

SAVING INEBRIATES.

How the Keeley Cure Restores Men to a Healthy Condition.

Any man who realizes that he is a victim of the drink habit or disease, who considers that it is not well for him to drink more, who desires to stop drinking but cannot do so, is the kind of a man who can be cured at the Minneapolis Keeley Institute.

He can be completely cured in four weeks, and every vestige of the craving will have been removed. Many men spend four weeks or more in a de-bauch or in recovering from one. No man ever leaves the Institute doubtful of his cure. A realizing sense of restoration comes to the most skeptical before the treatment is completed. He finds the craving gone, and that he is a man, in quickened thought, higher aspiration, re-establishment of will power and the general upbuilding of the entire physical man. Faith is unnecessary. The remedy does its work effectually and the man is cured. He has no more desire for whiskey than he has for carboic acid.

Men have gone to the Minneapolis Keeley Institute utterly skeptical, and because of their many failures to be cured by other means they doubted everything. But they had an earnest and an honest desire to be cured, and they were restored completely and permanently. The Keeley Cure is not a faith cure, but a scientific treatment, and hence faith is not an essential.

There is no sickness or unpleasantness about the Keeley Cure. The medicines act directly on the system and the patient begins to feel an improvement after the first administration of the remedy. His improvement is healthy and natural, until he feels that his youth has been given back to him. The four weeks is pleasantly passed in healthful enjoyment, and he returns home a cured man.

No other cure for inebriety has been discovered except the Keeley Cure. There are many shrewd impostors who will promise a cure, and who will sober a man up, only to have him return to his former habits again in a very short time. Such frauds should be severely punished.

Free literature, in a plain envelope, will be sent if inquirers will address the Keeley Institute, corner Tenth street south and Park avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

Good Sponges.

Although the difference between a good and a bad sponge is very marked, but few people seem able to appreciate it. The first requisite of a good sponge is that it should be dark in color. The beautiful yellow sponges commonly seen in druggists' windows are a delusion and a snare. The natural color is light to medium brown, and the yellow sponges have been bleached by a vitriol bath, which destroys their elasticity and makes them wear out much sooner.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS FREE.

One of the Grandest Offers Ever Made.

The first five persons procuring the Endless Chain Starch Book from their grocer will each obtain one large 10c package of "Red Cross" starch, one large 10c package of "Hubinger's Best" starch, two Shakespeare pictures printed in twelve beautiful colors, as natural as life, or one Twentieth Century Girl calendar, the finest of its kind ever printed, all absolutely free. All others procuring the Endless Chain Starch Book will obtain from their grocer two large 10c packages of starch for 5c, and the beautiful premiums which are being given away. This offer is only made for a short time to further introduce the famous "Red Cross" starch and the celebrated "Hubinger's Best" cold water starch. "Red Cross" laundry starch is something entirely new, and is without doubt the greatest invention of the twentieth century. It has no equal, and surpasses all others. It has won for itself praise from all parts of the United States. It has superseded everything heretofore used, or known to science in the laundry art. It is made from wheat, rice and corn, and is chemically prepared upon scientific principles by Mr. J. C. Hubinger, an expert in the laundry profession, who has had twenty-five years' practical experience in fancy laundering, and who is the first successful and original inventor of all fine grades of starch in the United States. If you would have the best, ask for "Red Cross" and "Hubinger's Best," which are the finest starches on the market today.

The jobbing houses all handle it, the retail grocer has it on his shelves, you find it in all the homes, while the careful housewife has adorned the walls of the home with the beautiful Shakespeare pictures which are being given away in introducing "Red Cross" and "Hubinger's Best" starch.

Leisurely.

"Do you think of going to war with Great Britain?"

"No," answered Oom Paul, "I see no need of troubling ourselves. We can stay here quietly and let Great Britain bring it to us."—Washington Star.

The man who will not marry until he finds a woman who thinks before she speaks, may remain a bachelor all his days.

Ayer's Pills

Look at your tongue! If it's coated, your stomach is bad, your liver out of order. Ayer's Pills will clean your tongue, cure your dyspepsia, make your liver right. Easy to take, easy to operate. 25c. All druggists.

Watch your mouth and see a beautiful brown or rich black? Then use **BUCKINGHAM'S DYE** for the hair. Sold by druggists, or R. P. Hall & Co., Boston, N. H.

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate This Department of the Farm—A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.

Dairy Notes.

