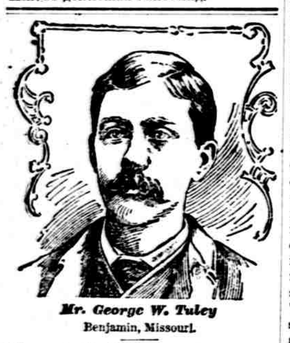
THE European sportsman, mighty hunter though he be, is completely up to the blush when comparing his meager account of a day's shooting with the regal bags made by the Indian Rajahs and Princes, or even by the Feringhees, in British India. There may be less physical exertion, and consequently less physical improvement, in the monster battues of the East than in our more homely and vigorous sports, but the total is something very magnificent indeed. Six tigers, thirty-six buffaloes, 140 pigs and 3,200 deer is the sum of a Hindoo gentleman's shooting.



Mr. George W. Tuley
Benjamin, Missouri.

Good Advice Quickly Followed

Cured of Rheumatism by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"I was taken down with rheumatism over a year ago. I was sick for over six months. Often I would have such pains that I could hardly endure them. A friend came to me and advised me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I took him at his word and got a bottle of it, and since have taken eight bottles of it.

It Has Cured Me

When the doctors could do me no good whatever. After being benefited so much from this medicine I describe Hood's Sarsaparilla as a wonderful medicine. I also advise every one who is troubled with rheumatism not to be without Hood's Sarsaparilla. I am a farmer, and the medicine has given me much energy and strength to perform my work." GEORGE W. TULEY, Benjamin, Missouri.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills are hand made, and perfect in proportion and appearance. 25c. a box.

Unlike the Dutch Process
No Alkalies
—OR—
Other Chemicals
are used in the preparation of
W. BAKER & CO.'S
Breakfast Cocoa
which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

Ely's Cream Balm
Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Restores the Sense of Taste and Smell. Heals the Sores.
Apply Balm into each nostril.
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Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c.
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Only $1.00 required to paper walls of room 15x15, including border. Send 10c postage and get FREE, 100 beautiful samples, and guide how to paper. Agents' large sample book $1.00; FREE with a $6.00 order. Write quick.
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DR. McCREW IS THE ONLY SPECIALIST WHO TREATS ALL PRIVATE DISEASES, Weakness and Secret Disorders of MEN ONLY. Every cure guaranteed. 18 years experience. Permanently located in Omaha. Book free. 14th and Farnam Sts., OMAHA, - NEB.

Agriculture.

Profit in Colorado Farms.

On account of the fertility of the soil, the superiority of the climate and the great advantages of irrigation, Colorado is peculiarly adapted for the successful operation of small and medium-sized farms, if conducted by men of intelligence, experience and enterprise, and there is perhaps no greater opportunity for this class of farming in any state of the Union than at present exists in Colorado. Over five million of dollars is annually sent from Colorado to other states for the purchase of small farm products which this state could and should produce.

The soil of Colorado ranges from light sandy loam to the deep alluvial. A large percentage of the soils are of scoriac origin, rich, productive and easily worked. They are suitable for the crops of all the eastern states and for many of the crops of the states north and south. No better climate exists for agriculture in its various forms. The freezing of winter is sufficient to secure a mellow, clodless soil for spring plowing and planting. The springs are usually early, with sufficient precipitation to germinate all crops without irrigation. Under the influence of perfect summer days coupled with the superior benefits of irrigation, the growing crops are forced to early and complete maturity. The characteristic mildness of late autumn weather gives exceptional opportunities for the harvest of root crops and the last cutting of alfalfa, while the splendid winter climate affords excellent conditions for stock feeding.

Irrigation is of great advantage because of its positive security against drouth. The water, with its rich mining from $200 to $1,000 an acre, from orchards, according to age.

POULTRY FARMING.

