6. Do not use eggs picked up anywhere they may be had and expect success.

7. Eggs from hens that are confined and overfed will not hatch, or will produce puny and weak chicks.

The Scrub Cow.

Thh dairy business is far more overdone by the "average" cow than from any other cause. The trouble is that she eats and exists upon a man's farm to do just half what is required of her, and eats as much good food in the year as her betters. The amount of milk this average cow gives is 3000 pounds yearly, and it should be as many quarts of better milk. If one looks at this average cow critically the signs are too often reversed from what they should be—i. e., her head is too large to correspond with her udder, and her shoulders wider than her hips, and her tendency to put tallow upon her caul and not in her milk, and has ample storage capacity for everything except milk. She is a parasite that eateth by noonday, and wasteth a man's substance by night, and in the way of "fleecing the innocents" she beats all the rings and trusts combined.

As a cow she is one that uses health and vigor to destroy food and render as little return therefore as possible. She is a product of all the good blood and bad breeding extant. The blood in her veins is an amalgamation of all the breeds under the sun, and reinforced by the "calico-colored" cattle of the hills, possessing few traits of her respectable relations and embodying all the undesirable qualities of the "scrub" kin.

She is the result of chance breeding and the science of moon signs combined. She has a place in our later farm industry—where farmers and dairymen are thrown into competition with the world, and the best only wins—alongside of the broncho pony and the Texas steer. She is getting her revenge back upon the men and their posterity for the way she was bred and cared for, by boarding with them and charging up a large part of the bill to the credit of "her company." This average cow has had a sort of feast and famine sort of a life; has been baked in the summer sun and soaked by the autumn rains, frozen and thawed alternately in winter, and fed what was handiest and most convenient, and milked after everything else was done. The truth is, this average cow will have to go, and go soon, or the sheriff will sell her, and deliver her owner over to the eternal bow-wows. The man with the average dairy is in the slough of despond, and in all similitude should be using a wooden plow.—San Francisco Chronicle.

The Farm Dog.

The majority of dogs are affectionate in their disposition, and this is the one point that favors them to an existence. One of the first coveted treasures to a boy is a dog, and as puppies are always plenty and to be had for the asking their wants in this line are supplied, and the puppy grows into the heart of his young master while he is growing into a homely, worthless cur. As we live, we naturally love also to "let live." It seems a cruelty to deprive an animal of its life, though it is comparatively a nuisance, and except it become a menace to the neighborhood, it goes at liberty and runs at large.

Where the pure bred classes of canines are kept and best known, their valuable qualities and characteristics are at once recognized, and it is such dogs that farmers stand greatly in need of. But they are altogether too few. The farm dog should be one that is by nature, or that can readily be trained, to be useful. He should have no knowledge of the world beyond his own home. He should be well fed and well cared for, and should be treated considerately and kindly, nor should imposition upon him be allowed at any time. Dog nature is a sensitive and very affectionate nature, and is deserving of respect. He is the better for all the petting he gets at the hands of all the family, and praise of him is never ill bestowed. He will invariably repay it with interest by making additional effort to please in the very next task that is either set him to do, or that is self imposed. He is never a laggard, but, if the dog we bear in mind, he is always seeking out something to busy himself about that he knows will be approved by his master.

"Ben" is one of those cross-breed dogs that have, as a class, been condemned. Yet he is of fairly good parentage, for it is known that his mother was a Scotch terrier, but upon the other side nothing definite or particularly encouraging is known. He is very small and slender, but he has the spirit and the belief in his own powers of a mastiff. He knows nothing of fear, and no enemy has ever daunted his courage. He is invaluable wherever he undertakes to render assistance. In the poultry yard he is perfect safeguard, and he dispatches every skunk, weasel and rat that ever dares put in an appearance. He will trudge through the cornfields with his master, the day long, disposing of gophers, and he kills great numbers of them. It is the steady worker that accomplishes most, and Ben persistently tracks them to their death. He enjoys his work, and the farm gives proof of the value of his by the lesser and lesser numbers of these cornfield pests year by year. In handling swine he again proves himself invaluable. He is growing gray in service, having served as farm helper for nearly nine years. The bright tan of his head has become so plentifully sprinkled with gray hairs as to have made him look venerable. Still he appears to be as young as ever, and any slight ailment is anxiously watched and locked to by the family. The character of this mongrel is worthy of perpetuation, though not advocating the perpetuity of any race of mongrels, whether of b[illegible] or low degree [illegible] of it.

