Various elegant preparations have superseded the coarse unguents and salves of former times. It would be impossible in our limited space to give a just idea of the wonderful improvements that have been made in this branch of pharmacy. Perhaps one of the most notable improvements is the preparation of an animal fat, called lanoline, which is now used as the basis of a large number of ointments.

ments.
Unlike lard, which has generally been employed for this purpose, it never turns rancid; and it has the valuable property of being readily absorbed by the skin, and penetrating with friction to its deeper layers; therefore, it becomes a most efficient for conveying medicines he skm. When mixed with through the skm. through the skin. When mixed with mercury and rubbed into the pores, it has caused the peculiar metallic taste of the drug to be perceptible in the mouth three minutes after its application. In its impure crude form, the fat was known to the ancient Greeks, and employed by them in medicine, being extracted from the wool of sheep. The chemist has now purified it, and made it one of the most useful agents that we possess for applying medicines to the skin.—Chambers's

#### Aiuminum Watches.

The latest fad of the Parisian swells is the aluminum timepiece. They are very light in weight, but a trifle more than the works. The cases are in a dull black color—very effective. Some are open faced, some are open in a small three-quarter-inch disk in the center, with small cilt heads on the center, with small gilt hands on the black face of the watch, but they are in all sorts of inlaid decoration in colorings, and the best of it is they are very reasonable in price.

It is the custom at the gay capital

for the gentry to carry this timepiece in the right hand trousers pocket along with the keys, coin, matchbox and other paraphernalia of the mascu-line pocket. It is, moreover, the wont of the owners to rush the hand down in the pocket with great show of un perturbability and bring forth the watch, of which the material is unscratchable, from among the other articles, glance at the time and carelessly replace it with an air of certainty in its infallibility. -Clothier

## A NO-TO-BAC MIRACLE. PHYSICAL PERFECTION PREVENTED BY THE USE OF TOBACCO.

An Old Timer of Twenty-three Years' To

Lake Geneva, Wis., July 21—Special.— The ladies of our beautiful little town are making an interesting and exciting time for tobacco-using husbands, since the injurious effects of tobacco and the ease with which it can be cured by a preparation called No-To-Bac, have been so plainly demonstrated by the cure of Mr. F. C. Waite. In a written statement he says: "I smoked and chewed tobacco for twenty-three years, and I am sure that my case was one of the worst in this part of the country. Even after I went to bed at night, if I woke up I would want to chew or smoke. It was not only killing me but my wife was also ailing from the in jurious effects. Two boxes of No-To-Bac cured me, and I have no more desire for to-bacco than I have to jump out of the window. I have gained twenty pounds in thirty days, my wife is well, and we are indeed both happy to say that No-To-Bac is truly

'worth its weight in gold' to us." The cure and improvement in Mr. Waite's case is looked upon as a miracle—in fact, it is the talk of the town and county, and it is users will be using No-To-Bac within a few weeks. The peculiarity about No-To-Bac as a patent medicine is that the makers, the Sterling Remedy Company, No. 45 Randolph street, Chicago, absolutely guarantee the use of three boxes to cure or refund the money, and the cost, \$2.50, is so trifling as compared with the expensive and unneces-sary use of tobacco that tobacco-using husbands have no good excuse to offer when their wives insist upon taking No-To-Bac and getting results in the way of pure, sweet breath, wonderful improvement in their mental and physical condition, with a prac-tical revitalization of their nicotized nerves.

WYOMING sheep and wool are being ex-ported to England.

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

WATERMELONS lately sold for sixteen cents a hundred in New Orleans.

# The Ladies.

The pleasant effect and perfect safety with which ladies may use the California liquid lax ative, Syrup of Figs, under all condition makes it their favorite remedy. To get the true and genuine article, look for the name of the California Fig Syrup Co., printed near the

The California Mid-Winter Exposition has ust given the John P. Lovell Arms Co., of Soston, the highest award and Gold Medal for

Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure uld be in every medicine closet. It cures worst of coughs and colds, and does not e nausea. 50 cts.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is taken internally. Price 75c.