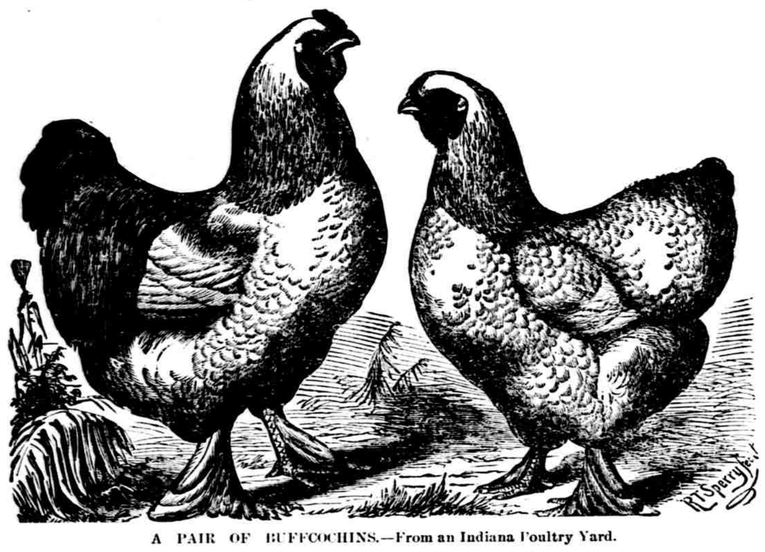
As an adjunct to a small Colorado farm there is no industry that will yield a more profitable return on the capital invested than poultry. Colorado is now sending other states over $1,000,000 a year for eggs and table poultry, but the people of the state are steadily awaking to the fact that it is really cheaper to pay a higher price for home-raised eggs and fowls than for inferior imported eggs and poultry. Near the cities poultry farmers get from private customers as high as 25 cents a dozen the year round, and from 10 to 15 cents more than the average store price for fowl.

PRICE OF LAND.

From the foregoing it will be seen that small farms, say of about forty acres, thoroughly cultivated, devoted to dairying, hogs, poultry, fruit and market gardening, have a home market for their products. The present Colorado farms usually run in size from 80 to 320, or even a greater number of acres, and many are now ready for subdivision, but small farms can frequently be purchased, leased or rented. The price varies according to proximity to city and railroad, ranging from over $200 down to $20 per acre, including water rights.

AN EVER INCREASING MARKET.

The recent marvelous development of gold mining in Colorado, with its even more wonderfully certain future; the vast coal fields and equally vast iron and other mineral deposits of Colorado; together with the certain great manufacturing futures of Denver and Pueblo, in addition to the steady influx of population, all guarantee an ever increasing Colorado market for farm products, and there is no reason whatever why they should be imported from other states.



A PAIR OF BUFFCOCHINS.—From an Indiana Poultry Yard.

eral ingredients may be applied in proper quantities when needed, insuring thereby successful crops. Farmers unaccustomed to irrigation readily acquire a practical knowledge of it and infinitely prefer it to dependence on natural rainfall to which they have previously been accustomed.

A GOOD HOME MARKET.

One-half the population of Colorado lives in cities and towns of the plains, more than one-fourth in mining districts, furnishing a good home market for the products of the less than one-fourth living in rural districts. As a matter of fact, Colorado is annually sending to other states about $1,000,000 for dairy products, $1,500,000 for pork supplies, over $1,000,000 for poultry produce and considerably over $800,000 for fruits, all of which ought to be raised at home.

There is a growing public sentiment on the part of the citizens of Colorado to give the preference in their purchases to Colorado products, not only to encourage home industries, but because of their superior quality.

DAIRYING.

While dairying is annually growing in importance, the creameries and cheese factories throughout the state have often more local orders than they can supply. The fact is there are not nearly enough milch cows in the state to supply the home market for dairy products. While some of the dairymen are conducting the business on the most improved methods and consequently making money, others, who sell milk to the creameries, keep cows which do not yield above eight quarts per day and do not milk some of their stock to exceed three months in the year, in fact, they are simply range stock producing calves and some milk. The creameries pay an average price the year round of 85 cents per 100 pounds for fresh milk, and keep only the separated cream. The cheese factories pay about 8 cents per 100 pounds more than the creameries and return the whey to the farmers. The average annual wholesale price of Colorado creamery butter is 28 cents a pound. There is a state law against oleo and a state dairy commissioner to see to its enforcement. If more cows were kept in Colorado and more butter and cheese made, the by-products would result in a greater number of hogs being raised and fattened, and Colorado would no longer, as now, send $750,000 per annum to other states for live hogs and an additional $750,000 for hog products.

FRUIT RAISING AND MARKET GARDENING.

