PRACTICAL FARMING.

FOR QUICKEST RETURNS IN ORCHARDING.

"From all accounts it would appear that the present season is to witness the planting of a largely-increased area to fruit trees, the greater part of which will, of course, be apple trees," says a writer in Country Gentleman.

"This, I think, is a wise move, for the fruit industry is not likely to be overdone in this generation increased demand keeping well ahead of an increased supply. Then, too, it is to be remembered that thousands upon thousands of old orchards are passing their days of usefulness so that large plantings are needed each year simply to maintain the existing status of our orchards.

"The planting of an apple orchard is a building of hopes for the future, for one cannot expect to reap any great returns for many years, while, in the intervening time of waiting for returns, continued labor and plant food must be expended upon the trees. They must be fertilized and the land on which they are planted must be well cultivated and cropped if at all, with great caution, that the trees be not robbed of the plant food in the soil. But it all pays in the end.

"However, there is a way to get quicker returns from orcharding. If one objects to the waiting that apple trees demand, I refer them to the planting of dwarf winter pears. When the pear is grafted upon the quince, the result is a dwarf tree that comes so quickly into bearing that many trees are found producing fruit even before they leave the nurserymen's hands. These trees can be planted from eight to ten feet apart each way, greatly economizing space and making the cost of cultivating the land materially less. Trees can be obtained at the nurseries from three to four feet in height at from $8 to $12 per 100, and these trees in a very few years should be producing good crops of pears.

"In some parts of the country it may pay to plant an orchard of dwarf pears for fall fruit, choosing for the purpose such sorts as the Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite, Margaret, Duchess, Howell and Seckle, but ordinarily in most localities the supply of summer and fall fruit will be found so abundant that the markets are apt to be overstocked and prices very low, though here, as in every other branch of farming, fine quality will win a place for itself, even in an overstocked market.

"It will be found much the safer plan, however, to make plantings of winter fruit. With such fruit one can wait till the market is in shape to make consignments with profit for winter planting, perhaps no better selection could be made than Anjou and Lawrence, planted in alternate rows, since cross-fertilization seems to give better assurance of a crop of pears than where single varieties are planted. These two varieties are as good as are to be found in the catalogue of winter pears, and perhaps they may with truth be termed the very best, quality, hardiness and productiveness considered. Both varieties can be held for the holiday markets, or even a month or more beyond this time, if a cool, moist cellar is at hand in which to store them.

"For quick and profitable returns in orcharding I do not believe one can choose more wisely than to set out such an orchard of dwarf pear trees as I have described; but before beginning on such a course it will be the height of wisdom to resolve on clean cultivation for years after the trees are set. Many have an idea that a big circle of earth kept well spaded and mellow about a tree answers all purposes of cultivation; but while this is better than sod close up to the trees, it is wholly inadequate to secure the rapid development of the trees. One has only to try the two plans side by side to be convinced. Roots run out much farther from the tree trunks than is commonly supposed, and it is the little roots at the ends that do the greater part of the feeding.

"It is, therefore of the highest value to have the soil mellow and rich where these little rootlets are at work. Plow up the whole field where trees are to be set and keep it up. That is the only satisfactory way to get a young orchard into quick bearing.

"Quick returns in orcharding can also doubtless be secured by planting the new Japanese plums; but one must be sure of his market in this case. He cannot hold his fruit as can the man whose crop is winter pears, while his choice of a market, as regards distance, is much more circumscribed with plums than it would be with long-keeping varieties of pears."

A GOOD FARM GATE.

I send description of a farm gate, cheaply and easily made, strong and not apt to sag, writes a subscriber. I have made several for myself, and am well pleased with them. The hinge piece is 4 feet 6 inches long, 3x4 inches, rounded at the ends, and banded to prevent splitting. A round rod 3-4 inch in diameter and about 5 inches long is inserted in each end about 3 inches; the lower rod or pivot should have a flange welded on 1 1-2 inches from one end. At the foot of the post sink a block of wood (or stone) so that its upper surface will be level with the ground. In its upper surface mortise a hole about 2 inches square and 1 1-4 inches deep; in the bottom of this hole lay a piece of an old buggy spring 2 inches long; on it place a blank 7-8-inch nut. This will be a step for the gate to be pivoted on. Set the gate in the step; take a piece of plank about 18 inches long; bore a 3-4-inch hole 6 inches from one end; put the plank on the top, and pivot and spike it securely to top of gate post. The gate swings in either directions, and does not pull on the post so hard as if hung on hinges.