The dairy and food commissioner of Minnesota has been making a visit to the creameries in the western part of that state, and reports that a good many of them have closed their doors. The farmers that have cows and were sending their milk to the creameries are selling their butter, at a low price, to a process butter factory in Minneapolis. The trouble seems to have been that the people paid too much for their factories in the first place. Then the farmers around did not keep enough cows to make the business a success. This demonstrates the absurdity of starting into such enterprises without due provision for the requirements of the business. It is a mistake to build a creamery hoping that the cows will come in afterward.

It is reported from New York that in the district including New York city, Long Island and Staten Island the sale of oleomargarine during this year has been to a large extent stopped, and this is due to the vigilance of the officers in following up offenders and enforcing the law. The butter sellers of the district have had much to do with the success of the law, as they have found it to their interest to both refuse to handle oleo themselves and to do all in their power to prevent others from selling it. This is the proper light in which to view the matter. The sellers of butter and the grocers generally are destroying their own trade in butter when they give comfort to the sellers of oleo, except in those states where oleo is allowed to be sold and is sold as oleo.

We hear a good deal of complaint about the kind of tubs that are being put on the market. The scarcity of suitable wood for the making of butter tubs causes the use of green stuff that has not been properly seasoned. The butter is packed in these tubs without the use of parchment paper and without the tubs being properly soaked in brine. When even the best butter is put into such tubs it frequently arrives at the commission house with mold on the inside of the tub. The butter has then to be taken out and the part that is affected with mold scraped off. The butter then has to be sold as quickly as possible, to get rid of the job of having again to remove the butter and scrape the tubs. It does not pay to use poor tubs, but if they are used they should be soaked in brine long enough to make them safe for the carrying of the butter to market.

There has been a persistent rumor that the amount of butter made this summer was less than for some years, taking the country as a whole. It is difficult to figure out just why there should be any shortage over last year, when we remember that during the spring and early summer much of the country has had good rains and consequently an abundance of pasturage. Yet it is doubtless true that some of the grain-producing states that had begun to do more dairying while grain was at a very low price, this year to some extent dropped dairying and went back to raising wheat and other grains. But this could have but a slight influence on the total output of our creameries. Butter has been selling quite well this summer, and it is reported that the butter that has gone into cold storage has cost about 2 cents more on the pound than it did last year. It would naturally be supposed that if the supply was short, the amount that would be put into cold storage would be correspondingly short, but such appears not to be the case. A Chicago paper has figured out that the amount of butter in cold storage this year in Chicago is 234,500 tubs of 60 pounds each. It makes the total amount of butter in storage at the principal storage points in the United States 892,450 tubs, against 845,720 tubs last year, or a gain of 5 per cent. We do not pretend to say that these figures are true, but if they are it indicates that the shortage of butter made this summer has been less than reported.

Many farmers in Iowa, Illinois and Missouri are using soy or soja beans as a forage crop for swine with great success, says the Farmer. In the dryer portions of Kansas Kaffir corn has been found a great drouth resister and a fine crop for swine feeding. Experiments in all directions are suggesting new and cheaper food for pork-making, and the farmer who wants to be up to date must keep posted as to the new discoveries along the line of cheap food for pigs. Prof. Shaw, from some recent experiments, is confident that he has a variety of the soy bean that will succeed in the northwest. We already know that rape will furnish an immense amount of feed to the acre, and rape grows anywhere in the northwest. When clover grows that is a cheap food. If the soy bean proves to be better than clover or rape it will be a valuable acquisition as it is a soil renovator, like clover and peas. Prof. Shaw will soon have something for the public relating to the new variety of the Soy bean. When he gets hold of a good thing he does not hide it under a bushel.

Soy Beans for Swine.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly falling to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

"It takes some time for folks to be appreciated," said Mrs. Cornstossel. "There ain't any doubt in my mind that Joslar is a very gifted young man."

"Yes," answered her husband, "about everything he has had, so far in life, has been given to him."—Washington Star.

THE GRIP CURE THAT DOES CURE.

Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets removes the cause that produces La Grippe. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Terrible Mistake.

"Poor girl! What did she want to marry that painted old beau for? I told her he was an octogenarian."

"I know it; but she thought an octogenarian was a man worth \$80,000."—Chicago Tribune.

Buying Sheep.

The farmer who enters into the sheep industry should have more than a superficial knowledge of the best points of an animal for his purpose, says Breeder and Farmer. If the increase is to be raised for the carcass market, the breeding stock must be selected with the eye of the butcher to a considerable degree. The valuable portion of the carcass are the loins and the legs, so it is evident that the development of the back and legs is the first thing to be considered. The animal must be so constituted that these portions can be brought up to a marketable value inexpensively. Any one familiar with handling animals will know how to judge these features and they cannot be intelligently described. If the wool market is to be sought the stock bought for breeding should be thoroughly examined on the shoulders, thigh and belly.