Colorado does not yet produce more than 20 per cent of the fruit it consumes, and notwithstanding the great increase during recent years of the area planted to fruit, principally orchards, it is not at all likely that the supply will equal the home demand for many years to come. Taking the average of crops and prices actually obtained during 1893, as reported by the Denver Fruit Growers' association, the following were the money yields to the acre for small fruits and vegetables: Strawberries, $350, blackberries $600, raspberries $400, currants $400, onions $200, celery $450, cabbage $100. The establishment of more fruit preserving factories will increase the demand for small fruits. As to tomatoes, the average yield to the acre is 10 tons and the canning factories pay 50 cents per 100 pounds or $100 an acre, but as a matter of fact, the great bulk of the crop is sold at much higher prices in the retail markets and only the surplus taken to the canning factories, which, however, put up annually considerably over 1,000 tons, besides large quantities of peas, beans, pumpkins, etc., while the pickle factories put up hundreds of tons of cucumbers, cauliflower, onions and the like. A factory recently paid $1,500 to one grower for three acres of pickling onions. Similar interesting particulars could be given, did space permit, of the returns, rang

Light or Heavy Seed Wheat.

Bulletin 29 of the Minnesota Experiment Station says: Experiments conducted at this station and elsewhere have shown that good, heavy weight wheat gives better results for seed purposes than light weight wheat of the same variety. Among the more important results that can be cited in this connection are those obtained by Hellriegel, who showed that the heavier the seed the more vigorous is the young plant, and where there was not an over abundance of plant food in the soil the differences in vigor of the plants are traced even up to the time of harvest. In order to determine in what way the causes of these differences are due to differences in chemical composition between the heavy and light weight wheat, twelve samples were secured ranging in weight from fifty-five to sixty-five pounds per bushel. These samples of wheat were all grown from one lot of seed, and in different parts of the state. The differences in grade and weight per bushel of these wheat samples are due to differences in soil, climate and methods of cultivation, and not due to seed. The important differences that are to be noted as to the amount of reserve plant food stored up in each kind of grain, are observed among the separate mineral matters that are found in the ash and taken from the soil. Every hundred pounds of wheat, whether light or heavy weight, contains about two pounds mineral matter, but the separate compounds such as potash and phosphates are present in quite different amounts in the two cases. The heavy weight wheat, pound for pound, contains more phosphoric acid and potash, and less of nearly all the other elements than the light weight seed.

The summary of the experiments is as follows:

1. Heavy weight seed wheat contains a larger quantity of more valuable food materials for the young plant in the form of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, than light weight wheat of the same variety. This additional reserve food is supplied to the young plants, and produces a more vigorous growth.

2. The additional fertilizer material that is present in a bushel of heavy weight wheat is worth from three to five cents more per bushel.

3. The same characteristic differences that are noted between heavy and light weight seed wheat are observed between healthy and vigorous, and poor and sickly wheat plants even at the time of harvest.

4. The wheat plant takes up over three-fourths of its food from the soil before heading out.

5. The soil must be cultivated and managed in such a way so as to supply the growing wheat crop with at least three fourths of its mineral food and seven-eighths of its nitrogen before the first of July.

Wheat in Maryland.

The Maryland Experiment station in its summary for the past year in its report says: The only experiment made with wheat was with varieties: forty kinds having been tested. The ground was thoroughly prepared, and the wheat sown the latter part of September; 600 pounds of fertilizer per acre was applied; the nitrogen in this being supplied by nitrate of soda, and fish scrap. The idea in using the two forms being—that the nitrate, acting as it does very promptly, would give the wheat a good start in the fall; and the fish scrap being slower in its effects, would take up the work after the nitrate had been exhausted. In midwinter a top dressing of stable manure was applied, with a manure spreader, and about twenty bushels of stone lime to the acre. On harvesting and threshing it, a most gratifying return was the result; the forty varieties averaged 22.2 bushels per acre—seven of them exceeded 30—and two made over 37 bushels per acre.

Poultry Yard.

Ashes as Absorbent.

The best use that can be made of coal ashes is to sift and put them under the hen roost as an absorbent, says a writer in "American Poultry Advocate." Sifted coal ashes absorb liquids, fix volatile ammonia, thus preventing offensive odors. But with wood ashes it is different. The worst possible use you can make of wood ashes is potash, which makes it a very valuable manure. But put under the hen roost the potash mixes with the ammonia—another valuable element in the hen manure and the potash is changed to the volatile carbonate of ammonia and away it goes up among the fowls, perhaps doing much damage to them. After the heat has subsided you have a manure that isn't worth very much. This process is generally termed heating. Coal ashes "fix" the ammonia so that it does not heat and yet the ammonia is retained all the same and you have a valuable manure. Some people say that you should never put wood ashes where the hens can wallow in them, claiming that the potash in the ashes will make sores on the legs and bodies of the fowls. Now it will not do this unless the ashes or the fowls' bodies are wet, and we claim that this is the real use of wood ashes in the poultry yard. You can have a box with a cover in which to keep the ashes, shutting the cover down on wet or rainy days when the fowls' bodies are liable to be wet. The ashes will be a great help to the fowls in keeping off insect pests, and they will find quite a little charcoal in the ashes which will aid in digesting their food and correcting bowel disorders. We think too it would be a good plan to have a box of sifted coal ashes for the hens to dust in.

