

## THE FARM AND HOME.

### MATTERS OF INTEREST TO FARMER AND HOUSEWIFE.

**"Big Head" in Horses, an Insidious Disease which Baffles Veterinary Experts—How to Keep Fresh Meats Sweet—Creamery vs. Dairy Butter.**

It is well to know that no cases of "big head" have appeared in this country among the many thousands of horses brought in from America, says the London Live Stock Journal. This most insidious disease—the origin and treatment of which have baffled the most eminent practitioners to discover—was first encountered in the neighborhood of New York, Staten Island and New Jersey being particularly unfortunate in possessing cases. Whether it be contagious or not is doubtful, but the probability is that it is so. There is no pain or serious inconvenience to the sufferer beyond a dullness and loss of appetite, the chief symptoms being an enormous increase of size and swelling between the muzzle and eyes on the top of the face, and this is accompanied by constant scouring.

It is curious, however, to notice how the bones of the animals attacked by big head become affected, as this disease has the effect of rendering them both brittle and porous, cases having been known in which the cannon bones have snapped when the animals have been made to move fast. The most commonly accepted theory that is held to account for the prevalence of the disease is that some pollution of the land exists, and various dressings have been experimented with in the hope that the disease will be stamped out. Some of these are believed to have been successful, as cases of big head have become less frequent. Still the mysterious nature of the epidemic has baffled the experts who have studied it in all its phases.

**To Keep Fresh Meat Sweet.**  
Charcoal is of great value in keeping ice chests, storerooms and food sweet. Place a shallow dish of fine charcoal in the ice chest. If poultry are to be hung in a cool place for a few days remove the internal organs, and partially fill the body with charcoal.

Wrap the birds in paper and hang up. If the outside of poultry is rubbed with black pepper it will be still further protected from flies. Small birds, liver, kidneys, sweetbreads, etc., may be wrapped in paraffin paper, and then buried in a bed of charcoal.

For keeping large pieces of meat and poultry have a large barrel or hoghead half filled with charcoal. Put meat hooks in a strip of joist and place it across the top of the barrel. Have a netting spread over this. This barrel may be kept in a cool place, and pieces of meat hung on the hooks.

**Creamery Versus Dairy Butter.**  
When we look at the market reports we see that butter is classed as "creamery" and "dairy." "Creamery" implies that it is made in a factory from the milk of a number of cows owned by a greater or less number of individuals. "Dairy" butter is made from milk produced on the farm. If we notice the quotations further we see that creamery is quoted much higher than dairy butter.

What is the cause of this? First, the impression is that butter made at the factory is far superior to dairy butter. This is erroneous. Taking all things into consideration, it is possible to make better dairy butter than factory butter. In the making of dairy butter the farmer has the care and feeding of his own cows under his own control; also the care of the milk from the time it leaves the cow until it is a finished product, ready for the market. Therefore he should be able to make a finer product than any factory can.

The factory man does not have these favorable conditions. He has the milk from a number of farm dairies, fed on different kinds of food; the milk is hauled from one to six miles, arriving at the factory warm and partially churned. But under all of these conditions his finished product sells for more than does the butter of the individual farmer.—New England Farmer.

#### Eggs for Hatching.

While it is possible that pullets make the best layers, and are therefore most profitable for egg production, it does not follow that their eggs are best for increasing the flock. The pullet's egg is generally undersized and does not sell well. But it is worse when used for setting, as the chick from it will also be small, and have less vitality than it should. A hen two, three or four years old will lay eggs that will produce strong chicks. But if they are intended for layers it is better to have eggs from two-year-old hens, as after the second year the ability to produce eggs gradually decreases. But the eggs from old hens, too old to lay their best, will produce vigorous chicks that are as good as the product from two-year-old hens to make into broilers for the market.

#### The Cowpea.

Cow peas may not be a profitable crop for market, but they will prove valuable on the farm as a renovator. The cow pea, like clover, is a nitrogen gatherer, shades the soil in summer, thus promoting nitrification, and, having a large root development, it pumps water from below, and with it the mineral matter existing in the soil, which it gives up to the surface soil on its decay. It grows on both heavy and light soils, seldom failing to thrive on any land that produces corn. It is usual in the South to grow cow peas on all kinds of land. Lime, ashes, or any potash fertilizer is excellent for such a crop, and an acre will produce about twenty bushels of seed. As a rule the

long pods are hand picked, but the vines may be pulled up and the peas flailed, as they come out of the pods very easily when dry. The vines are relished by sheep and cattle, and as they may be broadcast or drilled in they should be grown as a covering and renovator of the soil.—Up-to-date Farming.

