

Hood's Cures



More Than Pleased

With Hood's Sarsaparilla—For Tetter and Blood Impurities

Stronger and Better in Every Way

I have been more than pleased with Hood's Sarsaparilla. I have suffered with tetter breaking out on my face and all over my body all my life. I never could find anything to do it good until I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I have now used about eight bottles, and Oh, it has done me so much good that I do not feel like the same person at all. ANNE ARNER, Augusta, Ky.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels.

A Natural Food.

Conditions of the system arise when ordinary foods cease to build flesh—there is urgent need of arresting waste—assistance must come quickly, from natural food source.

Scott's Emulsion

is a condensation of the life of all foods—it is cod-liver oil reinforced, made easy of digestion, and almost as palatable as milk.

Prepared by Scott & Bown, N. Y. All druggists.

"German Syrup"

My acquaintance with Boschee's German Syrup was made about fourteen years ago. I contracted a cold which resulted in a hoarseness and cough which disabled me from filling my pulpit for a number of Sabbath days. After trying a physician, without obtaining relief I saw the advertisement of your remedy and obtained a bottle. I received quick and permanent help. I never hesitate to tell my experience. Rev. W. H. Haggerty, Martinsville, N. J.

DELICATE WOMEN

BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR. Every ingredient possesses superb Tonic properties and exerts a wonderful influence in toning up and strengthening her system, by driving through the proper channels all impurities. Health and strength guaranteed to result from its use.

ON THE RIVER. The Fall Season for the Cossack "Fishing Army."

As a rule, one part of the river (the lower) is intended to be fished out in the fall, the other (upper) portion in winter. The fall fishing begins about the 17th of September. On a certain day the "fishing army," as it is called, moves to the fishing places, which are sometimes very far from home. The Cossack carts contain not only nets and provisions, but also the boat used in this fishing. These boats, known by the name of boudara, are so light that two of them may be carried on one cart.

When the "fishing army" comes to the proper place the boudaras are taken from the carts, and early in the morning appointed for commencing fishing they are placed at the edge of the water, right along the river for a distance hardly compassed by the eye. No less than three thousand boats, each containing two men, meet here. To maintain discipline, a chief, or "fishing ataman," is appointed, and several representatives of the fishermen are elected to assist the chief. The ataman gives a signal to commence fishing by a cannon shot, and in less time than you can realize what has happened all the fishermen are in their boats and a peculiar kind of boat racing commences. They put forth their utmost strength and ability to outrun each other, and to be first at the place where the fish have gathered in shoals, these places being known by the reports from the fish wardens. Once here, they throw out their small seines and haul them from two boats. Various kinds of sturgeon (from thirty to six hundred pounds weight), sander, carp, bream, and silurus are the principal fish caught at this fishing.—By S. Bordone, in Popular Science Monthly.

Endurance of Owls. Owls, as well as pigeons, and other birds, have remarkable powers of endurance. Blinding daylight is the only thing that prevents them from covering long distances, as trained pigeons now do. When six hundred miles off the coast of France a big owl alighted in the rigging of the British steamer Wildflower, bound from Koen to this city. It was soon caught, and its empty stomach proved that it had not eaten anything for days, having been driven seaward by a storm. During the day it could not find its way back and alighted on the ship.—Philadelphia Record.

BOSH AND BUNCOMBE.

"A Nation's Shame" is the title of the New York Press' leader on the Hawaiian affair; "Our National Shame" is the way the Philadelphia Press put it; and so it goes all along the line of the thick-and-thin brigade of the G. O. P. bazoo. "Every American who believes in the immortal principles of the declaration of independence," blazes the New York bazooteer, "every American who holds that the tyranny of a monarch is treason against the inalienable sovereignty of the people, every American by whom the starry symbol of the republic is held in reverence and honor, and to whom the dignity and authority of the republic are sacred, will regard the outrageous puns of the 'Executive' administration to restore the Hawaiian monarchy with intense indignation and profound shame. Grover Cleveland and the republican renegade whom he has rewarded for party treachery with a seat in his cabinet have gone about their infamous task—and so on and so on to the extent of a column of hysterical, exclamation-point and language of such a character that it would have been more in accordance with common usage if it had been represented by—s instead of spelled out in the full exposure of type.