We shou[illegible] glad to see a b[illegible] class of fa[illegible] dogs kept than we [illegible] and it lie[illegible] largely in the hands of the farmers to better this condition of affairs. Valuable property is yearly destroyed by this roving, worthless element. The "nobody's dogs" are an ill-conditioned, starved race, and they are countless. And it is safe to say that the majority of farm dogs are of little, if any more, value than the dog that drifts from place to place and simply exists.—Nellie Hawks, in the Epitomist.

Poultry Notes.

More than one-half of early maturity is in high feeding.

Securing eggs in winter is largely the result of good managemant.

Everything in point of plumage and symmetry depends on the sire.

If fowls are to be confined they should be kept in flocks of not over twenty-five.

Scattering the food well is a good plan of inducing the fowls to take exercise.

The time to establish a private trade for eggs is in the fall of the year, when eggs are scarce.

Corn, when fed to a hen by itself, has a tendency to fatten rather than aid in egg production.

A good layer ought never to be sacrificed so long as she can be used for breeding purposes.

To avoid roup among the fowls, have the nests high and dry and avoid direct draughts.

Bisuphide of carbon is a vapor bath for fowls and as a fumigator of the house is death to lice.

Charred corn on cobs is a good way to feed charcoal to fowls and nothing better for bowel troubles.

Do not allow strange dogs in your poultry yard, and do not allow your own dogs to chase the fowls.

The dust bath is as necessary in cold weather as in warm. The conditions to keep the hens free from vermin are better than remedies after they become infested.

The hatching room should be so thoroughly ventilated that upon entering it the odor from the lamps would be detected. Tobacco smoke is injurious to hatching eggs.

It has been estimated that if farmers could be induced to discard scrubs, and use only pure breeds, the increase in value of poultry products would be fully 100 per cent.

Ground bone increases egg production. The dry ground bone is good, but green cut bone, which is made from bones and gristle, fresh from the butchers for this purpose, is much better.

To prevent eggs from hatching dip the tips in boiling water for one minute, or subject them to the fumes of burning sulphur, for fifteen minutes in a close box, says the Poultry Keeper.

GOOD ROADS NOTES.

Road Instruction in Schools.

Competent instruction in road-building and the economics of transportation has been urged upon our colleges and higher institutions of learning, and is provided by some of them; but why not begin farther back and teach something of the economic value of good highways in the public schools? Every pupil can understand something of the fundamental principles involved, because of his practical acquaintance with the subject. In a few years the influence of a vast number would be thrown naturally on the side of permanent highways, and the Good Roads problem would be solved. Then, too, this instruction would make easier other instruction now so sadly needed on economic subjects.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

Efficiency of Wide Tires.

The importance of wide tires for vehicles is not sufficiently realized. They save expensive stone roads from being worn into ruts, cut up and ruined, and they improve dirt roads by wearing them down to a smooth surface. Experiments show that a loaded wagon with two-inch tires will soon form ball and deep ruts in a dirt road, while the same load on a wagon with four or five-inch tires will roll a compact surface. The power required to haul the load in the latter case is reduced by one-half.

In Michigan one-quarter of the assessed highway taxes are remitted to those who use wagons with tires of three and one-half inches or over for loads of 800 pounds and upwards.

In Providence, R. I., the following widths of tires are required by ordinance:

FOR FOUR-WHEELED VEHICLES.

Weight including Wagon.	Width of Tires must be
1½ to 2 tons	2 inches
2 " 3 "	3 "
3 " 5 "	4 "
5 " 6 "	6½ "
6 or more "	8 "

FOR TWO-WHEELED VEHICLES.

1 to two tons	3 inches
2 or more tons	4 "

Effects of Good Roads in New Jersey.

Pennsylvania pays a tribute to a sister State through the columns of the Philadelphia Press, when it says that New Jersey "in some respects surpasses all its sisters in essential civilization. It was the first and is still the foremost in the Good Roads movement. It has the best State road law, and is going ahead converting section after section of its former sand and mud roads into smooth, hard telford that doubles and quadruples a farmer's [illegible]se-power without increasing his [illegible], and makes the State attractive and inviting as a place of residence."

