(From the Herald, Boston, Mass.) Like a thunderbolt from a clear sky, a stroke of paralysis came to Mr. Frank T. Ware, the well known Boston auctioneer and appraiser, at 235 Washington street. He went to bed one night about six years ago seemingly in robust health. When he awoke his left side was stiffened by the deadening of the nerves. The interviewer sought out Mr. Ware to get the facts. He gave the interesting particulars in his own way:

"The first shock came very suddenly while I was asleep, but it was not lasting in its effects, and in a few weeks I was able to be about. A few months after, when exhausted by work and drenched with rain I went home in a very nervous state. The result was a second and more severe shock, after which my left arm and leg were practically helpless.

"My grandfather, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and lost an arm in the struggle for American independence, died finally of paralysis. My father also died of paralysis, although it was complicated with other troubles, and so I had some knowledge of the fatal character of the disease which is bereditary in our family. After the second shock I took warning, for, in all probability, a third would carry me off. "Almost everything under the sun was

recommended to me and I tried all the remedies that seemed likely to do any good, electricity, massage and specialists, but to no effect. "The only thing I found that helped me was Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and

verily believe that if it hadn't been for

those pills I would have been dead years ago. "Yes, I still have a slight reminder of the last attack six years ago. My left arm is not as strong as the other and my left foot drags a little, as the paralysis had the effect of deadening the nerves. But I can still walk a good distance, talk as easily as ever, and my general health is splendid. I am really over seventy years old, although I am generally taken to be twenty years younger.

"The Pink Pills keep my blood in good condition, and I believe that is why I am so well.

Mr. Ware has every appearance of a perfectly healthy man, and arrives at his office promptly at eight o'clock every morning, although he has reached an age when many men retire from active life. He says that in his opinion both his father and grandfather could have been saved if Pink Pills had been obtainable at that time.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenertady, N. Y., at 50 cents per box, or six boxes for \$2.50.

Foiled Assassing.

A Brahmin traveling recently between Chittur and Memara, in the country back of Madras, was belated and sought shelter for the night at a house where he was received by two Nair women. To the elder he gave 1,000 rupees for safe keeping. This aroused their avarice, and she proposed to her sister to murder their guest and keep his money. She refused, but when the elder woman's husband arrived he fell in with her plan. The guest, sleeping on the veranda, was warned in time by the younger sister, and hidden by her in an outhouse. About midnight a brother of the two women returned from a journey and, seeing the house shut, lay down to sleep on the mat which the Brahmin had left. Soon after the murderers stole upon the sleeper and killed him with one blow with a rice pounder. buried the body without finding out their mistake, and removed all traces of the crime. In the morning the Brahmin was let out by his rescuer, and walked into the house to ask for his money. The assassins were terrified out of their wits and gave it back to him. whereupon he went to the police and informed them of the intention to murder him. By this time the brother had been missed, but after a search the body was found and the guilty couple arrested. The Brahmin was so impressed by the danger he had escaped that he gave the 1,000 rupees to the girl who had saved him.-New York Sun.

Cheap Excursions to the West. Bountiful barvests are reported from all sections of the west and northwest and an exceptionally favorable opportunity for home-seekers and those desiring a change of location is offered by the series of low-rate excursions which have been arranged by the Northwestern line. Tickets for these excursions, with favorable time limits, will be sold on August 29, September 10 and 24 to points in northern Wisconsin, Michigan, northwestern lowa. western Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and a large number of other points. For full information apply to agents of connecting lines, or address W. B. Kniskern, General Passenger' and Ticket Agent Chicago & North-Western R'y, Chicago, Ill.

Stewed Whiting.

Two cold whitings or any kind of fish that has been left from the preceding day may be used, one half-pint brown sauce, pepper and salt, mashed potato, one ounce of butter, two tablespoonfuls milk. Remove all skin and bone from the fish, and cut it in nice square pieces, put in a stewpan with the sauce. highly-seasoned, and let it stand by the fire till hot; mash the potatoes with the butter and milk, make a wall of them round a hot dish, and put the fish in the center.

Money in the West.

Returned Wanderer (gloomily)-All this talk about money in the west is nonsense. I lost every cent I had. Stranger-That's because you didn't manage right. I went west with only a few hundred in my pocket and made a fortune in three months. "My stars! How did you do it?" "I bought a drug store for \$500. Three months after that the state went prohibition, and I sold out for \$100,000."