#### Mutton Sheep.

Mutton has become and is fast growing in esteem, says a writer in Coleman's Rural World, so that though the wool production is yet largely considered mutton is also a great item in sheep raising; hence, with both wool and mutton as paying productions, the sheep industry has largely increased, and many hundreds of small flocks are now found in the Middle West and Eastern States where sheep have virtually been unknown for years. In the South, also, sheep breeding has been receiving much more attention than formerly. Flocks of common, uncared for animals have been improved by the introduction of better blood. The success met with during the past two years has caused the addition of hundreds of small flocks in all these sections where it has been held that sheep could not be profitably bred.

These changes in sheep raising, though so great, are in fact only the beginning. The consumption of mutton, the most healthful of meats, is certain to increase. The farmer will learn that, for his own family, mutton is the cheapest and best meat for his table and that there will be a continued growing demand for mutton in his local market.

#### Pruning Currant Bushes.

Most growers of currants allow the bushes to take their own way of growth. As the currant plant is always produced from cuttings it is sure to send up a number of shoots from each set, and these quickly make a mass of shrubbery that keeps the inside of the bush from receiving enough sunlight to perfect the fruit. Besides, where there is a great mass of shrubbery some of the leaves are likely not to get thoroughly dusted with hellebore, and thus allow the currant worm to perpetuate itself. Some for this reason advocate reducing the bush to a single stem. This makes it easy to control the currant worm and the finest fruit is thus produced. But just as good fruit, and greater in amount, can be grown by leaving two or three stems. Occasionally a stem breaks down by accident, and if it is the only one there is a gap in the row. Even if all the single stems remain their yield cannot be made as great as it will be by leaving two, three, or perhaps four to grow from one rooting.

#### Vineless Sweet Potatoes.

A writer in the Epitome gives his experience with the vineless sweet potato as follows: "I think it is the coming potato. It is sweeter than the old red and yellow potatoes. It is the best drouth resister from the fact that the leaves of the short vines grow very thick and compact over the hill and retain the moisture as well as if mulched. The vines are very soft; the longest just about gets together between the rows at digging time, which is a great help in cultivating the potatoes. I got two pounds of the vineless potatoes, from which I raised 212 pounds. Some of the plants were put out as late as July 17 and made potatoes. Those late plants never got a good shower.

#### Importance of Salt.

The important part that salt plays in the animal economy should never be lost sight of. This mineral is an important constituent of the blood, and if any animal is deprived of it loss of appetite and an unthrifty condition follow.

#### Farm Notes.

All the hills for tomatoes, cabbages and lima beans may be partially prepared now by placing a large shovelful of manure where the plants are to go. This is especially applicable to garden plots. When time to plant, manure will be rotted and in excellent condition for plant food. More manure may then be applied.

If broody hens are properly treated nine out of ten will begin to lay again within two weeks after being removed from the nest. But if they are half-drowned, starved a week, or bruised and abused, it is more than likely they will get even with their owners by declining to lay a single egg until they have fully recovered from their ill-treatment and acquired their customary tranquility.

Over six hundred bushels of onions can be grown on an acre of land, yet three hundred bushels make a good crop, says Up to Date Farming. They require work from the start and the cost of labor will be quite an item. They entail too much expense for ordinary farmers, yet when we look at the receipts, an acre of onions will produce more in bushels than ten or fifteen acres of wheat and sell for twice as much per bushel.

There are breeds of cattle which are more suitable as oxen than others, the principal of which may be mentioned, the Devons. They are fairly large, are red in color, hardy and can thrive on pastures that will not keep some breeds. The cows do not rank high for dairy purposes, compared with some of the well known breeds, but, as the Devon cattle are active and quick, they have held the first place as animals for the yoke.