It will also soon have universal free roads, as the toll roads that still exist in the southern and western portions of the State are to be done [illegible] with. The last Legislature pas[illegible] law providing for the appraise[illegible] [illegible] to free [illegible] their [illegible] [illegible] toll to [illegible] [illegible]

Since the good roads of [illegible] have come to form such [illegible] it has been interesting to n[illegible] how many dormant country hotels have come to life, new road houses built, and wayside booths erected, while farmers and others have opened their houses to dispense refreshments to wheelmen and other tourists. Travel has immensely increased in districts that were formerly well-nigh deserted, and considerable money has been spent by travelers in localities where it was a boon to the inhabitants.

Smooth Surface and Traffic.

The increase of efficiency in vehicles having a smooth surface on which to travel is very great. Perfect rails are a necessity for the steam engine, and a smooth road-bed is essential if a high speed is to be obtained. The motor carriage, which has already become an established fact abroad, depends for its efficiency on good road surface. The bicycle gains enormously in ease of propulsion, in speed, and in adaptability to new fields of usefulness by having good roads. About these three there is no dispute, but it seems necessary to prove by argument, illustration and statistics that carriages, wagons, trucks, carts and all other vehicles, are equally benefited by a smooth travelling surface.

The steel ball in a bicycle is worthless unless it has a perfect surface on which to run. A well lubricated axle is an essential, but will not ensure easy propulsion if road-bed is rough and stony. The efficiency of every horse-drawn vehicle is more than doubled on good roads as compared with our average highways; the strength and vitality of the horse are conserved, wear and tear on vehicles reduced, and time saved when often it is ready money. The load that can be drawn must be regulated by the worst or steepest portion of the road. When grain was to be shipped to the starving in India, delay was caused by the condition of the roads being so bad that the farmers could not reach the railroads promptly.

All classes feel the benefits, which are mutual between rural and urban residents. The saving in time and money to the farmer is not surpassed by the improvement he secures in social and educational advantages, due to uniformly easy means of intercommunication for himself and family with neighbors, school and church. The merchants in towns and cities which are good road centres get increased trade, and the people have new avenues for recreation opened to them. The pleasures and possibilities of the tourist are indefinitely increased. Let all classes pull together and make our highways the basis of renewed prosperity, better understanding, and closer relationship between all classes.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

It takes a healthy man four months to eat his own weight in food.

KLONDIKE'S SCHOOL HOUSE.

Shipped in the Hold of a Steamer All Ready to Be Nailed Together.

The first schoolhouse in the Klondike was made in sections ready to be fitted and nailed together at once upon reaching its destination, and was shipped in the hold of the steamer Humboldt. Its teacher will be Mrs. L. C. Howland.

"The idea of teaching school in the Klondike is not entirely my own," said Mrs. Howland. "You see, my husband is going up there and when we were discussing things somebody mentioned that it would be a good idea for me to start a school. This interested me, as I had heard how hard it was to do nothing in that land, and I began to discuss it among the company that was going up on the Humboldt. The result was that we decided to carry out the idea and at once began to get pointers from people who knew all about the country. The school building may look a little peculiar, but it is built according to directions. There is a flat, sloping roof, so that the snow can be easily shoveled off. The windows are high above the ground. That is to prevent the snow from drifting over them. Everything has been considered that will be conducive to comfort. We have a big wood stove that will be placed in a corner and ought to keep things warm. There will be only one door, and that will open into a small room through which a door will open into the schoolroom. This part of the building will be arranged so that one door must be closed before the other can be opened. This will avoid all draughts."

"Do you think you can get any pupils?" was asked.

"Oh, yes. People who have been up there tell me there are a number of children only too anxious for instruction. And, besides this, I am sure there will be a number of grown people who would be glad to put in a few months studying when they cannot work in the mines. I am very sanguine of success."

Novel Small Change.

A very interesting report on the trade of Adis Abbaba, Abyssinia, compiled by Mr. Rennell Rodd, has just been issued by the foreign office.

The products exported from that part of the country are gold, ivory, civet, wax and coffee. The market for the two former is largely controlled by the Emperor Menelik, who receives his tribute in this form. This partial monopoly and the competition of merchants importing goods from the coast to obtain gold to send back have driven up the value, and gold has nearly doubled in price since last year. The value of ivory has also advanced.

Dealing with weights and currencies, Mr. Rodd adds that it is remarkable that the prestige of the Emperor Menelik has not succeeded in popularizing the new dollar stamped with his head. The only small change for the dollar consists either of rifle cartridges or of pieces of rock salt some eight inches long, tapering to either end, and about [illegible] inches broad in the thickest part. The [illegible] ed the ridges have come into use as small change of recent years, but they are easily tampered with, charcoal being substituted for the powder, and are, therefore, an unsatisfactory medium of exchange.—London Mail.