The Henhouse.

A poultry writer says: Select a southerly position for the hen-house, that the hens may enjoy the sunshine in cold weather. Have a dry situation. Make the house so that it can be well ventilated in warm weather, and yet warm in the coldest weather. It should be well lighted, and so arranged that the windows may be taken out to admit the air in the summer. Remove the old nests as often as every month. Bury or burn them. Make new nests of clean hay or straw, and sprinkle them with sulphur powder, and keep the house well whitewashed; make the whitewash very salt, and your hens will not be troubled with lice.

FEEDING FOR EGGS.—The spring is the best season of the year for the hens to produce eggs, and also to hatch out chicks. It is not unusual to have a lot of fine, healthy hens that do not lay when spring arrives. As a rule, all hens that have not given a good account of themselves in the winter will begin to lay as soon as spring opens, and keep at it until late in the summer, but the farmer who has been generous to his hens in winter is more disposed to continue the same food in spring and he gets his hens entirely out of condition for laying. It requires but little education to understand the difference between nitrogenous food and carbonaceous foods, which may be given somewhat by the simple assertion that the former produces lean meat and the latter the fat meat, so far as it applies to animals. Nitrogenous foods also supply the albumen of the eggs, while the carbonaceous foods provide the yolk. Of course, the carbonaceous foods, being fat-producing, necessarily sustain the heat of the body. We mention the above, in a brief manner, in order to call attention to spring feeding.—Farm and Fireside.

GRASS AND MEAT FOOD.—In the spring it is customary to depend largely upon the early green food. We have known farmers to turn their hens out on rye early in the spring, the result being that the hens became poor and ceased laying, although they also had grain at night. This was caused by the rye being too laxative. When very early in the season, after rye begins to grow, it is composed mostly of water, the water containing also laxative salts in its composition, the hens being reduced in flesh and becoming debilitated by feeding upon it. The proper method would be to allow the hens a mess of meat (about a pound to sixteen hens), or cut bone and meat in the morning, turn the hens on rye for an hour, and gradually extend the time daily, giving a full mess of grain at night.—Ex.

NITROGENOUS FOOD.—Hens will not lay a large number of eggs unless they have nitrogenous foods, but will become too fat on grain and soon cease to lay, as a rule preferring to hatch out broods of chicks. Ground meat, cut bone from the butcher, sheep livers, trimmings of lean meat, milk and curds are nitrogenous food. Reduce the grain in proportion as you provide the other foods. Whenever possible, let the hens be compelled to scratch for their grain. There is but little advantage in mixing ground grains, unless for the purpose of adding something else, such as linseed meal, and too much work is done in that way. Sunflower seeds will answer in place of linseed meal. It is better to feed whole grains and scatter them widely.—Ex

A creamery when rightly conducted is a blessing to any community, but it takes a good while for some farmers to see the point.

RUSSIA'S LITTLE ENEMY.

Roumania Preparing to Hold Both the Czar and Sultan Level.

The naval armament which Roumania has been quietly pushing forward is attracting some serious notice of Russia. Ten years ago no one would have dreamt of any Danubian state disputing the dual supremacy of Russia and Turkey in the Euxine, but Roumania has latterly spent every spare penny upon her naval defenses; and she has done this in so quiet a manner that hitherto none of her friends or enemies have been the wiser. She has placed the valleys of the Pruth and the Sereth in a complete state of defense. In France and England she has placed orders for the construction of several ocean-going warships.

The first armor-plated vessel of importance was the Elizabeth, launched in 1887, and armed with four revolving cannon, a number of quick-firing guns and two torpedo tubes. During the same year Roumania ordered three torpedo boats at Havre. In 1888-9 three well-armed guardships and two ocean-going torpedo boats were added. Subsequently—and this was somewhat noteworthy—the warship Elizabeth, flying the mercantile flag, and accompanied by three torpedo boats, passed the Bosphorus and Dardanelles and visited several ports in the Mediterranean. At Ziglina, on the Black sea, strong fortifications have been built, and a defensive network of torpedoes laid down. Kustendje has also been converted into a winter quarter for part of the fleet. At present Roumania has an order placed in England for three new torpedo boats, and the Roumanian government, it is stated, has just decided upon the construction of two more English-built battleships.