Of course, none of this sort of fustian has anything to do with the case. There is no question of the American preference for republicanism to monarchy. Even as bold, bad villains as the press holds Messrs. Cleveland and Gresham to be would not be stupid enough to make such an issue as that before the American people. The simple and only question which confronted the administration in this Hawaiian matter was, not one to the form of government which the United States would prefer to see in the islands, but whether the provisional government had been established with or without the illegitimate action of our own officials and forces.

The evidence which the administration has taken the pains to gather and weigh for the last seven or eight months shows clearly, according to Secretary Gresham's report, that the Hawaiian government was overthrown and the provisional government set up through the complicity of the United States minister at Honolulu and his unjustifiable use of our naval forces at that station. That being the case, we violated our national policy and did the Hawaiian government a wrong which can only be righted by restoring the status which existed before our interference. The fact that the government which we pulled down, and which we are, therefore, in duty bound to set up again, was a monarchy, and a very shabby and disreputable specimen of one at that, has no bearing whatever upon the ethics of the case. We cannot cut our ideal of justice by our own special fashion-plate of government. We cannot claim to keep our flag unsullied by dealing honorably and justly, and in practice deal honorably and justly only with republics. We had nothing to do with the original selection of Hawaii's form of government, and unless we annex Hawaii and become responsible for its government, we certainly have no right to change that government. Least of all have we the right to change that government, through an intrigue with a few aliens, in order that we may annex the country irrespectively of the wishes of the great body of its citizens. That is just what our former minister did, and that is what we must undo if we are to continue to boast of our national integrity, and to keep "the starry symbol of the republic" worthy of "reverence and honor."

It has never been our policy to go about the world overthrowing monarchies because we think a republic is the best form of government. On the contrary, it has been our announced and observed purpose to maintain our own sovereignty, to interfere with nobody and to prevent foreign interference in the Americas. When we proclaim our intention to abandon that policy, which has been the source of so much of our national power and pride, it will be time enough for us to forsake our own affairs and enter upon the militant work of republicanizing the nations of the earth, whether they wish to be republicanized or not.

"Our national shame" would be, not in rectifying the wrong we have done a puny power, as the administration proposes to rectify it, but in condoning it, persisting in it, and even profiting by it, as the republican bazooers demand that we should do.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

POINTS AND OPINIONS. Senator Sherman is engaged in attempting to explain McKinley's victory in Ohio on other grounds than his personal popularity. From which it may be inferred that Sherman still has a longing for the white house.—St. Paul Globe.

The McKinley presidential boom is now at its zenith. When it comes to spreading the advocate of high tariff over the entire country he will flatten out considerably. This was clearly demonstrated in 1890 and 1892.—N. Y. World.

Let Brother McKinley enjoy his presidential boom while it lasts. It is appointed, and several representatives of the fishermen are elected to assist the chief. The ataman gives a signal to commence fishing by a cannon shot, and in less time than you can realize what has happened all the fishermen are in their boats and a peculiar kind of boat racing commences. They put forth their utmost strength and ability to outrun each other, and to be first at the place where the fish have gathered in shoals, these places being known by the reports from the fish wardens. Once here, they throw out their small seines and haul them from two boats. Various kinds of sturgeon (from thirty to six hundred pounds weight), sander, carp, bream, and silurus are the principal fish caught at this fishing.—By S. Bordone, in Popular Science Monthly.

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WILSON'S COMMITTEE.