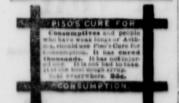
HALE'S Honey of Horehound and Tar re-tieves whooping cough. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation, 25 ets., 50 cts., \$1.

In Hot Weather

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thomp-son's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle

is needed to keep up the appetite, estion and give good, healthful r these purposes Hood's Sarsapa-culiarly adapted. As a blood pur-

ood's Sarsaparilla \*\*\*\*\* ures - who





A horse that is addicted to rolling and getting cast should wear a halter with a ring fastened to the top be tween the ears. Snap a rope or strap in this so he cannot lay his head down flat, and thus tied there will be no further trouble.—American Agricul-

STIMULANTS FOR FLOWERS.

One of the best stimulants that can be given to pot plants, especially palms and ferns, is soot water. Tie a quantity of soot in a coarse muslin bag, attaching a heavy stone to it, so that it will sink; let this soak for sevthat it will sink; let this soak for several days in a tub of water and then let it stand a day or two until quite clear. One quart of soot to seven gallons of water is quite sufficient. It renders the foliage more vivid, as well as stimulating growth.—Detroit Face Press.

EXPERIMENTS IN KEEPING EGGS.

The New York experiment station has been experimenting in keeping eggs. The eggs were all wiped when fresh, with a rag saturated with some antiseptic and packed tightly in salt, bran, etc. Eggs packed during April and May with salt, and which had been wiped out with cottonseed oil, to which had been added boric acid, kept which had been added boric acid, kept from four to five months with a loss of nearly one-third, the quality of those saved not being good. Those packed in bran, after the same preliminary handling, were all spoiled after four months. Eggs packed in salt during March and April, after wiping with vaseline, to which salicying acid had been added, kept four control of the salicy is acid had been added, kept four control of the salicy in the salicy is acid had been added, kept four control of the salicy in the salicy is acid had been added, kept four control of the salicy in the salicy is acid had been added. lic acid had been added, kept four or five months without loss, the quality after four months being much superior to ordinary. Temperature of each box varied little from sixty degrees Fahrenheit, and each box was turned over once every two days. Little dif-ference was observed in the keeping of the fertile and unfertile eggs, and no difference was noticeable in the keeping qualities of eggs from different fowls or from those on different rations. -Orange Judd Farmer.

#### THE MILK TEST.

In practice it is found that the Babcock test must be expanded in applica-tion so as to cover five things: The apparatus, the acid, the sample the manipulation, the operator. These five things include everything pertain-ing to the test as a machine, the test as an operation, and the tester. Iowa leads her sister States in enacting a law requiring those who buy milk by the test to make sure that the test bottles are correctly calibrated and grad-uated. As the invention is not patent ed anyone can make the apparatus, and the test bottles have been thrown upon the market with no guarantee that they are correct. Patrons have been condemned for selling inferior milk with no evidence against them but the test bottle and no guarantee, that the test bottle and no guarantee that the test bottle itself was correct.

The new law makes it imperative that each creameryman and all persons testing milk for others, shall procure of the Dairy Commissioner a certified test bottle and the Dairy Commissioner is required to furnish one bottle certified to be correct, at cost price. In case of controversy, the one who makes the test has the burden of proof. He must prove his test to be correct, and cannot secure conviction otherwise. This is right. Before this it was a one-sided affair. One party did all the testing; the other was helpless unless he could prove fraud. Now the person making the charge must support it with evidence and if the evidence is the milk test he must substantiate the accuracy of his test. -Orange Judd