Where Rats Are Utilized.

Almost everywhere in the world, except in Paris, rats are considered as a troublesome nuisance to be got rid of by any means possible. The Parisians, on the contrary, convert this nuisance into a useful member of society and a source of revenue. In Paris rats are collected from every possible source and placed in the grand pound, where the carcasses of all the animals dying in the city are thrown. These remains are speedily disposed of by the rats, which leave behind nothing but the cleanly picked bones. There are no such scavengers as rats. About four times a year these rats are killed and their skins are utilized in the everywhere admired form of Parisian gloves to decorate the hands of loveliness the world over.

$150 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 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.

The Evolution

Of medicinal agents is gradually relegating the old-time herbs, pills, draughts and vegetable extracts to the rear and bringing into general use the pleasant and effective liquid laxative, Syrup of Figs. To get the true remedy see that it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only. For sale by all leading druggists.

STAGE-DRIVERS

Who Handled the Reins From Sacramento to Virginia.

Speaking of stage-drivers reminds one of the glory of stages which reached its crowning point when rival lines ran between Sacramento and Virginia, Nev. Six magnificent horses to each coach, the coaches the finest possible, the horses caparisoned with every ornament which could be added to enhance their beauty.

The driver in a bearskin coat and cap, bearskin gauntlets, was a little sovereign in his way. No matter what the grade was, no matter how fierce the blizzard or how deep the snow, he carried things through on schedule time. He cared nothing for snowslides or high water, and his ruling idea was that he must make the station ahead of the opposition line.

In this work there were a dozen men, each with a personality of his own, and all with a perfect art in their hands and their brains, which made them sovereigns, and the locomotive that succeeded them did not very much increase the time which some of them made. Each had his friends, his champions, each was greatest in his sphere among a certain crowd, but they were altogether great. The like of them was never before and never will be seen again.

Go South Via the Wabash.

Tourists' tickets now on sale to all points. Homeseekers' tickets at half fare on excursion dates, April 10 and May 8th. For rates or folders giving full description of lands, climate, &c., call at Wabash Ticket office, No. 1502 Farnam Street, or write GEO. N. CLAYTON, N. W. P. Agt., Omaha, Neb.

"I KNOW I'm losing ground, sir," tearfully murmured the pale-faced Freshman, "but it is not my fault, sir. If I were to study on Sunday, as the others do, I could keep up with my class, sir—indeed, I could; but I promised mother ne-ne-never to work on the Sabbath, and I can't, sir, ne-ne never," and as his emotions overpowered him he pulled out his handkerchief with such vigor that he brought out with it a small flask, three faro chips and a euchre deck, and somehow or other the professor took no more stock in that Freshman's eloquence than if he had been a graven image.—*Acta Columbiana.*

Billiard Table, second-hand. For sale cheap. Apply to or address, H. C. AKIN, 511 S. 13th St., Omaha, Neb.

Most of the telegrams sent by Queen Victoria are in cipher.

Sun-exposed trees have their largest limbs on the south side.

There are 80,000 farmhands in England.

A Young Lady's Heart Misplaced.

A curious case of malposition of the heart was discovered by a physician of this city in a patient who was consulting him for some spinal trouble. The young woman is about 20 years old, of good form, handsome face and pleasing disposition. A careful study of the precise locality and form of the heart shows it to be transferred to the right side of the chest, and, instead of the apex beating just below the breast, it strikes upward against the right collar-bone, near its outer third. In this case there must be a double curve to the large vessels of the heart, and the base of the heart is downward. In other words this heart is on the wrong side of the body, and is upside down. This unnatural condition of things does not rise to any serious inconvenience, except when moving too quickly or going up-stairs, the organ beats with painful violence against the collar-bone, where its motion is plainly visible.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

A Russian Baptism.