A Unique Pipe.

A novel pipe for transmitting hydraulic pressure is in use at the Victoria bridge, near the mouth of the River Dee, England. As described in the Engineering News, it consists of a solid drawn lead pipe, covered with close coils of copper wire, and is used for conveying water at 750 pounds per square inch pressure from one side of the river to the other to operate the machinery of a span of the swing bridge. At first a copper pipe one and a half inches in diameter, jointed with screwed unions, was used, but the scouring action of the tide washed out the bed of the river, left the pipe unsupported in two places and caused it to leak. The new pipe made of lead, wrapped with copper wire, is more flexible than the old one, and it is expected it will work more satisfactorily.

An exchange says: "What do you think of an artist who painted cobwebs on the ceiling so truthfully that the hired girl wore herself into an attack of nervous prostration trying to sweep them down?" There might have been such an artist, but never such a hired girl.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila, Pa.

When a boy begins to shave he always goes to an old barber.

Use "C C C" Certain Chill Cure. Best in the world. CERTAIN CURE CO., Evansville, Ind.

"Are you one of the striking miners?" asked the woman at the door. "Yes, mum. I'm what dey call a pioneer. I struck thirty years ago, and I've never give in yet."—Detroit Free Press.

To Cure a Cold in One Day. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Gentle hint: Danseuse—Baron, if I were to receive a bracelet anonymously to-morrow morning, I should be sure that it came from you.—Fliegende Blaetter.

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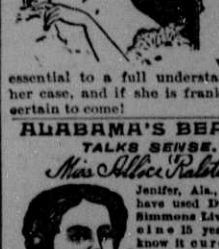
Young Womanhood.

Sweet young girls! How often they develop into worn, listless, and hopeless women because mother has not impressed upon them the importance of attending to physical development.

No woman is exempt from physical weakness and periodical pain, and young girls just budding into womanhood should be guided physically as well as morally.

If you know of any young lady who is sick and needs motherly advice, ask her to address Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., and tell every detail of her symptoms, surroundings and occupations. She will get advice from a source that has no rival in experience of women's ills. Tell her to keep nothing back. Her story is told to a woman, not to a man. Do not hesitate about stating details that she may not wish to mention, but which are essential to a full understanding of her case, and if she is frank, help is certain to come!



ALABAMA'S BEAUTY TALKS SENSE.

Miss Allice Ralston

Jenifer, Ala., says: "I have used Dr. M. A. Simmons Liver Medicine 15 years, and know it cures Sick Headache and Constipated Bowels. I think it has more strength and action than either "Black Draught" or "Zeilin's Regulator."

Parturition.

Childbirth, when natural, should be easy, and it is always easy when the right preparations are made. Nature never intended that woman should be tortured when doing the one thing that makes her wholly womanly. To fear or shrink from childbirth is a crime—not by the laws of society, but by the laws of hereditary—for the mother's condition reacts upon her offspring. Every child has an inalienable right to be born on purpose, and the right to be the product of the best manhood and best womanhood of its parents and the consummation of their life's joys. To secure this condition, the best tonic that can be used is Dr. Simmons Squaw Vine Wine; it is perfectly safe and harmless to use at all times and under all circumstances in the doses prescribed. It assists nature in softening, relaxing and expanding the muscles and ligaments (avoived, thereby decreasing labor pains and shortend labor. Rapid, safe and comparatively painless delivery follow its continuous use.

Elstchett Creek, Ala., writes: I have known Dr. M. A. Simmons Liver Medicine all my life, and have used it 15 years. Think it far superior to "Zeilin's" medicine, and that it excels "Black Draught" to a large extent. It cures Sick Headache and Wind Colic.

Too Frequent Menstruation.

When the monthly flow occurs at the proper period and is otherwise strictly natural, the patient suffers little or no pain, but if it occur too often, continue too long or be too profuse, it induces a feeble pulse, cold extremities, weak respiration and general debility. In treating this disease, moderate exercise and fresh air are most essential; the digestive organs should be regulated with Dr. M. A. Simmons Liver Medicine, and the happiest results will follow the use of Dr. Simmons Squaw Vine Wine in strengthening the system so that too frequent menstruation resulting from debility will be corrected.

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