

The Worst Husband. But after all the worst husband in the world is not the man who gets mad. The most unhappy woman I ever knew was the wife of a man who never got so far in his wrath as to say "I" and who was never known to slam a door. The worst thing about him was his meekness. He didn't drink; he didn't gamble, and he didn't run after other women, but he sniped, and he sneaked and he hen-hussed, and if Providence ever spared anything more disagreeable to have around than a hen-hussy man, I never ran across it. This fellow was always on hand to find out just how many bars of soap were used in the family washing and how much sugar was put in rhubarb sauce. He counted out the grains of coffee for each serving and favored dried-apple pies. I was at his home once on the Fourth of July, when he gave his children ten cents apiece for fireworks and charged it up on their good behavior account. If I had been obliged to live in the same home with that man I should have accidentally killed him while doing my gun. And yet he never raised his voice nor so much as breathed hard in the whole course of his life.

THE POLITE LETTER-WRITER.—Elder Sister—I'm writing to Amy; is there anything you'd like to say to her?—Younger Sister (who hates Amy)—Yes, plenty; but you'd better only give her my love.—Tid-Bits.

"BYKINS is a very well-informed man." "I used to think so." "What has happened to shake your faith?" "Well, you see, he has qualified as a juror in a capital case."—Washington Star.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N.Y.

A Swedish copper mine has been worked without interruption for 800 years.

To Cleanse the System. Effectually yet gently, when costive or bilious, or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently cure habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity, to throat irritating or weakening them, to dispel headaches, colds or fevers, use Syrup of Figs.

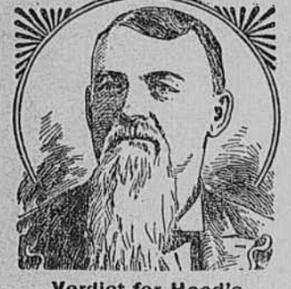
The highest ambition of every Chinaman is to own a splendid coffin.

We will give \$100 reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured with Hall's Catarrh Cure. Taken internally.

It requires 40 men to make an ax.

Shiloh's Cure. Is sold on a guarantee. It cures Incontinent Consumption; it is the Best Cough Cure; 25c, 50c, \$1.

It is afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.



Verdict for Hood's. "It was in the army 4 years, was wounded and contracted sciatica and rheumatism. Have suffered ever since and lost the use of my left leg and side. I must say that of all the medicines I have ever tried Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best. It has done me the most good. I do not say that it will raise a...

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures. Follow from the dead; but it will come the nearest to doing it of any medicine I have ever used." T. H. SACRENS, Osceola, Neb. Hood's Pills cure indigestion, biliousness.

Fresh Air and Exercise. Get all that's possible of both, if in need of flesh strength and nerve force. There's need, too, of plenty of fat-food.

Scott's Emulsion of God Liver Oil builds up flesh and strength quicker than any other preparation known to science. Scott's Emulsion is constantly effecting Cures of Consumption, Bronchitis and kindred diseases where other methods fail.

Unlike the Dutch Process No Alkalies—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 Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and easily digested.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

THIS KNIFE! Fine Steel, Keen as a razor. Good, strong handle. Sold in exchange for 25 Large Tin Snaps cut from Metal Coffee Tappers, and a 2-cent stamp to pay postage. Write for list of our other "Promotional" offers.

PATENTS—THOMAS F. SIMPSON, Patent Attorney, 110 N. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

### A NOVEL TOUR.

#### TWO AMERICANS RIDE ACROSS ASIA ON BICYCLES.

Armed and Mounted Guards Accompany Them Through Turkey—Good-Natured Curiosity of the Natives.

A JOURNEY of more than fifteen thousand miles on bicycles is a journey that is unequalled among tours around the world. When to this is added the fact that the route did not follow the beaten lines of travel, but lay through the inhospitable desert of Gobi, and among the lawless and superstitious tribes of western and central China, the achievement of the Messrs. Allen and Sachtleben assumes unusual proportions.

These young men, upon the completion of their college course in St. Louis, determined to acquaint themselves with the lands and people of the Old World. In order to have greater leisure for their studies, and to come into closer contact with the inhabitants of the country visited, they traveled on bicycles, and the strangeness of their mode of locomotion in the Orient brought them many surprising adventures.