The baptism of a child belonging to the royal family of Prussia is thus described: "The Czar bore him to the font, where his little Highness was taken out of all his clothes, and plunged into the water, head first, three times. The priest closed his nose and eyes with his fingers, but the "august new-born," as he is styled in large capitals in the programme of the day, screamed like any ordinary baby, and evidently did not like it. He was then given to his godmother, wrapped up in blankets, and he dozed quietly while another prayer was said. He was only left in peace for a few moments. The priest anointed his eyes, ears, mouth, hands and feet with holy oil, that none of those members should do any harm in life. When the little fellow had recovered from this interruption and just begun to quiet down, he was again disturbed and all his hair cut off."

Frozen—Then on Fire!

Like the application of ice to the small of your back, is the sensation produced by the chill that precedes the fever of malaria. Then comes the roasting stage, when every vein throbs and is scorched as if with liquid fire. Then you well nigh dissolve in exhausting perspiration that leaves you as limp as a wet dish rag. These alternating torments are not remediable permanently with quinine, which is, moreover, a most damaging cumulative poison. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters drives out the foe and repels its further attacks. It is the leading medicinal safeguard against malaria all over the continents of North and South America, Guatemala, the Isthmus of Panama, Mexico and Australia. It regulates the liver, stomach, bowels and kidneys, enriches the blood, and promotes appetite, sleep and digestion. It is not only a medicine but an effective cordial welcome to the most delicate palate. Rheumatic tendency is counteracted by it.

VEAL HASH.—Take a teacup of boiling water in a sauce-pan, stir in an even teaspoon flour wet in a table-spoon cold water, and let it boil five minutes; add one-half teaspoon black pepper, as much salt, and two table-spoons butter, and let it keep hot, but not boil. Chop the veal fine, and mix with it half as much stale bread crumbs. Put it in a pan and pour the gravy on it, then let it simmer ten minutes. Serve this on buttered toast.

For Strengthening and Clearing the Voice use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. "I have commended them to friends who were public speakers, and they have proved extremely serviceable."—*Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.*

TRANSPLANTING IN THE NIGHT.—A gentleman, anxious to ascertain the effect of transplanting at night, instead of by day, made an experiment with the following results: He transplanted ten cherry trees while in bloom, commencing at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Those transplanted during the daylight shed their blossoms, producing little or no fruit, while those transplanted in the dark maintained their condition fully. He did the same with ten dwarf trees, after the fruit was one-third grown. Those transplanted during the day shed their fruit; those transplanted during the night perfected the crop and showed no injury from having been removed. With each of these trees he removed some earth with the roots. The incident is fully vouched for, and, if a few similar experiments produce a like result, it will be strong argument to horticulturists, etc., to do such work at night.—*Floral Cabinet.*

Hegeman's Camphor Ice with Glycerine. The original and only genuine. Cures Chapped Hands and Face, Cold Sores, &c. C. G. Clark Co., N. Haven, Ct.

SWEET AND SOUR CABBAGE.—My pickles gave out too early this winter, says a writer on household economy, and I used this old receipt, which is Dutch, for an old woman gave it to me in Albany just forty years ago: Take a cabbage-head and cut it down into eight pieces and cover it with coarse salt, letting it remain in a jar twelve hours; take it out, squeeze it, and chop it fine with two onions; put it on the fire in a chinaned vessel, covering it with vinegar, and boil for a full hour; add to it then one ounce of turmeric (a teaspoonful of curry will do instead of turmeric), one teaspoonful of ground pepper, a teaspoonful of celery-seed, a table-spoonful of alispice, two table spoonfuls of ground mustard, and half an ounce of white mace, with one and a half pounds of brown sugar; cook one hour more.

"Hanson's Magic Corn Salve." Warranted to cure or money refunded. Ask your druggist for it. Price 15 cents.

CINNAMON ROLLS AND RUSK.—For rusk, take a loaf of bread at the last kneading, work in a lump of butter and a little sugar. Let rise; make into little cakes; again let it rise, then bake. For cinnamon rolls, roll the dough into a sheet half an inch thick, spread with butter, sugar and cinnamon. Commence at one side and roll up; then with a sharp knife cut into cakes half an inch thick, and let rise and bake.

BEECHAM'S PILLS are a certain cure for weak stomach and disordered liver, and are famous the world over. 25 cents a box.

SIN always begins with pleasure and ends with bitterness. It is like a colt, which the little boy said was very tame in front, and very wild behind.

"I HONESTLY believe," says the *New England Farmer*, "that the farmer who will work his brains until noon, and his hands the balance of the day, will outstrip him who rises at 5 and toils until 9 at night."

Housekeepers Should Remember.