Humus.

The addition of humus to soils deficient in organic material will greatly increase their capacity for holding water. This may be supplied by using vegetable mold, cover crops, rotations, green manures and stable manures. Soil moisture may be saved by other means, but those mentioned in this bulletin are the most important.

The Clover Crop.

The August crop of the Department of Agriculture shows an exceedingly meager clover crop for this year in especial marked contrast to last year's generally large production. The quality of the crop also falls decidedly below last year's standard, taking the country in general.

better to keep but one variety and make that a specialty. If the amount of work that the owner can afford to put into the care of the flock is small it would certainly be best to have but one breed. If the work is to be done by the wife and children then one breed is all that should be handled. If the man can afford to devote his entire time to the work then a number of breeds may pay. But they will require both greater expense and greater outlay in labor. Every person that has tried to keep but two breeds separate knows how greatly the work is increased. There are twice as many watering places and twice as many roosts to look after. No rule can be laid down that will apply to all cases, but it is certainly best to stick to one breed till there is some positive reason to believe that two breeds would more than repay the extra care necessary in keeping them.

Guinea.

Two varieties of this fowl have been domesticated in this country—the white and the pearl or speckled guinea, writes A. C. McPherson in Ohio Farmer. The last named variety is wild and shy and the flesh dark colored, but possessing a gamey flavor much relished by some. The first named are handsome, fine table fowls and quite domestic in their nature, and if reared by a hen will readily mingle with other poultry. They do not possess the quarrelsome disposition of the speckled variety. As foragers the guinea rivals the turkey, and on this account alone will repay double for amount of grain consumed, which is small as compared with the chicken or turkey. It is customary with many owners to turn them adrift and let them "paddle their own canoe" after being fully fledge. The lay begins generally in April and continues until the cold weather sets in. They lay a large number of eggs during the season. In rearing, the young guinea is very tender and requires care, but after their coat of down is replaced by one of feathers, they become hardy and require but little care. The food for young guineas should consist of moistened bread crumbs, table scraps, minced onion tops, etc. The eggs of the guinea are of smaller size than the common hen egg, but are very rich, and compensate in quality for smallness. The white guinea will lay in the nest of the common hen, while the pearl-colored hen wanders away to some lone and almost inaccessible spot to deposit her eggs. The guinea is quick to detect danger or an enemy and the appearance of a hawk, crow or weasel, calls forth shrill, discordant cries which put the enemy to flight before the owner can appear on the scene. In market there is no discount on the price of the eggs of the guinea, provided there be a proportion of hen's eggs among them. A cross of the white and pearl-colored varieties produces a good, general purpose fowl, fine flesh, etc., beside being of larger size than either variety.

Facts About Fans.

The use of the fan originated in China, and sprang from the following incident: A royal princess, very beautiful, was assisting at the feast of lanterns, her face covered with a mask, as usual. The excessive heat compelled her to remove it, and in order to guard her features from the common gaze, she moved it quickly to and fro in front of her face, thus simultaneously hiding her charms and cooling her brow. The idea was at once adopted throughout the kingdom.

How They Are Alike.

"Do you know," said Bobbie to his maiden aunt, who is thirty-six and rich, "what I heard papa say about you last night?"

"No," she replied, "what was it?"

"He ast mamma why you and Dewey were alike, and mamma said she didn't know."

"And then what did your papa say?"

"He said you were like Dewey because you never ran away from any man yet."

Bobbie's aunt has gone home to have her will changed.—Chicago Times-Herald.

He Was Deceived.

"A rather queer incident occurred on my train the other day," said the traveling man. "We were coming along through Eastern Ohio. We were going directly toward a very heavy black cloud, a thunder storm, doubtless. It was fearfully dense and black. You know how such clouds look. Everybody noticed it."

"Yes," replied the listener, "but what was there peculiar about this one?"

"Why, the brakeman saw it, and went through the cars calling out 'Pittsburg!'"—New York World.

Read the Advertisements.

You will enjoy this publication much better if you will get into the habit of reading the advertisements; they will afford a most amusing study, and will put you in the way of getting some excellent bargains. Our advertisers are reliable; they send what they advertise.

A Loser.

"I'm going to quit gambling. It costs too much."