The "Frank" Tariff Will Have No Effect on Export Revenue. According to the most trustworthy information from Washington the result of the recent elections will not influence any of the democratic members of the ways and means committee to favor the emasculation of the tariff bill now in course of preparation. Says a recent dispatch: "Without a single exception the democratic members of the committee denounce such talk as cowardice, and they declare that the election inspires them to radical reform rather than frightens them into moderate revision." If there is to be any cowardly retreat it must be made after the bill has been reported to the house.

The statement is further to the effect that protests from coal and iron mine owners and representatives of other special interests in the Virginias, Alabama and elsewhere will not swerve the committee from their purpose to put raw materials on the free list. The committee will not be moved by appeals because they come from professional demagogues or from democratic states. They will do what the democratic party stands pledged to do, and what they believe to be to the best interests of the country, regardless of all mere partisan considerations.

That is the right kind of talk. It is indicative of backbone and steady adherence to principle that cannot be bent or swayed by the outcome of a panic election. It is expressive of the courage and the sense of justice and duty which a party must possess in order to achieve or deserve more than ephemeral success. A single step backward from the tariff reform position now held would be fatal to the democratic party. It would prove that the party's leadership is feeble, inconsistent and destitute of fixed principles and convictions as the floating crowd that is to-day with this party and tomorrow with that, according to the direction of the fitful breezes of prosperity or adversity. The party that stands for the right, unmoved by temporary reverses, strong in the faith that its leadership will prevail in the end, will achieve enduring success, because it will deserve continued confidence.

The committee is right in excluding sectional considerations from tariff revision. Such considerations necessarily enter into the scheme of protection; they must necessarily be excluded from a system of tariff reform. They have operated under protection to the special advantage of certain portions of the country and the special injury of other portions, but in the reform of the iniquitous system there must be no attempt at retaliation, for that would involve the retention of the same protection system, with change only in the restrictions.

The only way to effect a reform worth having and to secure prolonged ascendancy to the party of reform is to adhere strictly to the doctrine of the democratic platform that no taxes, tariff or excise, should be laid for any other purpose than to raise needed revenue, and that it is essentially unjust for government to promote the interests of any class or section by means of taxes or in any other way. Let the democratic party hold fast to this doctrine and apply it fearlessly, regardless of selfish appeals from any quarter, and it will win and hold the confidence of the people. But if it revises the tariff on protection lines and goes vote-hunting among the populists and other cheap money cranks, it will be turned out of power as soon as people get a chance at it after they recover from the demoralization of the silver panic.—Chicago Herald.

AS TO HAWAII.

Echoes from the Democratic Press on the Hawaiian question.

The republican papers are loudly denouncing President Cleveland's "unpatriotic Hawaiian policy." If it be just to the weak and to condemn the greed and ambition of unprincipled adventurers is to be unpatriotic, then President Cleveland is guilty. Otherwise not.—St. Paul Globe.

The gentlemen of the provisional government of Hawaii are probably kicking themselves now for not taking Claus Spreckle's advice to postpone the revolution until the next presidential election. He was the only one among the adventurers who saw that Cleveland's election was likely to upset the game of plunder.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Jingoes and excitable boys will assail the Cleveland administration, and the mass of citizens who have a regard for national decency will be glad that the administration refuses to turn our government into a tool of bold private schemers. They will commend the president for firmly preserving the tradition established by Jefferson and Monroe.—St. Louis Republic.

Perhaps if ex-Minister Stevens had not been so much an agent of the Hawaiian annexation long before the deposition of the queen and the establishment of the provisional government he would find it an easier task to induce people to believe that he took no part in that annexation conspiracy.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

President Cleveland's decision in the Hawaiian case is the only just one possible. The only thing to make the wrong which Minister Stevens, acting without authority, committed in the name of the Harrison administration, and which that administration itself was forced to disavow after it had made thoroughly discreditable use of it.—N. Y. Press.

If nobody had meddled the queen would have continued in a power against which none of her subjects had cast a vote. The effect of the administration's proposal is not to establish a monarchy but to refrain from establishing anything else. Let the people of the islands manage their own affairs. We should be compelled by a strong government to do this. We cannot in justice and decency do less toward a feeble government.—Brooklyn Eagle.