The Government Chemists, after having analyzed all the principal brands of baking powder in the market, in their reports placed the "Royal" at the head of the list for strength, purity and wholesomeness; and thousands of tests all over the country have further demonstrated the fact that its qualities are, in every respect, unrivaled.

Avoid all baking powders sold with a gift or prize, or at a lower price than the Royal, as they invariably contain alum, lime or sulphuric acid, and render the food unwholesome.

A Forest of Lightning.

The "St. Elmo's Fire," or electricity seen playing on the bayonets of marching armies, and around the spars and masts of ships, comes from the presence of a "charged" cloud in the air, from which the pointed objects draw the lightning.

A splendid instance of this same phenomenon was witnessed in the Jura at St. Cergues, where a whole forest of pine trees was seen to be aglow with light, like a phosphorescent sea in the tropics. A thunder-storm was raging at the time, and at every flash of lightning the illumination entirely disappeared, but soon shone forth again until the next flash came.

Before the appearance of this St. Elmo's fire, heavy rains had fallen and soaked the forest, so as to render it conductive of electricity, and the thunder-cloud overhead, heavily charged with electricity, had induced an opposite charge on the ground below, which discharged itself into the air by the pointed boughs and needles of the pine trees.

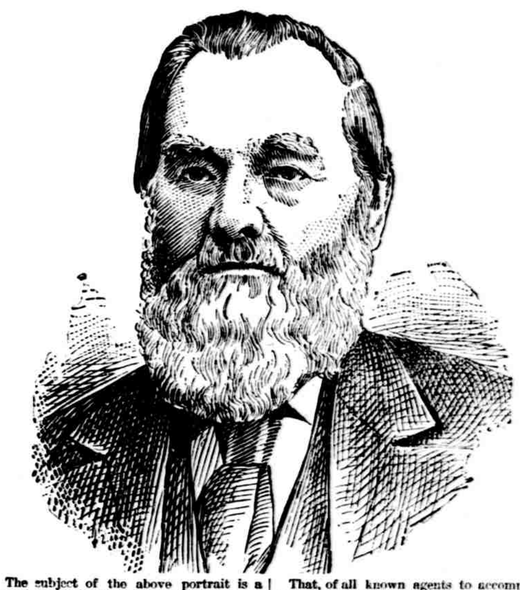
An Economical Citizen.

A Galveston man in his shirt-sleeves, without any hat, and in a condition that showed he must have run about three miles in as many minutes, stopped a policeman and told him to hurry up and come along, as there was a tramp at his house who refused to leave. The policeman suggested that, owing to the distance and the exhausted condition of the other party, they had better take a street-car. "Take—a—street-car! Pay 10 cents to ride! Why, the tramp will go off himself for a nickel. Why, bile my lights and liver if you ain't worse than the tramp! Since when have they put highway robbers on the police? T-e-n c-e-n-t-s! For 10 cents apiece I'll furnish the city with all the tramps they want!"

The Feminine Mouth.

A person who has made the feminine mouth the subject of much study volunteers his conclusions to males with sweethearts. They are as follows: If her mouth is very small there is not much mind, but overmuch shallow sentiment. If she has a very large mouth she will possess a good brain, but the trouble is in kissing it. Large mouths put a man to an artistic test; he will be driven to his wit's end whether to begin at one corner and conclude on the other, or to make a heroic dash at the middle and endeavor to reach both corners. But if you are a kissing artist it can be covered nicely enough. If your sweetheart has a coarsely-formed mouth, she will be sensual and full of strong, coarse points of character, and will raise a row in the family. If she has a delicately-formed mouth, with rounded lips and of a velvety color, she will have much sensibility and perfection of character, but not astonish by her brilliancy of conception or execution. It is a good mouth, because it is kissable and submissive. Shun blue-lipped or thin-lipped women; they will bore you to death with literature or woman's rights, theorize while you want your dinner, or spoil your temper by their red-hot, scolding tongues.

CELERY CREAM SOUP.—To make celery cream soup boil a small cup of rice in three pints of milk until it will pass through a sieve; grate the white part of two heads of celery (three, if small) on a bread-grater; add this to the rice milk after it has been strained; put to it one quart of strong white stock; let it boil until the celery is perfectly tender; season with salt and cayenne, and serve; if cream is obtainable, substitute one pint of it for the same quantity of milk.