They have written the story of their long jaunt from Constantinople to Peking in a series of papers in the Century. Like all enterprising Americans, they had their camera with them, and they took frequent snap-shots of strange phases of life, many of which are reproduced in the pages of the magazine. They left Constantinople early in April, 1891, crossing from Stamboul by steamer. We quote from the first of the Century articles: "A week's cycling from the Bosphorus brought us beyond the Allah Dagh Mountains, among the barren, variegated hills that skirt the Angora plateau. We had already passed through Ismid, the ancient Nicomedia and capital of Diocletian; and had left behind us the heavily timbered valley of the Sakaria, upon whose banks the 'Froeboter of the Bithynian hills' settled with his four hundred tents and laid the foundation of the Ottoman empire. Since leaving Geivah we had been attended by a mounted guard, or zaptieh, who was sometimes forced upon us by the authorities in their anxiety to carry out the wishes expressed in the letter of the Grand Vizir.

"On emerging from the door of an inn we frequently found this unexpected guard waiting with a Winchester rifle swung over his shoulder, and a fleet steed standing by his side. Immediately on our appearance he would swing into the saddle and charge through the assembly. Away we would go at a rapid rate down the streets of the town or village, to the utter amazement of the natives and the great satisfaction of our vainglorious zaptieh. As long as his horse was fresh, or until we were out of sight of the village, he would urge us on with cries of 'Gellechabuk' ('Come on, ride fast'). When a bad piece of road or a steep ascent forced us to dismount he would bring his horse to a walk, roll a cigarette, and draw invective comparisons between our steeds. His tone, however, changed when we reached a declivity or long stretch of reasonably good road. Then he would cut across country to head us off, or shout after us at the top of his voice, 'Yavash-yavash' ('Slowly, slowly').

"On the whole we found them good-natured and companionable fellows, notwithstanding their interest in bakshish which we were compelled at last, in self defense, to fix at one piaster an hour. We frequently shared with them our frugal, and even scanty meals; and in turn they assisted us in our purchases and arrangements for lodgings, for their word, we found, was with the common people an almost unwritten law. Then, too, they were of great assistance in crossing streams where the depth would have necessitated the stripping of garments; although their fiery little steeds sometimes objected to having an extra rider astride their haunches, and a bicycle across their shoulders. They seized every opportunity to impress us with the necessity of being accompanied by a Government representative. In some lonely portion of the road, or in the suggestive stillness of an evening twilight, our Turkish Don Quixote would sometimes cast mysterious glances around him, take his Winchester from his shoulder, and throwing it across the pommel of his saddle, charge ahead to meet the imaginary enemy. But we were more than vigilant care, the bicycles were sometimes the occasion of a stampede or runaway among the caravans and teams along the highway, and we frequently assisted in replacing the loads thus upset. On such occasions our pretensions cavalier would remain on his horse, snuffing his cigarette and smiling disdainfully.

"On nearing Angora, we raced at high speed over the undulating plateau. Our zaptieh on his jaded horse faded away in the dim distance, and we saw him no more. This was our last guard for many weeks to come, as we decided to dispense with an escort that really retarded us. But on reaching Erzurum, the Vali refused us permission to enter the district of Alashger without a guard, so we were forced to take one.

"Our entry into Kirshahr was typical of our reception everywhere. When we were seen approaching, several horsemen came out to get a first look at our strange horses. They challenged us to a race, and set a spanking pace down into the streets of the town. Before we reached the khan, or inn, we were obliged to dismount. 'Bin! bin!' ('Ride! ride!') went up in a shout. 'Nimkin devil' ('It is impossible), we explained, in such a jam; and the crowd opened up three or four feet ahead of us. 'Bin booble' ('Ride, so that we can see') they shouted again; and some of them rushed up to hold our steeds for us to mount. With the greatest difficulty we impressed upon our persistent assistants that they could not help us. By the time we reached the khan the crowd had become almost a mob, pushing and tumbling over one another, and yelling to every one in sight that 'the devil's carts have

come.' The innkeeper came out, and we had to assure him that the mob was actuated only by curiosity. "As soon as the bicycles were over the threshold, the doors were bolted and braced. The crowd swarmed to the windows. While the khanji prepared coffee we sat down to watch the amusing play and repartee going on around us. Those who by virtue of their friendship with the khanji were admitted to the room with us began a tirade against the boyish curiosity of their less fortunate brethren on the outside. Their own curiosity assumed tangible shape. Our clothing, and even our hair and faces, were critically examined. When we attempted to jolt down the day's events in our note-books they crowded closer than ever. Our fountain-pen was an additional puzzle to them. It was passed around, and explained and commented on at length.