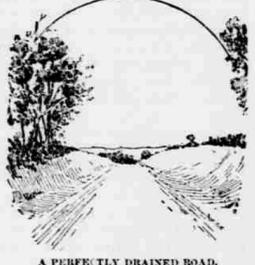
Would it not be just as well for our republican brethren of the press who are just now berating the administration with such well-simulated indignation for "establishing a monarchy" in Hawaii to remember with humility that President Harrison proposed to make her a pensioner of the government at twenty thousand dollars a year? We believe there were some vigorous comments made about a year ago on the incongruity of putting an ex-queen on our pension roll. Between the two propositions, it seems to us that it is preferable to allow Mrs. Liliuokalani to continue her business as queen on her own hook.—St. Paul Globe.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

HOW TO DRAIN ROADS.

The Solution of the Road Problem in the Prairie States.

The good roads congress held at Chicago had an interesting discussion upon the practical system of road drainage, presented in a paper by J. J. W. Hinglesley, editor of the Drainage Journal at Indianapolis. He said: Among those who have given the subject of road improvement careful attention there is a settled conviction that the good condition of any road depends upon a system of thorough drainage—a system which embraces not only the removal of the storm water which falls upon the surface of the road and the land adjoining but also the water which filters through the ground. The latter, if allowed to percolate into and through the subsoil underlying the road-bed, will render the travel way soft and springy, often affecting the compacted surface of the road, so as to cause it to break up, or, in other words, "the bottom drops out." The remedy is thorough drainage. In fact the basis of all road improvement in the country is the thorough drainage of the road surface and the foundations of the road embankments. In the experiments which have been made in road drainage by laying one or two lines of drains along the sides and parallel with the road, the result has been so satisfactory that some persons have become enthused with this method of



A PERFECTLY DRAINED ROAD.

road improvement, and conclude that in it there is a remedy for all the defects which may be encountered. But we are of the opinion that the best improvement of our highways will combine at least three essential features, which are:

1. A road embankment of sufficient height to be at least above overflow from extraordinary rainfall and sufficiently crowning to shed the water readily, and wide enough to accommodate the travel and not of greater width.

2. That the road shall have open ditches on each side of sufficient capacity to carry all flood water from the roadway and from the lands adjoining into the nearest water course without hindrance. The surface or open ditches should have such a perfect grade that flood water will find a lodgment along the line of the road on either side.

3. That two lines of the drains be placed parallel with the roads, one on each side, at the base of the embankment.

The underdrains should be laid at the depth of three or more feet. The size of the tile will depend on the length of the drain and the fall, but it is probable that they should not be less than four inches in diameter in any case and as much larger as the needs may require. The three essential features named embrace three systems—the removal of the surface water, speedily and effectually; the removal of the water of saturation remaining after the removal of the surface water, and the prevention of the flow of soil water under the road-bed. The underdrains should have a uniform descent or grade to some natural stream or outlet, where the water discharged will flow away freely and at no time back up in the ditches. The covering of the road should be sufficient to cause the water falling upon the surface of the road to flow readily through the side ditches. If it fails to flow away and remains in the ruts and depressions it will increase the amount of mud and the inconvenience of travel. Roads in such a condition should have road machines passed over them as often as necessary to make and keep the surface level.