For ticks on sheep in winter keep a good flock of Leghorn chickens where they can run among the sheep, they will save the trouble of either using insect powder or dipping, as far as ticks are concerned, and if the sheep are full of ticks when shearing give the Leghorns a good chance they will rid them of ticks equal to any sheep dip, and with much less trouble and expense, and they will also do the work well.—Correspondent Woolens Farmer

## SOCIAL FEUD MADE HISTORY.

**How Pretty Peggy O'Neill Blasted Calhoun's Presidential Ambition.**

An exciting quarrel between a President and chieftains of his party began soon after Jackson went to the White House. In this feud Calhoun was the principal figure on the anti-Jackson side. The quarrel was incited by two causes—Jackson's discovery that Calhoun, who was Secretary of War in Monroe's Cabinet, was hostile to Jackson during the Florida war, in Monroe's days, and the refusal of the wife of Calhoun and those of the members of Jackson's Cabinet in 1829 to recognize Mrs. Eaton, wife of Jackson's Secretary of War, socially.

The origin of the social war which changed factors in politics, and indirectly resulted in the formation of the Whig party, was this:

John H. Eaton, a personal friend of Jackson, was appointed by Jackson Secretary of War, and took his seat in the Cabinet in March, 1829, on Jackson's entrance into the White House. Eaton a few months earlier married Mrs. Timberlake, whose maiden name was Margaret L. O'Neill (commonly called Peggy O'Neill), a woman of great beauty, of some accomplishments, and of unbounded ambition. She was the daughter of a Washington tavern-keeper. Gossip had been free with her name during her wedded life with Timberlake, and when, after Eaton's marriage to her and the intelligence that he was to be a member of the Cabinet reached the public, some of Jackson's friends told him that Eaton's entrance into the Cabinet would cause some embarrassment in the administration, Jackson, who was creditably slow to believe anything ill of a woman, responded that Mrs. Eaton was not to be in the Cabinet. He made it known to his personal friends immediately after the administration began that he desired that Mrs. Eaton should be accorded all the courtesies to which her station entitled her. The wife of Vice President Calhoun and the wives of all the members of the Cabinet who had any wives refused to recognize Mrs. Eaton. Jackson took up her cause with his usual energy, and the question entered politics. Van Buren, the Secretary of State, had no wife (he was a widower). He had no daughters. He was thus free to extend to Mrs. Eaton the conventional courtesies, which he did with the dignity and grace for which he was noted.

This made Van Buren's political fortune. There had been keen rivalry between Calhoun and Van Buren previously for the succession to Jackson in the Presidency. The Democratic party was invincible, and the man who got the Presidential candidacy was certain of election. Jackson was the party's dictator. Calhoun, by his position as Vice President, and by his prominence in the party, was popularly believed to stand next in the line to Jackson. In the first year or two of Jackson's first term Jackson's feeble health was thought to be a barrier in the way of his acceptance of a nomination for a second term, and Calhoun was popularly supposed to be his political heir. The discovery, through the Crawford disclosures, of the unfriendliness of Calhoun for Jackson in 1818, in the Monroe Cabinet, and the quarrel which the Mrs. Eaton incident brought, destroyed this hope. Van Buren's championship of Mrs. Eaton's cause endeared him to Jackson.

Van Buren's call upon Mrs. Eaton at her residence had mighty political consequences. Like the shot of the "embattled farmers" at Concord bridge, the sound of the silver knocker touched at Mrs. Eaton's door by Martin Van Buren was heard round the world, or at least round that part of the world comprised in the United States. As a result of the Peggy O'Neill war (supplemented in Calhoun's case by the Crawford disclosures) Calhoun was shut out from the Presidency, was dethroned from a national into a sectional figure, and his brooding over his effacement probably assisted in inciting that system of political philosophy out of which resulted secession and civil war. Eaton and Van Buren resigned in April, 1831, in order to facilitate a general reconstruction of the Cabinet, which would free Jackson from the husbands of the wives who had disregarded his Eaton ukase—especially of Ingham, Secretary of the Treasury; Branch, Secretary of the Navy; and Berrien, Attorney General. The country was convulsed, a large fragment of the Democratic party was cast off and united with the elements which founded the Whig party three years later, and that party received a strength which it would not otherwise have gained at the outset.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