The subject of the above portrait is a prominent and much respected citizen, Mr. Robert Manson, of West Rye, N. H. Where Mr. Manson is known "his word is as good as his bond." In a recent letter to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Chief Consulting Physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., Mr. Manson says:

"Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the best pills I ever took for the liver. All my friends say they do them the most good."

This opinion is shared by every one who once tries these tiny, little, sugar-coated pills, which are to be found in all medicine stores. The U. S. Inspector of Immigration at Buffalo, N. Y., writes of them as follows:

"From early childhood I have suffered from a sluggish liver, with all the disorders accompanying such a condition. Doctors' prescriptions and patent medicines I have used in abundance; they only afforded temporary relief. I was recommended to try Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. I did so, taking two at night and one after dinner every day for two weeks. I have reduced the dose to one 'Pellet' every day for two months. I have in six months *increased in solid flesh twenty-two pounds.* I am in better health than I have been since childhood. Drowsiness and unpleasant feelings after meals have completely disappeared."

John H. W. Berry

Assist nature a little now and then with a gentle laxative, or, if need be, with a more searching and cleansing cathartic, thereby removing offending matter from the stomach and bowels, and toning up and invigorating the liver and quickening its tardy action, and you thereby remove the cause of a multitude of distressing diseases, such as headaches, indigestion, biliousness, skin diseases, boils, carbuncles, piles, fevers and maladies too numerous to mention.

If people would pay more attention to properly regulating the action of their bowels, they would have less frequent occasion to call for their doctors' services to subdue attacks of dangerous diseases.

That, of all known agents to accomplish this purpose, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are unequaled, is proven by the fact that *once used, they are always in favor.* Their secondary effect is to keep the bowels open and *regular*, not to further constipate, as is the case with other pills. Hence, their great popularity with sufferers from habitual constipation, piles, and indigestion.

The "Pleasant Pellets" are far more effective in arousing the liver to action than "blue pills," calomel, or other mercurial preparations, and have the further merit of being purely vegetable and perfectly harmless in any condition of the system; no particular care is required while using them.

Composed of the choicest, concentrated vegetable extracts, their cost is much more than is that of other pills found in the market, yet from forty to forty-four "Pellets" are put up in each sealed glass vial, as sold through druggists, and can be had at the price of the more ordinary and cheaper made pills.

Dr. Pierce prides himself on having been first to introduce a Little Liver Pill to the American people. Many have imitated them, but none have approached his "Pleasant Pellets" in excellence.

For all laxative and cathartic purposes the "Pleasant Pellets" are infinitely superior to all "mineral waters," sedlitz powders, "salts," castor oil, fruit syrups so-called, laxative "teas," and the many other purgative compounds sold in various forms.

Put up in glass vials, sealed, therefore always fresh and reliable. One little "Pellet" is laxative, two gently cathartic.

As a "dinner pill," to promote digestion, take one each day after dinner. To relieve distress from over-eating, nothing equals them. They are tiny, sugar-coated, anti-bilious granules, scarcely larger than mustard seeds. Every child wants them.

Then, after they are taken, instead of disturbing and shocking the system, they act in a mild, and natural way. There is no reaction afterward. Their help *lasts.*

Accept no substitute recommended to be "just as good." They may be *better for the dealer*, because of paying him a better profit, but be is not the one who *needs* help.

Extreme, Chronic, Torturing Cases of NEURALGIA ARE CURED BY ST. JACOBS OIL. PROMPT AND SURE.

Young Wives—
WHO ARE FOR THE FIRST TIME TO UNDERGO WOMAN'S SEVEREST TRIAL, WE OFFER
"Mothers' Friend"

A remedy which, if used as directed a few weeks before confinement, robs it of its **Pain, Horror and Risk to Life** of both mother and child, as thousands who have used it testify.

"I used two bottles of 'MOTHERS' FRIEND' with MARVELOUS RESULTS, and wish every woman who has to pass through the ordeal of childbirth to know if they use 'MOTHERS' FRIEND' for a few weeks it will rob confinement of *pain* and *suffering* and *insure safety to life of mother and child*—MRS. SAM HAMILTON, Eureka Springs, Ark.

Book to Mothers mailed free containing voluntary testimonials.
Sent by express, charges prepaid on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle.
Sold by all Druggists. BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.

Davis International Hand Cream Separator. 350lbs to 300lbs capacity. Every Separator guaranteed first class, send for circular. Agents wanted. Address, Davis & Rankin Bldg. & Mfg. Co., Chicago, Illinois.

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