It is a mistaken idea that an underdrain laid in the middle of the road will drain the surface of the road. The travel and the action of the water falling upon the road will so effectually cover the surface that no water on the road will find its way down to the drain thus laid. To the contrary, the water that will collect in rut-like earthen vessels until it is removed by evaporation or otherwise. Roads graded and drained as proposed will cost from \$100 to \$500 a mile, but when done they will be good roads for eleven months and commendably passable the remainder of the year with a little timely repair. Where gravel and stone are to be had at a reasonable cost, we know of no improvement so satisfactory in all respects as the roads well graded and sufficiently drained. Where gravel or broken stone can be had it will be found that the thorough drainage of the road as proposed will save half the gravel or stone that would otherwise be required to make a good road. A dry foundation to build upon is the most important factor in road construction. Tile drains may be used to intercept water percolating through the earth of the higher ground adjacent and likely to interfere with the road, or springs or secret places under the roadbed may be drained out with tile so as not to interfere with the embankment. After a road has been put into good condition and thoroughly underdrained nothing need be done except to keep the surface of the travel-way smooth and the open ditches free from any drift accumulations.

Keeping Butter Over Winter. For preserving butter over winter careful manipulation and good salt, specially prepared for dairy use, only are required. As for "preservatives," as they are termed however good, they may be made out to be, at best they are only adulterations, and butter which has been packed by such concoctions is, or should be, marketable only as artificial preserved mixtures. Butter for keeping should be completely free from buttermilk and all impurities, with very carefully manufactured brine salt, and use one ounce of salt to every pound of butter during working on the butter worker, after which it may be packed after the method you are best acquainted with. Use wooden crocks, and store in a cool place until required for use.

MEDICAL MATTERS.

The Austrian authorities have issued a rescript in which they call attention to the fact that physicians' prescriptions shall be written in a legible hand. Sir Henry Thompson, of England, says that out of every ten patients who came under his knife nine would never have done so had it not been for errors of eating and drinking.

Four members of the Imperial College of Physicians at Peking who failed to give a proper diagnosis of his majesty's indisposition recently were punished by having a year's salary taken away from them.

ALBERT BERNIS is in a St. Louis hospital suffering from a disease called anchylostomum doleanse, the effect of which is to render him as white as marble. Even his tongue, gums and finger nails are devoid of all color.

Dr. CHARLES FERRÉ, a well-known authority on nervous and mental diseases, says that these disorders are increasing at a terrible rate in France, and attributes the fact to the increase of beer drinking, absolute drinking and bars. There was scarcely such a thing as a bar twenty-three years ago, he says, but now they are all over a town and always crowded.—N. Y. Examiner.

RECORD MAKERS.

The greatest speed attained by sailing ships, according to Mulhal, was by the James Baines, 429 miles in twenty-four hours, and Flying Cloud, 412. The Red Jacket ran 2,280 miles in seven days, averaging 325 miles a day.

The appearance of a ladies' eight on the Thames has attracted considerable attention. The craft in which they row is a light one, and the members of the crew are all neatly attired in white, with ties and handbags of Leander cerise.

The duchess of Fife (Princess Louise) has succeeded in maintaining her reputation as an expert angler. She has taken thirty salmon the past season, and on one day she landed as many as seven, which ranged from nine to fourteen pounds in weight.

RECENTLY the Camarl steamer Luennia reduced the Camarl steamer Campana's eastward record by one hour and twenty-five minutes, and the Campana reduced the Luennia's westward record by twenty minutes. The two records now stand: Eastward, Luennia, 5,143.39; westward, Campana, 5,143.23.

FACTORY, MILL AND MINE.

The average annual production of the precious metals in the world from 1876 to 1890 was: Gold, \$119,975,000; silver, \$119,500,000.

At a Kansas City packing house a few days ago, in eleven hours, 3,218 cattle were killed and prepared for the beef market, an average of about five a minute.

Twenty years ago there were but two or three manufacturers of horse-drawn machinery in this country. The consumption of this machinery is large and rapidly increasing.

It is undoubtedly profitable to keep a cow. A census report shows that the average yield of milk per cow for the whole United States in 1890 was 2,082 pounds, or 1,262 quarts.

In 1892 the bituminous coal mines of the United States employed 213,893 persons. The average number of working days was 219. The grand total of employees of coal mines was 547,743.

PERTAINING TO PLANTS.

There are carnivorous plants which capture and ingest their prey. A certain forest plant in Japan grows to be about six feet high in three weeks.