## MAKING MIRRORS.

**One of This Country's Industries of Which Little Is Known.**

The mirror making industry in the United States employs more than 2,000 persons, and the product is valued at about \$8,000,000 a year. The first step in the manufacture is the adjustment of a smooth stone table. Around this table, which can be cauted to one side by means of a set screw beneath, is a groove, in which mercury may flow and drop from one corner into bowls. The table is made perfectly level, and then tin foil is carefully laid over it, covering a greater space than the glass to be coated. The metal is then poured from ladles upon the foil till it is nearly a quarter of an inch deep, being prevented from flowing off by a strip of glass placed along three sides of the foil. From the open side is slid on the plate glass, whose advancing edge is kept in the mercury, so that no air or floating oxide of the metal or other impurities can work in between the glass and the clean surface of the mercury. When its desired position has been reached it is held until one edge of the table has been raised, and the superfluous mercury has run off. It is left

for several hours, and then placed upon a frame, the "back" by this time being covered with the amalgam, which adheres to it. After the amalgam becomes hard the plate is ready for use. Mirror making is generally thought to be dangerous on account of the injury to the health of the operators from the fumes of the quicksilver, but the figures collated by the insurance companies do not appear to sustain this belief.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

## DOCTOR TEMPLE'S THREAT.

**Refused to Preach Unless His Friend Had a Seat.**

Dr. Temple, the Archbishop of Canterbury, has always been esteemed a man who could and would stick to his purpose in the face of anything and anybody, and to those who are familiar with the awful presence of the beadle of a fashionable London church, some idea of the archbishop's determined character may be gathered from the following anecdote from an English source:

Some years ago he was due to preach at a fashionable church in Regent street. On arriving at the door he was astonished to find Mrs. A., an intimate friend of his, in the act of returning to her carriage.

"What," asked Dr. Temple, "going away?"

"Only because I cannot obtain admittance; the place is full," was the lady's reply.

"Do you really wish to stay?"

"I came on purpose."

"Then take my arm," Dr. Temple said, and pressing through the crowd, the strong figure of the future archbishop was soon before the beadle at the door. In the blandest manner Dr. Temple said to that functionary, who evidently did not know him:

"You will be so good as to give this lady the best seat in the church."

"Impossible, sir," said the surprised beadle. "The church is quite full."

Dr. Temple merely repeated his request, only more emphatically.

"Utterly impossible, sir," replied the guardian of the door. "I tell you the church is quite full."

"Oh, but I won't preach if you don't!" was the crushing reply.

The beadle's manner immediately changed. "Oh, I beg your pardon, my lord," he said. "This way, my lord," and Mrs. A. secured a seat in the churchwarden's luxurious empty pew, while Dr. Temple preached one of the best sermons of his life.



The only involuntary muscle composed of red or striped fibers is the heart.

There are three times as many muscles in the tail of the cat as there are in the human hands and wrists.

In China may be seen oaks, chestnuts, pines and cedars, growing in flower pots, and fifty years old, but not twelve inches high. The Chinese take the young plant, cut off its tap root, and place it in a basin of good soil kept well watered. Should it grow too rapidly they dig down and shorten several roots. Year by year the leaves grow smaller, and in course of time the trees become little dwarfs.

In the more inaccessible parts of the Sierra Madre Mountains, in Northern Mexico, live a curious people called the Tarahumaris. Many of them dwell in caves, but they have also small villages, all of which are situated about 8,000 feet above sea-level. The Tarahumaris are small in body, but possessed of much endurance. Their only food is maize, and they manufacture a drink called teshuin, from the same cereal. Their language is limited to about 300 words, and they cannot count beyond ten.

Last March a magazine containing 300 quarts of nitro-glycerine exploded, and much damage was done by the shock in the village of Wellsville, N. Y., about one mile distant. A week later another magazine in the same place, containing 600 quarts of nitro-glycerine, exploded, but altogether the shock was felt much farther away than before, no damage was caused except in the immediate neighborhood of the magazine. An explanation of the difference in the effects of the two explosions is suggested by the fact that when the first occurred the ground was firmly frozen, but at the time of the second explosion a general thaw had occurred.

The remains of a dwelling built on piles has been found on the shores of the river Clyde, in Great Britain, and is an undoubted crannog. This crannog is fairly extensive, with a circumference of 184 feet. The piles are of oak, and show under the mud the distinct marks of such cuttings as a stone ax would make. The cross beams are of fir, birch and hazel. In the refuse round the pastoral character of the dwellers was shown, for there were the bones of cattle and sheep. Many fire stones were found and a whetstone. One important discovery was made, which was a canoe, thirty-seven feet long, and cut from a single oak tree. The crannog is of decided archaeological importance, because of its locality, and with the flint and bone tools, it must belong to the Neolithic age. Here, therefore, metal objects have been found in crannogs, so these on the Clyde must be the oldest yet discovered.