HARVESTING CRIMSON CLOVER.

Crimson clover should be mowed when the blossom is about half faded, allowed to wilt, and then raked, but left in the field until fully cured before housing. At the season when it is cut (May in this latitude), the sun is not very hot, neither are the nights warm, so it requires to stay out longer than red clover. If rained on, it is not injured as easily as red clover, which is often made worthless if thoroughly wet. Stock of all kinds do well on crimson clover, and eat it in preference to anything else. For ensilage it is considered excellent. As a soil improver we know of nothing better, but we are inclined to believe it is best to cut the crop for hay and plow under the stubble only. To save crimson clover seed, the crop should be allowed to stand until half or two-thirds of the head is brown, and a part of the seed is ripe. As all of the seed cannot be saved, it is best to cut before it gets too ripe. Cut early in the morning or during moonlight nights, while wet with dew. So soon as the dew is off stop cutting. A self-raking reaper is best. If you have not one, use a mower, running a horserake behind it. House or stack the crop as soon as dry, taking care to haul while the dew is on, so as to lose as little seed as possible. If stacked, cover with canvas or boards to keep out the rain. If this is not done, many seeds will sprout in the stalk. It will pay to take extra precautions to secure a crop of prime seed this season, as the wonderful qualities of this plant have now become so widely known that the market is good.

Sniggs (breathlessly)—"Phew! I'm all out of wind!" Briggs—"It seems to me that the wind is all out of you."

PRESIDENT PAUL KRUGER.

THE BOER CHIEF AS PICTURED BY FRIENDS AND FOES.

Honest, and Yet Worth Between One and Two Million Dollars, Made in the Last Ten Years—A Mighty Hunter and of Indisputable Courage—A Strict Calvinist.

There have been so many word-portraits of Paul Kruger, so many contradictory accounts of his motives and objects, says the London Saturday Review, that a man with a new impression of him may well feel some diffidence in putting it forward. But, after all, the character of a ruler is discovered by invasions and rebellions, and it is easier now to see Kruger as he is than it was a year ago. Speaking roughly, one is able to divide the existing descriptions of the President into two classes—those made by his friends and those made by his foes. His admirers have presented him to us as a sort of Boer Cromwell—unlettered, it is true, and unacquainted with the conditions of modern life, but gifted with the faculties of a leader and ruler of his people—courageous, honest, pious. The picture of him given by his detractors, on the other hand, is not so consistent nor so clear in outline; the features are blurred by contradictions or dehumanized by exaggeration; but if hate cannot give us a recognizable or even a possible portrait of the man, it can put forward facts and arguments which make one believe that this Village Cromwell is a more complex, and therefore a more human and interesting, if a less ethically perfect, being than his worshippers imagine. "You call Kruger honest and disinterested," cry his adversaries, with a fine scorn; "how, then, do you account for the fact that he's worth £300,000 or £400,000—all made in the last 8 or 10 years?" And if one in defence adduces the fact that President Kruger has always

SAVED SEVEN-EIGHTS.

of his salary, and invested his savings in farms near Johannesberg and Pretoria, which have increased 30-fold in value in the last decade—if, in fact, one shows that Kruger's wealth has been accumulated honestly, and that, had he been dishonest, he could easily have been worth as many millions as he is now worth hundreds of thousands, his adversaries, instead of admitting the argument, go on to point out that Kruger has winked at bribes taken by his relatives and distributed monopolies among his friends, and that the administration of the Transvaal Government is dishonourably distinguished by incompetence and corruption. "This Government differs from all other Governments," said a financier to me the other day in Johannesberg. In that here you have to buy not only the masters but the men. If you want a document from a Government department, you have to distribute 'fivers' to the clerks in order to get it in any reasonable time." All this is probably true. It must be remembered, however, in extenuation, that the Boers a few thousand ignorant farmers scattered over a great territory, have had in the last 10 years to constitute a Government which should be able to handle all the details of a complex modern civilization, a civilization, too, that has grown, and is growing with unexampled rapidity. Eight years ago there was open veldt dotted with half a dozen makeshift tents and 20 or 30 bullock waggons where to-day stands the town of Johannesberg, with its hundred thousand inhabitants, its streets of brick and stone, its club, its newspaper offices, and its mining exchanges. The 40 miles of veldt along the Rand, which could have been bought in 1885 for a few thousand pounds is now worth over three hundred millions. Men who 10 years ago were struggling clerks or needy adventurers are to-day whose names are mentioned with respect in every European capital. Temptations beget faults, and society that has suddenly shot up from poverty to riches can scarcely hope to be distinguished for honesty. It is sufficient, surely, to say here, that, if Kruger has allowed bribes to be taken by his relatives and dependents, if he has given concessions to his friends that trammel industry, and has thus enriched parasitans at the public expense, his personal honesty has not been seriously impugned. Under great temptation he has been what Hamlet calls "indifferent honest"—honest, that is, after the fashion of poor human nature. For there are those of us who would have our children and relations immaculately virtuous, as if to atone for our shortcomings, while Kruger seems content to let those near and dear to him fill their pockets as they can, provided his own hands are clean.