#### WORDS OF WISDOM.

No evil is without its compensation.—Seneca.  
Virtue is the first title to nobility.—Moliere.  
Speech is a faculty given to man to conceal his thoughts.—Talleyrand.  
A woman is seldom merciful to a man who is timid.—Bacon-Letton.  
What do we live for, if not to make life less dull for others?—George Eliot.  
No man can answer for his own weight or courage till he has been in danger.—Rochefoucauld.

As the Greek said, many men know how to flatter; few know how to praise.—Wendell Phillips.  
All other knowledge is harmful to him who has not honesty and good nature.—Montaigne.  
It is not alone what we do, but also what we do not do, for which we are accountable.—Moliere.

Weariness can snore upon the flint when restive shod finds the down pillow hard.—Shakespeare.  
Labor to keep alive in your heart that little spark of celestial fire called conscience.—Washington.

Unless a tree has borne blossoms in the spring you will vainly look for fruit on it in the autumn.—Hare.  
A face that cannot smile like a bud that cannot blossom, which dries up in the stalk.—H. W. Beecher.

Do not wait for extraordinary circumstances to do good actions; try to use ordinary situations.—Richter.  
The man is best served who has no occasion to put the hands of others at the end of his own arms.—Rousseau.  
It is forbidden to quit a post without the permission of the commander. Life is the post of a man.—Zoroaster.

There never was an idea started that wakes up men out of their studied indifference but its originator was spoken of as a crank.—O. W. Holmes.

#### A Traagic Duel.

"A duel with the most tragic denouement of any in history occurred in the eastern part of my State about thirty years ago," said Major H. L. Kirk, of Vicksburg, Miss., at the Laclede. "The full story would occupy two or three columns, but briefly it is this: A young man named Gion visited Colonel Benson, an old friend of the family. During his stay there a very valuable watch, which had been in the Benson family for many years, disappeared. The Colonel charged Gion with the theft. The boy flew into a furious rage and challenged Benson to fight a duel. Because of the young man's youth the Colonel declined to accept. Then two of Gion's elder brothers took a hand in the row. This drew in Colonel Benson's eldest son.

"A duel was arranged between the eldest Gion and Colonel Benson, with the second son of the Gion house and the Colonel's son as seconds. At the first fire both principals fell, mortally wounded. The seconds then faced each other, as a result of which young Benson killed Gion.

"The young scamp who had caused all the trouble inherited the Gion estate after his brothers were killed. Ten years afterward, while on his deathbed, he sent for Benson, who had slain his brother. He told Benson that he had stolen the watch, as accused by the Colonel, and gave him directions how to find it where it had lain buried behind Benson's stable all those years. The second was, in fact, a thief, but when charged with the theft of the watch was too proud to acknowledge it, and in his indignation caused the almost total extermination of two families.

"This is a true story, though it sounds like fiction. Any old Mississippian will substantiate it, because it was the sensation of the day in the South a quarter of a century ago."—St. Louis Republic.

Ventriloquism Understood by Aecents. Ventriloquism was undoubtedly known both to the Hebrews and to the Egyptians. It was used by many persons for purposes of deception. The wizards who employed it declared that their "familiar spirit" resided in the abdomen, whence the voice was supposed to proceed. The Old Testament Scriptures abound with denunciations both of persons who had these familiar spirits and of those who went to seek their advice and assistance. They were treated as though they were in familiar intercourse with the evil one, and, according to Hebrew law, received no mercy. Instances, however, are very frequent in much later history of deception being successfully practiced by persons having this peculiar gift.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

#### Curing a Bolting Horse.

A horse purchased at an equine "rubbish" sale was a confirmed bolter. No sooner was it harnessed than it set off at full gallop, a career which generally ended in a smash and the immediate resale of the culprit. But the new purchaser, far from trying to stop this propensity, resolved, as he said, to "humor him a bit," and generously "lent him to a fire engine." The horse soon found that he was encouraged not only to bolt at starting, but to keep up the pace, and in six months was quite ready either to stand in harness or to start at any speed wished by his driver.—The Spectator.

### AGRICULTURAL.

#### TOPICS OF INTEREST RELATIVE TO FARM AND GARDEN.

##### FRESH AND COOL WATER FOR POULTRY.

Stone drinking fountains having no access to a running stream. If placed in a shady place in the house, the water will keep cool longer in a stone vessel than in one of tin. Fresh clean water is as important for the health of a flock of fowls as wholesome food.—American Agriculturist.