Chances Even. Cholley-Thought you were going to marry Miss Kostique. Gussie Going to awak her to-night. My chawness are: about even. "How so, desh bay?" "She must say either 'Yes' er 'No."

DAIRY AND POULTRY

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

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



OME of the calculashow dairy profits seem to us to omit important elements. One writer says a cow which annually produces 300 pounds of butter that is sold at 20 cents realizes \$60 to

her owner. Assuming the yearly expense of keeping her to be \$40, \$20 of this sum remains as profit. and this represents the interest at 6 per cent on an investment of \$333. But such a cow is rarely sold for \$100 and is frequently purchased for \$75. Assuming \$100 as her value the operation gives 20 per cent, and this is compared to investments in city real estate which gives a 10 per cent interest on invested capital, and is thought to be twice as good as the real estate investment, because \$20 is 20 per cent of the price of

The vice of such calculation lies in years either die or go to the butcher about their food as are some breeds. for a nominal price, and the original cost will be wholly lost, where as, in propensities, it is better not to feed the case of the real estate it is not | them too much corn during the laying | When the weight is equally distributed only making 10 per cent, but instead season, as they will then fatten to such over the lower face of the noof, the foot

Mr. Abott, in the Practical

Dairyman, gives one of them He

supposes a dairyman to have 20 cows,

10 of which make 160 pounds of butter

per year, and the remainder 300 pounds

per year. The uniform cost of keep-

ing the cows is placed at \$40 per head.

Here the butter product from the en-

tire herd is 4,600 pounds, which sells

at 20 cents, yielding a gross income of

\$920. The cost of keeping the cows is

\$800, leaving a profit of \$120. The

difficulty of such & herd, however, is

that 10 of the cows not only fall to

produce any profit at all, but eat into

the profits of the other 10. The cows

of least production do not repay their

keep by \$8 per head. Those of larger

production make a profit of \$20 per

head. It would pay the owner of such

a herd a larger net return to get rid of

the 10 cows which yield 160 pounds a

year per head and not replace them,

for the 10 making the larger yield

make a net profit of \$200 while the

It is here that the importance of

knowing just what every cow in the

herd is doing comes in. Those that

pay their way and something more

should be ascertained and kept

Those that do not can not be weeded

out a day too soon. They should be

treated just as a guest at a hotel is

treated who will not pay his board,

Cochins.

Manly Miles in a recently published

book has the following to say on the

No breed of poultry has ever a

tracted so much attention or such

high prices for so long a time as the

Cochins on their introduction to this

country. They were introduced from

China about the year 1847, and created

a great sensation at the time, which has

been humorously termed the "poultry

them that fabulous prices were paid. In England a hundred guineas was

often paid for a single cock, and equally

high prices in this country. A reac-

tion must of necessity follow, as a nat-

ural result, and the breed is not now as

fully appreciated as it deserves, for it

possesses really great merit. It is in

The mania attending its introduction,

So great was the desire to possess

mania" or "hen fever."

greater merit, the Brahmas.

entire herd, as the calculation shows,

makes a profit of only \$120.

namely, gotten rid of.—Ex.

Cochin breeds:

interest in the whole poultry subject, which has never since died out. They come next to the Brahmas in size.

pounds when three or four years of age. The hen will weigh from eight to ten pounds. The principal varieties of the breed are buff, black, white, partridge, pea-combed partridge and silky Cochin or emu fowl. They are of gentle disposition, more hardy than any other breed, except Brahmas. They grow fast and are prolific layers, especially in winter, bearing confinement well tions presented to They cannot fly and can thus easily be kept within a small inclosure. The chickens feather rather slowly.

Buff Cochins.

The buff Cochin is one of the most popular varieties of this breed. Its color, as the name indicates, is a clear uniform buff, sometimes light in shade, and often deeper, the deep buff being considered the more desirable color. Black penciling in the backle is considered very objectionable, and a disqualification in a poultry exhibit. But we often find birds with a darker marking about the neck where it is not considered a grave fault, though the greater the uniformity of shade, the better.