HOW TO MAKE A SELF-CLEANING CISTERN

Soft water for washing purposes is a necessity. To meet this necessity cisterns of various kinds are built, but the dust lodging on the roof, toves. and various substances whirled about by the wind, will be carried by the water into the cistern. Unless it is frequently cleaned, this fouls the water and gives ita bad odor. The following is a description of a plan for a cistern so arranged as to avoid this difficulty. The overflow pipe, instead of simply entering the cistern at the surface of the water in the usual way, continues down the inner surface and opens near the bottom. Then, when-ever the cistern fills with water and charge pipe at the bottom, thus carrying off whatever sediment may have been deposited. As the substances that are washed from the roof into the cistern always settle gradually. the cistern always settle gradually to the bottom, each hard rain that fills it to overflowing forces them into the can do nothing more, try a single to overflowing forces them into the discharge pipe and carries them off to dairy cow as an experiment. Very often one cow well kept pays much a good nest for disease germa. Where the ground is of firm texture it is not necessary to brick up the sides, but the cement may be laid directly on the earth. Begin by laying out a circle about a foot larger across than the intended size of the eistern. Dig this size down three feet, then dig the cistern six inches smaller on all sides, thus leaving a shelf on which to place the covering stones three feet below the surface to be out of the way of the rost. Cover it by laying on opposite sides of this shelf two long flat stones, eighteen inches apart. Then lay two other stones across the ends of these, and a man hole ciptteen inches square will be left. It is now ready for plastering. Use portland cement, one part of cement to two of fine, clean sand, giving the sides a good layer clear up to the cover, the leader from the roof having been inserted in or near the top. Now dig a drain from some convenient point of discharge, and lay the overlow pips by begining at the bottom of the cistern, passing it out near tine top. It may two other stones across the ends

ment. When all is complete place s crib of plank over the man-hole, crib of plank over the man-hole, through which it may be entered by means of a small ladder; then cover

with earth, rounding it well up.

If a pump is used the suction pipe should be furnished with a strainer, and should reach to within a foot of the bottom of cistern. Where a cis-tern can be built directly under the kitchen it is very convenient to con-nect it with a pump over the kitchen sink. The capacity of a citern may be approximately ascertained by al-lowing seven gallons to the cubic foot. Or, if it is round, multiply the diame-ter by the average death, in feet, and ter by the average depth, in feet, and the product by five and one-half. The result will be the capacity in gal-lons.—American Agriculturist.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES. Slow milking is injurious to the cow.

Milk rapidly. The Pekin is generally esteemed the most profitable variety of duck. Lead a cow rather than drive her.

Gentleness should be the watchword to the dairy stable. The aim in breeding should be to-wards a higher standard in order to ompensate for the deterioration in

Make up your mind to have better roads this summer between your farm and the station from which you do your shipping.

It is very certain that the butter must come from the food and that the better the food the more butter a cow will give. Experience has shown that corn meal is the best food for rich milk.

The man who makes it a rule to milk his cows in the stable is the one who has the least trouble with them. It takes but a minute to put them in and turn them out, and this time is well spent.

Turkeys, as a rule, do best to have their own way in nesting, setting and caring for their young, but the older ones are likely to become so gentle and obedient as to conform cheerfully to the feeder's plan.

The cracking of the fruit of pears, observed oftentimes in the Flemish Beauty and the White Doyenne, is caused by a fungus. Spraying, as now generally practiced, will make an end of this fungus, no doubt.

For a small lawn the best invigorator is a gill of nitrate of soda once a week in a pail of water, applied with a watering pot, over an area of 100 square feet. The grass will quickly respond to such treatment.

When the sheep go to pasture, a place should be provided for the lambs in which they can enter and get a lit-tle grain food. This helps them very tle grain food. This helps them very much and will add fully a fourth to their growth during the summer.

Don't overload young horses. If there is a heavy load to be hauled use the older animals, remembering that the bone and muscle are not properly developed and set until after the horse has attained his sixth year. The head of the gander is somewhat coarser than that of the goose and his

cry is harsher. There is no difference in the form or plumage of the two sexes, and, as a rule, the gander is distinguished only by his pugnacity. By hurdling and letting the stock eat down a portion of the field at a

time, pasture can be made to go further than by the common method. This than by the common method. This plan can be followed with sheep and hogs without very much extra labor. When a mare refuses to dry or

when a mare retuses to dry or caress her offspring a little flour or meal sprinkled upon it will sometimes attract her kindly to it, but should this fail the foal must be dried by rub-bing with soft flannel and induced to take milk.