The most singular plant is the sensitive plant. Some of this family are so delicate that the passing of a cloud over the sun will cause their leaves to curl up.

THE MARKETS.

Table with market prices for various commodities like CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, etc.

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Table with market prices for various commodities like CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, etc.

If you wish the lightest, sweetest, finest cake, biscuit, bread and rolls, Royal Baking Powder is indispensable in their making.

Strange as it seems, a fish may suffer death by drowning. When a stream suddenly swells with water that has fallen upon and drained from surrounding soil which has been exposed for some time previously to the sun's rays the water is warmed and deprived of its power of holding a proper complement of oxygen, the vivifying gas in consequence escapes, and the fish, deprived of the aids necessary for respiration, faint and die, as they would if placed in tepid water. A fish, like a man, requires a perpetual supply of oxygen to his breathing apparatus. A fish gets its oxygen from the water, a man from the atmosphere around him. Reverse the position of the two and the fish becomes what is called drowned in the open air, while a man is drowned in the water. A fish taken out of water dies from drowning, because the little blood-containing filaments which comprise the gills become stuck together and of course can not act so to oxygenate the blood. Fishermen sometimes drown fish in the water. Immediately a fish is hooked he begins rushing about in a state of alarm and thus every minute takes more and more out of himself until at last he begins to get tired and to flag. The fisherman gently pulls the fish's head to the surface of the stream, between wind and water. The creature grows more and more faint as its head is elevated out of the water, its gills stick together and at last he becomes an easy prey. Sea fishermen are very familiar with this phenomenon.—Waverley Magazine.

He Wasn't Drinking. That usually interesting and original figure in this city, the new member of congress, has again said something amusing. He was enjoying the hospitality of one of the most amiable and attractive women, and was doing admirably as a conversationalist when she led him into trouble with this remark:

"I am afraid you find Washington rather dull at present. There is very little excitement, excepting what you find in the way of duty at the capitol."

"It is rather monotonous," he asserted.

"No doubt you have an occasional manual quart d'heure?"

"No," he replied, and then leaning over confidentially, "I haven't tasted anything stronger than tea in a year."

How Many People It Bothered.—This dyspepsia, with its abominable symptoms, heartburn, at the pit of the stomach, after meals and oppression there afterwards, nervousness, insomnia and its general discomfort, put these to speedily with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which remedies, also, liver complaint, kidney and rheumatic trouble and malarial disorders.

Blamed if I can understand why so much of this Chicago beef should be bought. Danks—"Humph! Guess you were never in Chicago."—Buffalo Courier.

A. M. PRIEST, Druggist, Shelbyville, Ind., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure gives the best of satisfaction. Can get plenty of testimonials, as it cures every one who takes it." Druggists sell it, 75c.

There is no objection to a girl's making up a face in the privacy of her own room occasionally, providing she doesn't do it with powder and paint.—Somerville Journal.

DESERVING CONFIDENCE.—There is no article which so richly deserves the entire confidence of the community as Brown's Bronchial Trochoc. Price, 35 cents.

BETWEEN THE ACTS.—"Well, what do you think of it?" "Oh, it's about as broad as it is long."—Life's Calendar.

SHELLFISH.—Customer—"Give me a dozen fried oysters." Waiter—"Sorry, sah, but we've all out of shellfish, sah, 'ceptin' eggs."

A WELL-DIRECTED snowball puts most anyone in the mood for dancing.

ST. JACOBS OIL CURES RHEUMATISM. Makes hard water soft.—Pearline. Every woman knows just what that means to her. Washing in hard water is so difficult, and the results so poor! Pearline reduces the labor, whether you use soft water or hard. But use Pearline, and it's just as easy to wash with hard water as with soft water—and the results are just as good. Pearline saves more things than your labor, though. We'll tell you of these savings from time to time. Keep your eye on Pearline "ads."

Send it Back. Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE!—Pearline is never peddled, and if by any gro