Beauty is but skin deep, but homeliness measures twelve inches to the foot.

What this country needs is a few converted heathen to do a little missionary work in our large cities.

## HEROES OF THE RAILWAY.

**Deeds of Daring that the Men Themselves Sometimes Forget.**

The Century has published several articles on the Heroes of Peace, and one of the best of the series appears in a late number of the magazine. It is called "Heroes of the Railway Service," and consists of notes from the experience of Charles De Lano Hine. The writer is a graduate of West Point, who, after serving four years as an officer, voluntarily resigned his commission in the army to become a freight-brakeman. He worked six months as a brakeman and two years as a yard-master, all of the time in constant contact with the men and the dangers he describes. In the late war he was a major in the First District of Columbia Volunteer Infantry. Here is one of the good stories he tells:

Not long ago a freight-conductor started on a night run after drawing his month's wages from the pay-car. He had with him his young son, a lad of 12, and when well under way they began to cook supper on the caboose stove. The rear brakeman, on watch in the cupola, observed that the engine seemed to have unusual difficulty in pulling the train. He did not connect this fact with the presence of several hoboos on top of the cars, who, unknown to him, were setting brakes and stalling the train. The front door of the caboose flew open, and four masked and armed men ordered the occupants to throw up their hands. The conductor jumped to shield his child, seized a coupling-pin and smashed a head, but not until four shots had rung out and three bullets were in his body. Fighting to the last, he fell dead in the doorway. The brakeman was shot in the arm, and made his escape from the car to the ground. Fearing he would give the alarm and cause their capture, the bandits fled. Then the boy showed that the blood of heroes is transmitted to succeeding generations. He pulled the body of his father inside, and coolly secured his money and watch. He noticed that the train was barely moving, and it occurred to him that there was a second section close behind. He knew the brakeman had no lantern even if alive. The plucky boy took the red light and torpedoes, dropped off, ran back, expecting at every step to be shot, and flagged the other train. Travelers westward over the Big Four sometimes wonder why a slender volunteer seems so prominent in helping the switchmen attach the dining-car at one of the terminals. If they happen to inquire, the men reply: "Why, that's John's boy, the conductor's son, who 'put in the clear' that pay-day last year."

## RAM'S HORN BLASTS.

**Warning Notes Calling the Wicked to Repentance.**

THE Bible is a weapon of attack; it needs no defense.

It will not pay to be always asking, will it pay?

God has not ascended above our needs and sorrows.

When you walk God's way, you may know His works.

God gave us a gospel that needs no amending.

There is only one day in a year, that is: To-day.

It is only the coward who finds it necessary to be cruel.

Infidelity plucks the flowers and scoffs at the gardener.

You cannot bury your sorrow, but Christ can bear it for you.

It is not opposition without, but apathy within, that hinders.

The supreme business of the devil is to keep men's eyes from Jesus.

If God judged us as harshly as we do our fellows, we might well fear.

Sin may hide its sting till the grave puts you out of reach of the remedy.

The sabbath was born of evil, but it exists because good men tolerate it.

Competition may be the life of business, but it is the death of the church.

Christ's presence turns the common waters of our lives into heavenly wine.

The safety vaults of your heavenly treasures may be the hands of the needy.

To turn a new leaf is not enough; there must be a new life to make the record.

Human selfishness lost us Eden, but Divine self-forgetfulness has given us heaven.

Many a man will slam the door in the devil's face, and open a window to let him in.

You cannot do Christ's work in the world, unless you have His love for the world.

We say we believe in Christ, but we seem to put our trust in orators, choirs and financiers.

It is no use singing "Crown Him Lord of All," while you go right on paying taxes to the devil.

Circumstances may make you poor in pocket, but you alone are to blame if you are not rich in thought.

What would we do if God foreclosed on us when we failed to pay the interest on what He has loaned us?

It is hard for the preacher to keep people from the opera in the week when he runs as near to it as he can on Sundays.

The infidel reviles the Bible, while he rests secure under the protection of its laws, enforced by believers of the Word.

Some men judge by appearances but detectives judge by disappearances.

## A Valuable Investment.

Farmer Nubbins (suddenly looking up from his paper)—Maria!