In raising turkeys this year remem ber that the big ones are no longer in demand, and can only be sold at a reduction. Birds ranging from ten to fifteen pounds, at five months, are the kind wanted. Twelve pounds is a good weight and a popular size.

If you have not a sufficient number of sows, or cows or mares to pay for keeping a thoroughbred male yourself, get some of your neighbors to join you in the purchase of one. A joint owner ship of this sort is better than to be all the time paying out large service fees.

The meal of whole ears of corn is quite as digestible as that of the ground grain if it is finely ground and fed with cut hay. About six quarts a day of this meal is sufficient for an or-

fed and cared for.

The stockman who feeds a ton of bran to his work horses will, if all his manure, solid and liquid, is saved, have \$12.45 worth of fertility in the manure. If the same is fed to growing stock he will have about ninety per cent. of the fertility, and to a dairy cow more than seventy-five per

If you are growing clover for seed, you can predispose the plant toward seed production by pasturing sheep upon the field. They will keep it cropped close to the ground, and if this is done through the earlier part of the season, the seed crop will be heavier from the later growth than by any other method of handling it.

All soils contain enormous quantiproductive, and crops require but lit-tle. The reason why some soils are so discharge, and lay the overflow pips by barren is that the essential elements, beginning at the bottom of the cistern, passing it out near the top. It may be made of common round two-inch drain tile, having that part which is in the cistern well covered with ce-

### HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS

WASHING AND CLEANING GLOVES,

The so-called washing gloves are an excellen, choice for utility purposes all summer, as they can be cleaned once and again by washing them in water that is more than warm, but not scalding hot, using a bit of pure white soan in the process. It is best to wash scap in the process. It is best to wash them upon the hands, as the chamois is less likely to shrink in drying. Wash is less likely to shrink in drying. Wash and then rinse in clear water, and dry by rubbing with a Turkish or other soft, rough towel. For kid gloves of light color, that are but slightly soiled, but not stained, there is no better mode of freshening than to wind a bit of oiled silk around the finger, rubbing vigorously to remove all a bit of oiled silk around the finger, rubbing vigorously to remove all traces of the mar. Any woman who tests this easy way of cleaning kid gloves will be sure to keep thereafter a strip of silk in her possession. A quarter or even an eighth of a yard is applyed by purphase at once as in quarter or even an eighth of a yard is enough to purchase at once, as in fancy dry goods houses, where it is sold, it is kept moist in a large roll and is thus very pliable. Moisten the silk, however, when using.—New York Byening Post.

Much may be said of the indispensable article known as apron, viewing it from the ornamental as well as useful point. The scope of the latter is great, including the housekeeper, nurse, waitress, dressmaker and the clerk, the various styles of each being

unique and pretty.

The housekeeper's apron is generally of lawn, nainsook or dimity, of two-thirds length and trimmed with a hem four inches deep, surmounted by tucks. Feather stitching may be added either in flax or cotton, or the added either in hax or cotton, or the ready-made may be bonght by the piece of twelve yards. The belt may be feather stitched. A square pocket laid in a double box-plait on the right side is indispensable, and may be finished by a dainty little bow of the same material.

same material.

For the nurse and waitress, the aprons are usually of lawn or cambric, and the plainer the better. Both are sufficiently full to almost meet at the back, and in length reach nearly to the bottom of the skirt. Sometimes embroidery is put between the tucks

that surmount the hem.
Striped and checked ginghams are relegated to the kitchen. These are made up in two breadths, simply hemmed and with a belt and string of the goods. Those trimmed with a bias band of the goods are a little more ornamental. Aprons of this sort are excellent for wear when sewsort are excellent for wear when sew-ing. The sewing apron proper has a gored front and side pieces in one-piece style, the latter meeting at the back after forming a curve below the waist line, and fastening with one button. The waist or bib is fitted with two darts and the gored side seam, with two long tabs passing to the back of the neck, where they but-ton. The large pocket is placed at a convenient distance for the hands in the outer front, and stitched down the middle to form two divisions.--Home and Farm.