##### PLANTING ORCHARDS MORE CLOSELY.

A number of Western papers advocate closer planting of apple orchards. There are such severe winds in the West that very large and scattered trees do not afford any protection to each other. More trees kept to moderate size by severe pruning and trained low will bear more fruit. It will also be more easily gathered, as on a small tree much of the fruit may be picked by a person standing on the ground or on low step ladders. The high tree has more windfalls. They fall harder and are bruised more. On the other side, it is to be said that close planting requires much heavier manuring and closer pruning than will usually be given. Unless severely cut back every year, the closely-planted orchard becomes a mass of interlaced branches, including poor fruit and not much of it.—Boston Cultivator.

##### THE BEST OF RYE.

It is estimated that in the State of Iowa alone the value of the butter lost in the skin and butter milk amounts to several million dollars in the course of the year. Professor H. C. Wallace, of the Experiment Station of that State, gives in Bulletin No. 22 the results of several months' study in churning in order to avoid this loss. He found that much of the loss in the butter milk was due to improper ripening of the cream and inability on the part of the butter-maker to tell when the cream was in the best condition for churning. A simple test was employed for determining the ripeness of the cream, with the result that when the proper condition was indicated there was, in most cases, not the slightest trace of fat lost in the butter milk. The test can be used either in the creamery or on the farm, and promises to be helpful not only in avoiding loss in churning but in producing butter of the best quality.—New York World.

##### FARM AND GARDEN ECONOMY.

To use poor oats or any other grain economy.

The best show horse is not always the best breeding horse.

Body and leg washes which contain much ammonia should be avoided.

Horses thrive best when water is given them both before and after eating.

One of the best ways of increasing the appetite of a horse is to change his diet.

The average pacer is more durable on the paved streets than the higher acting trotter.

Boots should be plentiful enough to allow the fowls to find a place on them without trouble.

Give the chickens plenty of mother. That is, do not give the care of too many chicks to one hen.

If you would keep your horse in good health see to it that the stable is clean and well ventilated.

A good way to keep a horse or colt from chewing his hair is to saturate the rope with kerosene oil.

With all fruits potash is a valuable fertilizer, and for this reason all the wood ashes possible should be saved up and applied.

Green soiling is one of the most direct methods of increasing the capacity of the farm, so far as the amount of stock to be carried is concerned.

Cream sometimes becomes bitter if raised in pans at a temperature too low for the milk to sour. Milk in pans should be sour in thirty-six hours.

Keep the floor of the poultry house covered with an inch of dry sand. This saves labor in cleaning up, and puts the manure in better shape for handling.

In Europe fowls with white, blue, or black legs are preferred, because the contrast makes the skin of the fowl appear whiter than it does with the yellow legged birds.

It is quite possible that the old wheat on hand may be used to better advantage for feeding stock than in any other way. Have you thought of this? If not, better look into it.

E. C. Meriwether, of Illinois, declares that a acre of oats (producing about 350 sheaves) and six bushels of corn will winter a yearling steer and send him to grass in good shape to make a Christmas bullock.

Ducks can be successfully raised with no more than the necessary drinking water. It will be found that the young ducks raised in this way are much less liable to disease than if permitted free access to water.

The building of a creamery in a neighborhood often conduces to more profit in stock keeping. Besides affording market for the dairy products, it not infrequently is a means of educating up to better methods of feeding.

One dollar a year has for years been the average profit of the well-kept hen, but the improvement made in feeding the last few years and the better knowledge now possessed by poultrymen are placing the average higher.

The farmer who centers his hopes on grass and cattle will have a much more even and satisfactory course before him than one who depends mainly on grain. For one thing, he does not find it so difficult to keep his land up.

Early peas will sometimes fail to germinate when the ground is too cold, as the seed rots in the ground. In order to avoid disappointment in securing early peas a second planting of seed should be made as soon as the ground is warm.

As the result of a series of experiments Professor Bailey of Cornell has proved that peppers can be grafted on tomatoes and vice versa. In the use of materials for herbaceous grafting the wood should not be too young, but rather approaching maturity.

crossing upon existing stock good strains may be obtained. Total restocking is not necessary in changing from wool to mutton, as all young, fat sheep make good mutton.