And if his personal honesty is indisputable, even more can be said of his courage; for courage, indeed, is of the essence of the man; he has shown all sides of it—save perhaps one. His mere physical courage and insensibility of nerves are extraordinary—perfect in old age as in youth. More than 40 years ago he himself amputated the thumb of his left hand, injured in a gun explosion; and a few years ago, when suffering from toothache, he gave proof of similar hardihood. Some of the enlightened members of his family begged him to go to the dentist. But, after hearing what the charges of the tooth doctor would be, Kruger angrily rejected the suggestion. A night or two later the pain increased so that he could not sleep, whereupon he got up and

PRIED THE TOOTH OUT

with his own clasphnife, and went to sleep afterwards without more ado. A mighty hunter from his youth up—he has killed lions and buffalo with his old single-barrelled muzzle-loader—the temper of his 70th year is that of his early manhood. While driving the other day with Chief Justice Kotze to see the President, the Chief Justice told me that when the news reached Pretoria, late on Tuesday, Dec. 31, that Jameson with his force was nearing Krugersdorp, he found that Kruger had ordered his horse to be saddled, and was getting out his rifle, in order to go and personally lead his burghers to battle. "Now that this Jameson's on the veldt," cried the old man exultantly, "we'll soon see what he's worth;" "and it took a great deal of argument to persuade the President," said the Chief Justice, "that his brains here in Pretoria were of more value to the State than his hand and eye out yonder on the veldt."

Kruger's moral courage is so marked that it might be mistaken for obstinacy. Year by year as the Uitlanders have increased in number, and as Johannesberg has grown to wealth and influence, Kruger has diminished the privileges of the foreign emigrants. Before 1885 it was possible for anyone to become a fully naturalized burgher of the Transvaal after a residence of two years and a declaration of allegiance. To-day one may pass one's life in the Transvaal with the satisfaction of knowing that one's children born and bred in the State will be regarded as foreigners. And Kruger is quite willing to take the responsibility for this

RETROGRADE ACTION

As a rule it is true, he tells you that the Volksraad is responsible for these measures; but pushed into a corner he will not deny his initiative. At the back of his mind there is the justification aptly phrased by his chief Hollander adviser, "As the flood rises we build the dykes higher." On the other hand, this moral courage makes noble deeds possible to him. When Jameson and his force were prisoners in Pretoria certain Boers demanded the immediate trial and punishment at least of the leader and the officers. But Kruger stood out against argument and anger with resolute imperturbability. One would have said, indeed, that he took a certain pleasure in the assertion of his personal will. But fairness of mind or worldly wisdom and a deep knowledge of the character of his people was shown in the way he went about among the malcontents, setting forth his reasons for exercising mercy, and gradually persuading everyone that Oom Paul felt as he felt, though as head of the state he was compelled to adopt a higher course of conduct—a course justifiable by Holy Writ, and not inconsistent with policy. Again and again in the last three or four months Kruger has stood against public opinion, and at length swayed it to his service. Yet even his high moral courage suffers human lapses; his enemies say that his word is quite untrustworthy. It would be nearer the truth to state that he is impressionable, easily moved by those whom he trusts, and that when moved he makes promises which his practical sense prevents him from fulfilling. His adversaries give curious instances of the peculiar way in which he

TWISTS SCRIPTURAL TEXTS

for self-justification. But all this testifies to the necessity Kruger feels of explaining and justifying his backslidings; in fact it almost amounts to a proof that the man is in the main truth-loving.

I can say nothing as to Kruger's piety. He belongs to the strictest sect of Calvinists, is proud even of being a "Dopper." It is worth while to explain this word, because it shows the extremely close relationship that exists between the Boers and the English. "Dopper" comes from "dop," which is the German "Topf," a bowl, and is supposed to apply to this sect of religionists because they wore their hair as if the barber had put a bowl upon their heads, and cut around it. According to this derivation, which seems the most probable, "Roundhead" would be an almost perfect translation of "Dopper."