"Why, you know you win more than you lose."

"Yes; but to keep even, I would have to win twice as much as I lose. You see, whenever I win, I have to give half to my wife."—Indianapolis Journal.

In Old Rome.

The wounded gladiator gazed anxiously at the thumbs of the vast course of humanity in the great amphitheater.

His gaze ranged from Nero, lurching nightly on nightingale's tongues, to the rabble chewing peanuts and drinking pop right off the ice.

"I am waiting," said he, "for something to turn up."

Then they turned him down.—Indianapolis Journal.

\$15.00 PER WEEK.

We will pay a salary of \$15.00 per week and expenses for man with rig to introduce our Poultry Compound and Lice Killer in the country. Ref. required. Address, with stamp, Acme Pig. Co., East Des Moines, Iowa.

Great Resemblance.

"There is more kinship between poetry and science than one would think."

"That's a fact. Both of them seem to consist mainly in piling up a lot of phrases that nobody can understand."—Indianapolis Journal.

Permanently Cured.

No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE \$2.00 trial bottle and treatment. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

And Now Pa Is Reading It.

"I'm afraid Willie will disgrace the family, John."

"What has he been up to now?"

"Why, I gave him a quarter to buy a scrap book."

"Well, what did he do?"

"Bought home a book called 'Points on Pugilism.'"—Brooklyn Life.

Pico's Cure for Consumption is the only cough medicine used in my house.

D. C. Albright, Millinburg, Pa., Dec. 11, '96.

Full, Boys, Full.

"Wan av these swingin' dures wid 'push' on th' outside an' 'pull' on th' inside, remind me av politics," said the janitor, philosophically. "Ye made 'push' until ye git inside, an' th'n iv'rything is 'pull.'"—Chicago News.

Does Your Baking Powder Contain Alum?

Prof. Geo. F. Barker, M. D., University of Penn.: "All the constituents of alum remain (from alum baking powders) in the bread, and the alum itself is reproduced to all intents and purposes when the bread is dissolved by the gastric juice in the process of digestion. I regard the use of alum as highly injurious."

Dr. Alonzo Clark: "A substance (alum) which can derange the stomach should not be tolerated in baking powder."

Prof. W. G. Tucker, New York State Chemist: "I believe it (alum) to be decidedly injurious when used as a constituent of food articles."

Prof. S. W. Johnson, Yale College: "I regard their (alum and soluble alumina salts) introduction into baking powders as most dangerous to health."

In view of such testimony as this, every care must be exercised by the housewife to exclude the over and over condemned cheap, alum baking powders from the food.

Baking powders made from cream of tartar, which is highly refined grape acid, are promotive of health, and more efficient. No other kind should be used in leavening food. Royal Baking Powder is the highest example of a pure cream of tartar powder.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND POMMEL SLICKER

The Best Saddle Coat.

Keeps both rider and saddle perfectly dry in the hardest storms. Substitutes will disappear. Ask for Fish Brand Pommel Slicker. It is entirely new. If not for sale in your town, write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

STOCK RAISERS

Will find it greatly to their advantage, if before purchasing a farm, they will look at the country along the line of the Saint Paul & Duluth Railroad.

DAIRY FARMERS

Who desire the best Clover and Timothy land, in a district which can boast of a fine climate, good pure water, rich soil, fine meadows, and near to the markets of St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and Superior should apply immediately by letter or in person to W. M. F. TOWERIDGE, Asst. Land Commissioner, St. Paul & Duluth R. R. Box U-903 Globe Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

\$4 A DAY SURE

We pay \$4 a day salary for a man with rig to introduce our goods in the country. Send stamp for terms. KANSAS FOOD CO., 613 W. 5th St., KANSAS CITY, MO.

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Become a member of our Association? It costs you nothing; brings you THE PHOTO-AMATEUR every month; the brightest photographic journal published and saves you dollars in purchase of Cameras and supplies. Send 2 stamps for particulars and sample copy. THE EAST ASTS OF LEATHER PHOTOGRAPHY, 64 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

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Take no other—it is the best that can be made.

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JOHN W. MORSE, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Principal Agent U.S. Pension Bureau. 375 1/2 St. Paul St., Philadelphia, Pa.

LADY OR MAN

wanted to travel and sell Lady's Eye Water. Per month salary and all expenses. Write to Mrs. J. H. Moore, Chicago.

BIG WAGES

for fall and winter to Gent in this county. Particulars FREE. K. B. TRAT & CO., Publishers, New York City.

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