Merits and Defects of Cochins. Cochins are good layers, especially in winter, when eggs are most scarce. They make excellent, careful mothers, and in this respect are unsurpassed though perhaps the Brahmas are their equals. The chicks grow rapidly and are soon ready for the market. They the fact that the cow will in a few fatten readily and are not so particular

SHINE STALLION VULCAN (4145.) .

ought to be annually increasing in | ing of eggs. Sometimes the deposits of a basis of support to the limb. But

There are, however, some calcula- They are extremely docile in disposi- fective form, this basis is uneven-one

tions that can be advantageously tion, quiet and we might add lazy in side higher than the other—the weight

their habits, are naturally gentle and

tame, consequently easily domesticated,

They seldom quarrel. They are very

large and heavy, and as their wings

are proportionately small they cannot

fly. A fence two feet high will easily

keep them within bounds. They have

little tendency to scratch; and hence

the damage from this source is small.

They bear confinement well, and will

thrive when some other breeds would

droop and die for want of extended

As to their defects: Though they

make most desirable mothers in all

respects, the serious objection is their

frequent and persistent inclination to

sit. This fever generally comes on

after every dozen or twenty eggs laid.

It requires about three days' absence

from the nest to break up this propen-

sity each time. Although this is usual-

ly considered an objection, yet when a

regular and constant succession of

chickens is desired, it becomes a great

convenience, as chickens can be

The flesh is not regarded as equal in

quality with that of some other breeds,

though when quite young it is good.

The breast meat is not abundant,

which affects its popularity on the mar-

ket. Cochins are considered valuable

for crossing with other breeds, such as

Sixteen Sheep on an Acre.

Shaw, at the experiment farm, which

certainly means a great deal, not only

to the northwest but to all the United

6 sheep and 10 lambs on an acre of land.

The experiment is succeeding beyond

his expectations. The food is at the

present time nearly two months ahead

of the sheep. They are doing splendid-

fect health from the first. His plan is

to sow a succession of foods, so there

on one or the other of the plots. The

acre is divided into four plots, and the

sheep are pastured on these in succes-

sion. The harrow is generally used on

each plot after it has been pastured.

and in some instances fresh seed is

sown. The season has of course been

very favorable, but to offset that, in part

at least, the land is not so good as the

Prof. Shaw says he has not exhaust-

manured for several years.

the main now superseded by those of average prairie soil, and it has not been

however, abourd as it was, resulted in | ed all the resources in this line, and he

great benefit by awakening a general is hopeful that as large a number of selds. He

ly on the food, and have kept in per-

An experiment is conducted by Prof.

hatched with great regularity.

Dorkings or Crevecoeurs.

fat are so great that death results.

sheep and lambs can be kept on an acre of well-prepared land in a dry year. Let it be borne in mind that the sheep The cock will weigh ten or twelve are pastured—none of the food is cut for them. A bulletin will be issued giving all the particulars at the close of the pasturing season.-Northwestern Farmer.

Growth of the Hoof.

The growth of horn takes place by the deposition of new material from the secreting surface, says a writer in Horse Breeder. This deposition is effected at the commencement or roots of the fiber, when the horn is yet soft, and its incessant operation causes these fibers to be mechanically extended or pushed downward toward the ground in a mass. Once formed they are submitted to other change than that of becoming denser, harder, less elastic and dryer, as they recede farther down from the surface from where they

originated. So regular is this growth generally in every part of the hoof that it would appear as if the secreting membrane is endowed with an equal activity throughout. But this equality in the amount of horn secreted over so wide a surface is an undoubted fact, yet under the influence of certain conditions the growth or descent of the material may be effected in an irregular manner. either a portion of the secretory apparatus assuming a more energetic activity, or being imparted or hindered more or less in its functions.

For example, the way the foot is planted on the ground has a marked In consequence of their fattening influence on the amount of horn secreted, also on that subjected to wear. of dying or going to the butcher it is an extent as to interfere with the lay- may be said to be properly placed as