Paul Kruger is not only a sectary but also a preacher of considerable eminence. Almost opposite his house there stands a "Dopper" church, and there President Kruger often holds forth to the intense edification of the faithful. In truth, there is a good deal of the orator in Oom Paul, and not a little of the actor as well. As Cromwell is said to have been an epileptic, so this Boer Cromwell is something of a neuropath. Had he been educated he would have shown a subtle and wide intelligence. Even now, according to Chief Justice Kotze, he will discuss such questions as immortality and the beneficence of the Deity with a singularly fair appreciation of the arguments that make against his own belief, which he nevertheless recurs to, as if yielding to an overpowering instinct developed through generations of pious forbears.

CARPETS OR RUGS.

While this question, which confronts the housekeeper with every recurring spring, is one which she must settle according to her own notions and necessities if she be one whom experience has guided to a choice, there are still many of the inexperienced who will be interested in having the best points of each set before them.

Briefly, then, for the housewives of moderate means, living in a small house, it will be readily seen that rooms can be kept clean with less labor if the floors, or a margin of them, are stained and the center covered with a rug, which can be lifted every few weeks and taken to the yard to be shaken and thoroughly brushed. A good Smyrna rug will stand hard wear for ten years, longer than the best carpet will present a respectable appearance.

For bedrooms, whether for city or country, it has long been conceded that matting is the best, cheapest and most sanitary and artistic substitute. An article at twenty-five cents a yard will give satisfaction for three years if turned once during that time and wiped once a month with a cloth wrung out of warm water containing a handful of salt to a pail of water.

It is more than possible, however, that matting, which has so long held the field, will be superseded by a comparatively new material called "floor fiber." It is as flexible as the best Chinese matting is neat and unobtrusive in design, comes in many soft colors and can be sown together and bound like carpet. It forms one of the best backgrounds for rugs, and, it is said, will be largely used for dados, as well as for ceilings. For hammock and floor and piazza cushions it is cool, durable and unrivaled from any point of view.

A woman whose floors are covered with rugs and mattings of this "floor fiber" can welcome the house cleanings with a smiling face, for they have no terrors for her. The entire house can be cleaned, one room at a time, while the children are at school and her lord at his office, without martyrdom or annoyance to any member of the family.—New York Herald.

A DEVOTED QUEEN.

The queen regent of Spain, is described by a Madrid correspondent as being very devoted to her people. A few days ago, while driving out with the Archduke Eugene, she met a priest carrying the Viaticus to a dying person. She alighted with her brother, invited the priest to take her seat, and followed the carriage on foot to the house where the moribund person was lying. Her majesty went up to the second floor, and found a young woman of about three-and-twenty awaiting to receive the unction. She spoke in a motherly way to the poor girl, and made particular inquiries as to her parents' condition. On her return to the palace she gave her private doctor instructions to pay the patient several visits a day; and the necessary medicines, and some choice food, besides $50 in money, were sent to that sorrow-stricken house.

AN IMPORTANT POINT.

Council—Did you observe anything particular about the prisoner?

Witness—Yes; his whiskers.

Council—What did you observe with reference to his whiskers?

Witness—That he had none.

A SMALL ONE.

That was a poor specimen of a dog the dog-catcher carried off in his wagon.

Yes; hardly sixteen ounces to the pound.

Merit

Is what gives Hood's Sarsaparilla its great popularity and constantly increasing sales. It perfectly and permanently cures catarrh, rheumatism, scrofula, salt rheum, in fact all blood diseases.

"Before my husband began using Hood's Sarsaparilla he was nervous and had scarcely any appetite, but when he had taken it a week he felt better, and by the time he had taken one bottle he was entirely well." MRS. G. A. PARKINSON, Mendon, Mass. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. $1; 6 for $5.

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

Scott's Emulsion

looks like cream flows like cream tastes almost like cream

It feeds your strength as cream would feed it if you could assimilate it. You can assimilate Scott's Emulsion.

50c. and $1.00 at all druggists.

A NEW LEASE OF LIFE.

How a Cumberland Co., N. S., Man Obtained It.

A Sufferer From Acute Dyspepsia and a Complication of Troubles Following an Attack of La Grippe—He Was Forced to Quit Business and Was Hopelessly Discouraged When Help Came.

From the Amherst, N.S., Sentinel.