Maria—Well, what is it, Silas? Nubbins (with a shrewd chuckle)—Here's a place in the paper sayin' they've just found out some wonderful new way of utilizin' sawdust an' sayin' that it'll soon be equal to first-class gold quartz in value. I reckon I wa'n't so mighty slow after all when I bought that box of sawdust of them air green-goods swindlers, as they call 'em, on my trip to the city 'other day."

## PLEASED WITH ALBERTA.

**An Excellent Report from Wisconsin and Minnesota Delegates.**

The opinion of five delegates from Minnesota and Wisconsin, published by the Edmonton Bulletin, over their names, is very complimentary to Northern Alberta. The report says:

"We must say with all sincerity that driving all over the country for six days, we have not found one settler who was not more than pleased with the country and its productions, and will not return to the land he left. We have seen people here from all parts of the States and all doing well. We met a Dakota farmer by the name of McLean, who has informed us that he has raised more grain here in three years than he did in thirteen where he came from, on half as much ground. We have seen a number of others, both men and women, and all speak in the same strain about Alberta. They all look well and contented; even the children are happy. In our drive over the country, in passing the countless school houses we could only see happiness in the faces of the little ones. We noted them all well dressed, equal, if not better, than the same class of children in the State of Minnesota.

"The wheat that is raised here is just beautiful, the kernel full and plump, and may well be termed golden grain, yielding 30 to 55 bushels to the acre. This statement is not from one farmer, but from hundreds who tell the same tale. Oats yield from 70 to 100 bushels to the acre, barley from 40 to 60 bushels and potatoes from 300 to 400 bushels to the acre.

"We have taken particular notice of the climate in regard to the difference between this country and our own. When we left Ada, Minnesota, we were in the midst of a real Dakota blizzard. When we arrived at Edmonton we found the people on the streets still wearing summer clothing, no mittens on their hands and far less use for them. The country is simply more than we ever dreamed of. The printed matter sent out by the Government does not half tell of the grand country in Alberta, open for millions of people to make beautiful homes for themselves. Too much cannot be said in praise. It is all and more than the greatest eulogist ever thought of giving to the public.

"We saw cattle and horses in herds grazing on the prairie like in summer time, all sleek and fat. We were informed by several farmers that most of the stock run out all winter. We also found the market extra good here for beef and pork. Hogs fetch 4 1/2 cts. per lb. weight. A 3-year-old steer will bring from \$40 to \$45 right from the prairie. Coal and wood are here in abundance. Coal is sold in the town of Edmonton for \$2 per ton and farmers can secure coal at the mines themselves for 75c per load.

"Before closing we say to you one and all, come to Alberta, where there are homes for millions and a promise for something to lay by for an old age. We are well satisfied with this country and as evidence have each bought a half section of C. P. R. land in township 55, range 21 west of the fourth initial meridian, and will return next spring to reside.

"Hoping this may be of some benefit to the overburdened farmers of the United States."

Sent by Floyd Dean, son of E. S. Dean of Deannville, Mich., who is now in Alberta, and has taken up 160 acres there.

## A Fatal Day.

Saturday has been a fatal day to the royal family of Great Britain for the last 185 years. William III., Queen Anne, George I., George II., George III., George IV., the Duchess of Kent, the Prince Consort, the Duke of Clarence, the Duke of Albany and Princess Alice all died on that day.

## "He Who Pursues Two Hares Catches Neither."

Said a well known young man about town, "I tried for years to burn the candle at both ends, in the pursuit of pleasure while trying to attend to business. My blood, stomach and kidneys got into a wretched state and it seemed that I could not carry the burden any longer.

"But now my rheumatism has gone, my courage has returned, and all on account of that marvelous Hood's Sarsaparilla, which has made me a picture of health. Now I'm in for business pure and simple."

**Hip Disease.**—"I had running sores for eight years on my hips. I was confined to my bed at times and at others used crutches. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured my hip and gave me permanent health." OLIVER J. ANGELO, 139 E. 10th Street, Dayton, Ohio.

**Indigestion.**—"I now have a good appetite, eat well, sleep well, and my dyspepsia and indigestion have left me. The reason is Hood's Sarsaparilla, which entirely cured me. I am Business Master on the R. & O. Railroad." THOMAS COLES, 119 Carr St., Nashville, Ohio.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
Never a Day's Interruption

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, the non-irritating and the only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

**Whiskers Dyed**  
A Natural Black by  
Buckingham's

Price 50 cents of  
R. F. Hall