when, through mismanagement or de-

must fall on the lower part to a degree

greater than it does on the higher side,

thus causing not only disturbance in

the direction of the limb and its move-

ments, but considerably modifying the

This growth is diminished at the part

most subjected to pressure in all prob-

ability from a smaller amount of blood

being allowed to pass through the se-

cretory surface; while to the side sub-

jected to less weight and wear or pres-

sure the blood is more abundantly sup-

piled, and the formation of the horn is

thereby increased or augmented. This

is a fact of much importance, and

should be of interest to the man whose

vocation is shoeing. It proves that any

irregularity in the distribution of

weight of the body on the foot has a

bad effect on the secreting portion of

the organ, and as a result shows itself

Oleo in Texas, - Texas probably pays

\$2,000,000, or more, every year for oleo-

margarine, not a pound of which is

made in the state, and the probability

is just as great that 99 pounds of every

100 is eaten under the impression that

it is butter. The laws of many states

protect the caterers, but the man with

the stomach is defrauded, because he

does not know what the stuff is. The

consumer ought to be protected, as well

as all other purchasers, so that those

who prefer oleo and other compounds

of slaughter-pen fats and cotton oil may

cafely exercise their right of choice,

and those who ask for butter may pay

the price and get it. In the matter

our country is so far a failure; but

when it comes to protecting the perpe-

trators of frauds she is a grand and

glorious success. Oh, long may she

Mayor Pingree's Potato Patch .--

Mayor Pingree, with the members of

extended tour of his potato patches on

the east side of Detroit and found

them in a comparatively prosperous

condition, though many have suffered

from the drought. An estimate in

various fields showed the yield would

be from 100 to 150 bushels an acre. At

many places the Polish women left

their work and, rushing up to the

mayor, kissed his hand. In the 500

acres visited it was estimated, the

yield would reach nearly 40,000 bush-els of potatoes. About 150 men, women and children were at work in the

wave.—Texas Farm and Ranch.

States. He has undertaken to pasture of protecting the masses against fraud

will always be something for the sheep | his agricultural commission, made an

in the form of the foot.

growth of the born.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.-Latest U.S. Gov't Report

ABSOLUTELY PURE

BETROTHAL SHOPPING.

One of the interesting functions o the up-to-date betrothal is, however, the days, instead of spreading forth the wedding gifts for inspection the day of the ceremony, the bride's mother, two days beforehand, issues cards for an informal evening reception, where the presents are exhibited in the drawing room. As every one of these are reand at once, and recently has been issued the edict that good form commands the bride to address all her own wedding invitations and personally superintend their posting, sealing the envelope flaps with white wax, showing the impress of her initials alone, wreathed with tiny orange blossoms. This seal is a little souvenir that falls to the share of her mother, just as her white silk wedding stockings are given

Atlanta and the South. The Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. R. will during the time of the Exposition at Atlanta, Sept. 18, to Dec. 31 1895, offer exceptionally fine service between Chicago and the douth. A low rate ticket will be sold, and through cars run to all southern points. This is 55 miles the shortest route to Atlanta,

For guide to Atlanta and the Exposiwestern Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn., or City Ticket Office, No. 230 Clark St., Chicago, Charles L. Stone, General Passenger Agent, Chicago

A Trying Situation.

When it became apparent that the rebels were about to charge the union lines after the terrible artillery duel at Gettysburg, a drummer boy in one of the Vermont regiments suddenly forgot his pluck and made a dash for the rear. "Come back here and don't act like I baby," said the captain, and the drummer obeyed. But the little soldier was erying, and only answered: "Oh! Captain, I wish I was a baby, and a girl haby at that! Then I wouldn't have to be here." We couldn't blame the boy very much, for there were lots more there who would have been glad to be girl babies, too. The fight which followed in the next fifteen minutes was a veritable hell on earth. But it sweps back the wave of high water of the re

Eat the best of food, skillfully prepared, at moderate prices, on the elegant dining-cars run by the Chicago Great Western railway ("The Maple Leaf Route").

the new Pullman compartment sleep-

He happy, as a natural consequence. These advantages may be enjoyed in the superlative degree to which modern science has brought them en route between Chicago, Dubuque, Waterloo. Marshalltown, Des Moines, St. Joseph Kansas City, St. Paul, and Minneapolis ("The Maple Leaf Route").

Watts-You don't mind my leaving

"Er-come to think of it, I guess !

Impartial writers say that the gold culation.

The Great



PENNA. SALT M'F'G CO

Smoke "DOMINOES," Fine Long Clear Fillers Strictly Hand Made

An Expedition That the Whole Family

Enter Into and Enjoy.

shopping expedition, where the two mothers and fathers-in-law to be, with their respective son and daughter, go out on an appointed morning and bring home a broom, a carving knife and fork, a sait cellar, a Bible, a brass doorknocker, a candle-stick and a pair of bellows. This is a revival of an old German custom of presenting the young pair with what were considered the seven emblems of those virtues that go to make up a perfect household. The shopping party is concluded by a luncheon to the united families, and nowaceived, thanks should be immediately nature made the twilight for people rendered in the bride's hand-writing to learn bicycle riding in .- Chicago to her youngest sister and from her private purse she is expected to send a fee to the cook who bakes her wedding

Chattanooga and the South.

tion address C. W. Humphrey, North-

Eating and Sleeping.