Mr. Charles Tucker, who lives about two miles from Lockport, is one of the best known men in that section. He is engaged in business as a lobster packer, and dealer in flour and salt, and in addition has a fine farm. During the past three years Mr. Tucker has been an almost constant invalid, being the victim of a complication of troubles following a severe attack of la grippe. Recently he has been restored to his old time health and having learned that he gave the entire credit to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills concerning which so much has been said through the press, a reporter interviewed him in the matter, and was cheerfully given his story for publication. Mr. Tucker said:—"About four years ago I had a severe attack of la grippe, which left me in a fearful condition. I had for a number of years before this attack been a sufferer from dyspepsia, but following the la grippe it took a more acute form, and to add to my distress my liver appeared not to perform its usual functions, and my heart troubled me greatly, and there were as well other complications which baffled the skill of four

doctors whom I successively called in in the hope of regaining my health. From the knees down my legs were as cold as ice; my bowels would bloat and I suffered great pain. My case went from bad to worse despite the medical treatment. I was undergoing and at last I got so bad that I was forced to give up business. I could hardly eat anything, got but little sleep at night, and as you will readily understand my condition became one of despair. My father urged me several times to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial, but I was so discouraged that I had no further faith left in any medicine. However, more to please him than from any hope of beneficial results, I began the use of Pink Pills. The first beneficial effects I found was that the warmth and natural feeling began to return to my limbs, my bowels ceased to bloat, and with the continued use of the pills my appetite returned. I slept soundly at night, and the action of my heart again became normal. I continued taking the Pink Pills until I had used six full boxes, and I have not felt better in years than I do now. I did some particularly hard work last fall, and was able to stand it with a strength and vigor which surprised me. I consider Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, not only a wonderful medicine, but also in the light of what my other treatment cost, the least expensive medicine in the world, and I strongly recommend Pink Pills to all in need of a medicine.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills act directly upon the blood and nerves, building them anew, and thus driving disease from the system. There is no trouble due to either of these causes which Pink Pills will not cure, and in hundreds of cases they have restored patients to health after all other remedies had failed. Ask for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and take nothing else. The genuine are always enclosed in boxes, the wrapper around which bears the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." May be had from all dealers, or sent post paid on receipt of 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

BRAINED A DUELIST.

Desperate Encounter in Which Hungary's Aged Minister Triumphed.

Baron Fejervary, Hungarian Minister of National Defence, who is 60 years old, shot a member of Parliament, M. Bernath, and then brained him with a saber the other day, at Budapest, in the course of a duel, the successive use of both weapons having been previously stipulated.

This duel is the eighth in which General Baron Fejervary has figured as principal since he has held the portfolio of War in the Hungarian Administration. He is a great favorite of the Emperor, and a typical Magyar, with all the dash and chivalry that distinguish the upper class of that nationality.

Perhaps the most celebrated of all the duels which Baron Fejervary has fought was that of M. Ugron, one of the leaders of the opposition in the Hungarian parliament. It originated in the severity of the criticism passed by the legislator upon the conduct of the War Department. The encounter took place in the church belonging to the cavalry barracks at Budapest, half an hour before divine service had been held in it.

The arms used were sharpened cavalry sabers, and it was arranged that the combatants should fight until one or the other was disabled. The Baron bore himself with surprising energy, despite his old age, and twice drove his younger adversary to the wall, finally severing the tendon of M. Ugron's forearm, thereby placing him hors de combat. The Baron himself received three flesh wounds, which, though covering him with blood, did not appear in any way to impair his vigor during the fight.

ABOUT HAIR.

Curious as it seems, there is a distinct relation between man's pursuits and the color of man's hair. An unusual proportion of men with dark, straight hair enter the ministry; red-whiskered men are apt to be given to sporting and horseflesh; while the tall vigorous blonde man, lineal descendant of the Vikings, still contributes a large contingent to travelers and emigrants.

It has been discovered, after numerous experiments that dark hair is much stronger than fair. One dark hair can carry a weight of 113 grammes, while a light-colored hair will break if a weight of 75 grammes is hung from it.

He—"I should have been here earlier, but business is picking up a little, and I was detained at the office." She—"Oh, I do hope your business will continue to improve, Mr. Mashman."

WEST SHORE THROUGH SLEEPING CAR TO NEW YORK.

One of the handsomest sleeping cars that had ever been turned out of the factory is now running from Toronto to New York without change via the popular West shore route. It is a buffet car, and refreshments can be obtained en route, if desired. This car leaves Union Station, Toronto, every day except Sunday, at 4.55 p. m., reaching New York next morning at 10.10 a. m. On Sundays the sleeper runs from Hamilton only, connecting with the through train from Toronto. Call at any Grand Trunk office in Toronto for information or space in sleeping car. Reservations can be made in advance if desired.