# RECIPES.

Lobster Cutlets-Mince a pound of lobster small (the canned may be used), season with salt, white pepper, two ounces of melted butter, two beaten eggs and enough fine, sifted breadcrumbs to make it cling together. Shape in the form of cutlets; dip in crumbs, then in egg and again in crumbs, and fry in hot drippings. These are very palatable with green peas or tomato sauce.

Chopped Omelet and Egg—Have your round steak chopped very fine and freed from skin and sinews; season with salt, eavenne and minced parsley and onion (a teaspoonful of each of the two latter to a pound of steak), add the beaten yolk of an egg, and make into small flat cakes. Fry in drippings until cooked through and browned on both sides; pour over the gravy, and crown each with a posched

Potato Omelet-Take a pint of cold Potato Omelet—Take a pint of cold mashed potatoes and heat over the fire with two tablespoonsful of sweet cream, beating with a fork until smooth and light. Add four beaten eggs, pepper, salt and a little nutmeg, and press through a sieve; beat one tablespoonful of butter in a saucepan and cook half of this mixture like an omelet. It is delightful with bacon or ham cut in thin rashers and fried or ham cut in thin rashers and fried crisp.

Spanish Ragout-Fry in butter a minced Spanish onion or an equal amount of white onions; add a green pepper minced fine without the seeds and sprinkle these over six large to matoes that have been sliced and fried. Put a poached egg for each person on top and pour around a cream sauce, made by adding cream or milk thick ened with flour to the butter, in the pan in which the tomatoes were fried. There is no more delightful hot-weather appetizer than this.

Shrimp Salad-Shrimp salad is a useful and pretty dish. cient quantity of freshly broiled prawns, taking care to preserve the coral, which put aside for garnishing coral, which put aside for garnishing presently. Pile up the prawns in the centre of a dish, pour over them a thick mayonnaise sauce in which a sheet of gelatine has been dissolved. This causes it to adhere better. Round This causes it to adhere better. Round the base of the pyramid, arrange a ring of capers, next these a ring of yolk of egg which has been rubbed through a sieve, then a ring of chopped white of egg. Garnish with sprays of chervil and sprinkle the top of the pyramid with the coral. Shrimp, lobster or remains of cold salmon can be utilized in this way.

# A Very Curious Discovery.

A colored boy made a very curious discovery a few days ago on the banks of a creek near Bay Bity, Tenn. He of a creek near Bay Bity, Tenn. He observed a large frog carrying a piece of paper in its mouth disappear in a hole. The boy dug after him, and was surprised to find a circular nest filled with paper balls. Singularly enough, each of these pieces of paper was a newspaper clipping and contained poetry. Those who understand the habbits of the frog say this is simtained poetry. Those who understand the habbits of the frog say this is sim-ply a coincidence.—New York Mail



Dresses are sold by weight in Japan Belva Lockwood is sixty-three years

Tiny pocketbooks are now the prop-

Girton (England) College girls have Mrs. Kate Myrick has been appoint-

There are 10,000 more women than men in the District of Columbia. Miss Laura Creighton has been re-appointed State Librarian in Iowa.

The plain swivel silks in light tints are used for lining diaphanous toilets. Snowflake crepon has a very attractive sound for a midsummer fabric, as

Miss Balfour, sister of the English Conservative leader, is now traveling in Africa.

In Victoria, women have been sub stituted for men at no fewer than 200 railway station.

The Chicago Woman's Club has added a woman suffrage section to its other departments.

There are now 797 prisoners in the Kansas State Prison, and of that number fourteen are women. Miss Willard and Lady Henry Som-

erset are two celebrities in the Cat-skills, of New York, this season. Many ladies find the ready-made ruffles quite too expensive, and therefore buy taffeta silk and make their

A young lady named Johnson is sixth wrangler in the senior mathe-matical class at Cambridge University, England.