For early and profitable market, lambs should be dropped in February or early March. This will give them a longer period to mature, add weight to the carcass and be more easily fattened, finding good sale before late lambs are fit for the butchers. Another point is, that during the early spring the farmer can devote time to the care of the newly-born lambs, as active farm work does not yet demand his attention. Good shelter and proper food for the dams must, of course, be provided. The barn should not be too warm, but must be dry and free from cold drafts. Frequent visits to the flock during the lambing period are very important. An occasional night visit may be the means of saving the life of some of the little creatures, as it is essential that the youngster obtain some nourishment from its dam during the first two or three hours of its existence—the most critical time of its life.

Good succulent food must be provided for the ewes, to furnish an abundance of milk. The lack of this often causes the mother to disown her young. Such may be induced to "adopt" her lamb by close, "solitary" confinement with the lamb at her side, and an occasional fright by bringing a dog near the place of confinement. But an "ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and the prevention is to give proper feed. A small patch of rye will be the proper thing for mild weather, and turnips or mangels, supplemented with clover hay, will be better, and an abundance of water will be necessary for all kinds of weather. Close attention, good judgment, and a little common sense, by the farmer, will result in a successful season.

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ASIDE from the fact that the cheap baking powders contain alum, which causes indigestion and other serious ailments, their use is extravagant.

It takes three pounds of the best of them to go as far as one pound of the Royal Baking Powder, because they are deficient in leavening gas.

There is both health and economy in the use of the Royal Baking Powder.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

#### Experiments With a New Rifle.

No more gruesome experiments probably have ever been made than those undertaken by the Surgeon-in-Chief of the Hawaiian Army, Dr. Demosthenes, with a view to determining the character of the wounds inflicted by the new type of Mauser rifle, now being served out to the Hawaiian troops. The experiments were conducted at the Hawaiian Academy of Artillery, Honolulu.

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Never make a nest so as to compel a hen to jump down upon the eggs, for, though she may do no damage for a while, yet she is liable to break one or more of them at any time. The nest should be so constructed as to allow her to walk in and place herself in position on the eggs.

most too shocking to contemplate. The range of the new rifle is from 3,400 to 4,000 meters, or about two and a half miles.—Auckland (New Zealand) Weekly News.

#### The Traump's Trick.

"In Broadway, the other day," said a stroller, "I saw two young men walking together and talking earnestly; one of them was smoking. The smoker was the more earnest of the two. Pretty soon he looked at his clock, which was about two-thirds smoked up, and lighted a fresh one. The other man went on talking. The smoker looked at his watch and in his astonishment he threw the cigarette into the air. It was caught as it came down by a crane who was walking behind him, and who, betraying no surprise whatever, went right on smoking it as though it had been his own."—New York Sun.

BEGGAR—"Have you a copper you can spare, sir?" Carleton—"Yes; you will find him in the kitchen making love to the cook."—Spare Moments.

#### STAMPED OUT.

Blood-poisons of every name and nature, by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It cures every organ into healthy action, purifies and enriches the blood, and through it cleanses and renews the whole system. All Blood, Skin, and Scalp Diseases, from a common blotch or eruption to the worst Scrofula, are cured by it. For Tetter, Salt-rheum, Eczema, Erysipelas, Boils, and Carbuncles, the "Discovery" is a direct remedy.

MR. CAROLINE WENLEY, of Chicago, Ill., writes: "I suffered for one quarter of a century with 'fever-sore' (tuber) on my leg, and excruciating eruptions and sores up all parts of my body. But I am happy to say that your Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery made a complete cure of my ailment. It has not returned, although I had tried almost all known remedies without effect."

PIERCE GUARANTEES A CURE.

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#### MONEY IN CHICKENS.

For 25c, in stamps we send a 100-PAGE BOOK giving the experience of a practical Poultry Raiser—not an amateur, but a man working for dollars and cents—during 25 years. It teaches how to Detect and Cure Diseases; Feed for Eggs, also for Fatening, which Fowls to Buy for Breeding; everything requisite for profitable Poultry raising. BOOK PUBLISHING CO., 131 Leonard Street, New York.

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PIERCE GUARANTEES A CURE.

### BEECHAM'S PILLS

(Vegetable)

#### What They Are For

- |                  |                        |                       |
|------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Biliousness      | indigestion            | slow skin             |
| dyspepsia        | bad taste in the mouth | pimples               |
| sick headache    | foul breath            | torpid liver          |
| bilious headache | loss of appetite       | depression of spirits |