One who blames himself as quickly as another for the same fault.

Recipe—For Making a Delicious Health Drink at Small Cost.

Adams' Root Beer Extract	one bottle
Fleischmann's Yeast	half a cake
Sugar	two pounds
Lukewarm Water	two gallons

Dissolve the sugar and yeast in the water, add the extract, and bottle; place in a warm place for twenty-four hours until it ferments, then place on ice, when it will open sparkling and delicious.

The root beer can be obtained in all drug and grocery stores in 10 and 25 cent bottles to make two and five gallons.

CARE OF THE COLT'S FEET.

Every colt owner should possess a foot rasp. Never mind about a knife; the less the knife is used around the foot the better. The first time the smith—if of the ordinary kind—gets at the foot he will probably cut it enough to last a lifetime. If a colt has been handled and quieted before it is weaned, it will allow the foot to be raised and leveled with the rasp. Study the columns of bones that go into the foot. "No foot, no horse" will seldom apply to the colt whose owner keeps the foot level.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public.*

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

ROYALTY CHILDREN.

Small families are hardly the rule among the English "upper ten." The average is seven or eight. The queen is the mother of nine, and the Princess of Wales, of six children; Lord Abergaveany is the proud father of ten, the Duke of Argyll of twelve, the beautiful Countess of Dudley is the mother of seven, the Earl of Ellsmere boasts of eleven, the Earl of Inchiquin of twelve, the Earl of Leicester of fifteen, and the Duke of Westminster of eleven.

$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 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,

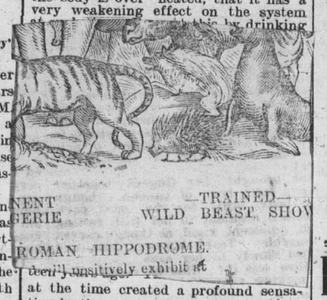
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

A selfish person who gives away the biggest share of the best.

CYCLISTS, ATTENTION!

Before taking long journeys Cyclists should be very careful what they drink. It is generally known that it is very dangerous to drink water when the body is over heated, that it has a very weakening effect on the system [illegible] by drinking



[illegible] positively exhibit at [illegible] at the time created a profound sensation in the community of Woodville, in which he lived, but all efforts to arrest the perpetrator of the crime were unavailing.

The motive of the murderer was unknown. Sprague was an exemplary young man and was to have been married on the day following the night of his murder. While standing at a window in his father's house, he was shot from without and died almost instantly. Waldon, who has confessed to the killing, said he was jealous of Sprague. He was in love with a Miss Collins, a young woman who was to become the wife of Sprague. Miss Collins was prostrated with grief over the death of her intended husband, and died in a few months after the murder.

Waldon lingered a few hours after making the confession and died about 10 o'clock next morning. For eighteen years the visions of the crime had haunted Waldon, so he told the officer he sent for, and came very near driving him insane. On two occasions he attempted suicide.

TO NUMBER THREAD.

The question, "Why is spool cotton numbered as it is, and why are the figures not used in regular order?" is often asked. The explanation is this: The numbers on the spools express the number of "hanks" which are required to wind a pound. The very finest spinning rarely exceeds 300 hanks to the pound, while in the coarsest there is about half a pound to each hank. The more common qualities, however, those from which sewing thread is usually made, run from ten to fifty hanks to the pound, and the spools on which it is wound are numbered ten to fifty in accordance.

To Fit the Appetite—"What do you charge for board?" "Do you ride a bicycle?" "Yes; what difference does that make?" "It'll be $1 more a week!"

THREE GREAT REMEDIES.

SURE SPECIFICS FOR KIDNEY, RHEUMATIC AND STOMACH DISEASES.

These remedies are not a cure-all for all the ills that flesh is heir to. The great South American remedies each have their particular purpose. South American Kidney Cure does not cure rheumatism, nor is it a specific for indigestion, but no remedy—pills or powders—will give relief in the most distressing cases of kidney trouble as will South American Kidney Cure. Mr. D. J. Locke, of Sherbrooke, Que., suffered for three years from kidney trouble, expending in that time $100 on doctors and medicines. He got no relief until he used South American Kidney Cure, and four bottles, he says, effected a permanent cure.

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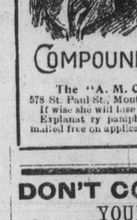

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