Of the 1100 persons who patronized a fortune-teller in Chicago during the progress of the World's Fair 920 were

In England and Ireland women writers number 660, while the num-ber of men engaged in this kind of work is 5111.

Royalties have, as a body, defective eyesight. Princess Maud, of Wales, is the only royal lady who wears a single eyeglass.

Husband and wife as law partners is something unknown in Great Brit-There are no less than twentyone such firms in the United States.

The grandmother of the German Kaiser was, in early life, a musician of marked ability, and composed many marches for the Prussian army.

The Association for the Advancement of Women will hold its next annual meeting in Atlanta, Ga., with the supplementary congress at Tuskegee. There is a demand for the old fash

ioned taffeta ribbon of our foremoth-

ers. It is made in three or four-inch widths, and is used for skirt ruchings. English papers say that Mrs. Hum-phrey Ward has made \$80,000 from "David Grieve," \$80,000 from "Mar-cella," and \$40,000 from "Robert Elsmere."

One of the ways of telling whether the temperature is rising it to watch a girl's front hair. When it begins to lose its curl and grow straight it is a sure sign of a change of temperature.

Very lovely are the open fronted Parisian tea gowns in Directoire style, made of flowered taffeta or China silk, and worn over petticoats and blouse vests of white or yellow guipure lace.

Miss Mary Garrett of Baltimore, Md., has founded a European fellowship scholarship, of a value of \$500 a year, and five graduate scholarships, worth \$200 a year, at Bryn Mawr College, Pennsylvania.

The most heavily insured woman in the United States is the widow of Sen-ator Hearst, or California. The poli-cies on her life aggregate \$300,000. Mrs. E. B. Crocker, of Elmira, N. Y., probably comes next with \$150,000.

Mrs. Henry Irving is an Irish-woman, whose maiden name, O'Calla-han, effectually proves it. She lives very quietly in London with her two on the \$5000 a year which her dis tinguished actor-husband allows her.

An extreme style of the sailor hat shows a brim of mottled brown and white patent leather, and a white crown of the same shiny material. This mode is a trifle too outre to com nend itself to women of fastidious

Miss Herbert, daughter of Secretary Herbert, has been selected by the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association as Vice-Regent for the State of Alabama, which position was made vacant sever al years ago by the death of her

Mrs. Willian Waldorf Astor wore at the recent drawing room in London the historic diamond coronet comb, of which she has lately become possessed. It is the one that Louis XIV. gave to Mme. de Moutspan, and our wealthy countrywomau, it is said, paid \$100,-000 to; it

It is said there are 2133 women writers in France. When this was re-peated to the editor of a New York magazine he said he thought France was in luck; that there were not less than two millions in the United States and he had the manuscripts of a million of them.

Chicago has successfully established a new idea for workingwomen. It is a lunching place known as "The Noonday Rest." They pay twenty-five cents a month for membership, may bring their lunches with them, or buy it at the rate of eleven cents, and have the advantages of library, lavatory, reception room and pleasant associa-tion besides. There are already three hundred members.

Mrs. James Miller, of Stanton, Minn., is a prosperous farmer and business woman, and, in addition to taking care of her farm, purchases poultry and ships it to market. Dur-ing the last sixty days she has shipped to Eastern markets 102,000 pounds of poultry, and has paid out to the far-ners over \$5000 in cash therefor. Mrs. Miller has been in business for herself for the last fifteen years.

The Princess of Wales has started again the sensible fashion of wearing the two-button glove for summer.

A Michigan man put a notice over one of his fields: "All parties are warned and are forbidden not to play ball on this land."

# The Best Things to Eat

TO THE STATE OF STATE

Are made with ROYAL BAKING POWDERbread, biscuit, cake, rolls, muffins, crusts, and the va-1

rious pastries requiring a leavening or raising agent. Risen with ROYAL BAKING POWDER, all these things are superlatively light, sweet, tender, delicious and wholesome.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER is the greatest of time and labor savers to the pastry cook. Besides, it economizes flour, butter and eggs, and, best of all, makes the food more digestible and healthful.