Sleep in the luxurious bedrooms of ing cars run on the same line.

via the Chicago Great Western Railway

Sudden Change.

my wheel here in your office, will you I know you don't ride one, but-Potts-No. I don't ride one very well yet, but I began taking lessons yester-

won't impose on good nature, old man."

contained in the medals, vessels, chains and other objects preserved in the Vatican would make more gold coin than the whole of the present European cir-



Gon. Agenta, Phila. Pa.

When a man asks you to be candi he will probably be satisfied if you are complimentary.—Puck.

Take Parker's Ginger Fonte Home with you You will find it to exceed your expectations in a colds, and many life, aches and weakingsons.

The notion grows that fereign mis sions, like charity, had better begin a home.--Philadelphia Record.

Pain is not conducted to pleasur errorially when acceptance by corne. Alinder will please you, for it removes them periodity.

Money talks, and sometimes when is used indiscriminately in politics i talks too much.-Detroit Tribune.

Piso's Cure for Consumption relieves the most obstinute coughs.—Rev. D. Buck-MURLLER, Lexington, Mo., Feb. 24, 1894.

From her waist up almost any woman looks as well in knickerbookers as she would in skirts.--Washington Times.

PITE -All Pitestapped free by Dv. Eliza's Grand Perve Restorer. We Pitestay the Brit on Vision Sarvelousource. Treatise and Ditrial best of free & Fit cases, bond to Dv. Klime, M. Archite., Paine, Free

The theory is gaining ground that

J. C. SIMPSON, Marquese, W. Va., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me of a very bad case of catarrh." Bruggists sell it, the,

"Why don't you marry that girl? "The is a real pearl." "Ab, yee, but I den't like the mother of pearl."-Fliegends Blatter.

"Manuon's Ragio Core Salve."
Warranted to cure or Sioney infunded. Ask
druggies for it. Price 15 cents.

He-It makes me a better man every time I kiss you, darling. She-Oh, my Harold! How good you must be now. -Tit-Bits.

In the oldest and best. It will break up a Cuts quicks then earthing obe. It is always reliable. Try H.

To improve the golden moment of opportunity, and catch the good that in within our reach is the great art of life, -- Johnson.

Harvest and Homescekers' Excursion The Missouri, Kansas & Toxas Ballway Company will sell tickets at greatly no duced rates on September 24th, 1896, to points in Missouri, Kansas and Tuxus. For further particulars address H. A. Cheuler N. P. A. M., K. & T. R'y, 316 Marquett bldg., Chicago, Ill.

How to Make Lemunade. The best authorities teach that leme onade made with boiling water in same more delictous than an ordinary coll water lemonade. Wash and wipe a lemon carefully in order to remove the numerous small particles of dust which are embedded in its rough surface. Cut a slice or two from the center of the lemon and squeeps the remainder with a powerful lemon-squeezer, so as to extract a little of the essential off of the skin. Add sugar enough to sweeten and pour half a pint of freshly boiling water over it. When perfectly ice-cold serve it with a little cracked ice in the bottom of the glass and a slice of lemon floating on top. Whether made as above or in the usual way, with cold water, lemonade can be much improved by the addition of oranges or strawberries. These combinations of fruit juices with cool water make ideal summer drinks, as the fruit acids are both refreshing and healthful. A clever girl student labeled her bowl of fruit punch "Citrofragolimonato," which was very



descriptive of its centents.

Dull eyes, the sallow or wrinkled those "feelings of weakness" have their rise in the derangements and irregular peculiar to women. The for rangements, painful disorders, and ch weaknesses of women, can be cared Dr. Pierce's Pavorite Prescription. I the mother and those about to be mothers, and later in "the change of the "Prescription" is just what they it aids nature in preparing the system for these events. It's a medicine prescribe for thirty years, by Dr. R. V. Pierce, consulting physician to the Invalide 1 and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y.



W. N. U. CHICAGO, VOL. M.