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

Theory of American Storms.

Sources of the Diamond Supply.

Professor Colbert explains the origin

of great storms that move across our country from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic seaboord on this theory:

The moist air from the Pacific, driven up the west slope of the Rockies by the rotation of the earth, is suddenly deprived of its moisture in cooler altitude. This drying of the air causes a change in specific gravity, and the disturbance produced at once results in a slight rotary current. The revolving mass of air moves on ward toward the east, its motion and size constantly increased by the sucking in of warm south winds on its forward edge. These currents from the south drop their moisture from contact with the colder revolving storm, and the sudden lightning of the size

and the sudden lightening of the air by the dropping of its moisture works like a stream on a mill wheel. Thus the real cause of our great storms lie in the conditions met by these traveling whirlwinds in their regular journey across the country. If they are cold enough and meet with enough moist, hot air in their course they are set spinning with a velocity that makes a cyclonic storm.—Chicago Journal.

## Men and Women With Horns.

Horny excrescences arising from the human head have not only occurred in this country, but have been frequently reported by English surgeons as well as those from several parts of continental Europe. In the Imperial Museum at Vienna, the British Museum at London and the Vatican collection at Rome there are tipe single lection at Rome there are fine single specimens or whole collections of these curiosities. In an English local history (History of Cheshire) a woman is mentioned who had been afflicted with a tumor on her head for thirty-two years. Finally it became greatly en-larged and two horns grew out of it after she was past seventy years old. These wonderful horns, which are each within a fraction of eleven inches long and nearly two inches across at the base, are now in the famous Lonsdale collection in the British Museum. In the annals of the French Academy there is an account of one "Pietro le Diblo," who had three fully developed horns on his head; two as large as those of a good-sized ram, one behind each ear, and one straight one, nine and a half inches long, growing from his forehead.—St. Louis Repub-

Until the early part of the eight-eenth century, the famous Golconda and other mines of India furnished

the world's diamonds, but after that time for a long period the mines of Brazil became the great producers. Both localities are now nearly exhausted. Since the discovery of diamonds in South Africa in 1867, that region has produced more diamonds than the whole world during the two centuries preceding, the total yield of these mines being estimated at some 40,000,000 carats or about eight tons, the aggregate value of the uncut stones being more than \$250,000,000. In single years the African yield has exceeded 3,000,000 carats. Not more than eight per cent. of this product it is stated can be considered of the first is stated can be considered of the first water; about twelve per cent. is of the second water and twenty-five per cent. is of the third water, while the remainder is boart which is crushed to powder and used for cutting hard substances. This boart is distinct from the uncrystalline carbonado which is a cutting agent several times more valuable as obtained from the Brazilian mines. Diamonds have been found also in the Urals and in Australia while a few small crystals have been picked up in different parts of the United States. A locality in New South Wales is reported to have yielded 12,000 diamonds of which the largest have been cut into gems, weighing 3½ and three carats respectively.—Atlanta Constitution.



cles, piles, fistulas and manages too mention.

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

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

# BEECHAM'S PILLS

(Vegetable)

What They Are For

Biliousness

dyspepsia sick headache

bilious headache

bad taste in the mouth foul breath

indigestion

loss of appetite

sallow skin pimples torpid liver depression of spirits

when these conditions are caused by constipation; and constipation is the most frequent cause of all of them.

One of the most important things for everybody to learn is that constipation causes more than half the sick ness in the world; and it can all be prevented. Go by the book.

Write to B. F. Allen Company, 365 Canal street, New York, for the little book on Constipation (its causes consequences and correction); sent free. If you are not within reach of a druggist, the pills will be sent by mail, 25 cents.

"Better Work Wisely Than Work Hard." Great Efforts are Unnecessary in House Cleaning if you Use

# SAPOLIO

A CURE FOR ALL Summer Complaints, DYSENTERY, DIARRHEA. CHOLERA MORBUS.

Malaria in Its Various Forms 6 and Prevented.

