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DENT LLOYDS. New York,



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THE HODY AND ITS HEALTH.

HARW AS A CRAINING AGENT.—That the hair covering the body of an animal or the head of a human being serves the purpose of warmth and protection is manifest, but one would hardly expect to find that trains acte as a cleaning agent. This, however, appears to be the fact, according to a scientific authority. The minute scales which cover the outer portion of a hair are fastened at one rigge and free at the other, and the free edges; le in the direction away from the skin. The surface of a hair, therefore, is that of a piece of fur or cloth covered with nap; rubbed from root to tip it is found to be smoother when rubbed in the opposite direction. This being the case, it is evident that particles of matteriar contact with the hair must find their direction of easiest motion to lie to case, it is ovinean that particles of matter in contact with the hair must find their direction of easiest motion to lie toward the tip end of the hair and away from its root. So, by virtue of the peculiar structure of its surface the hair serves gradually to remove from the skin which it covers all foreign particles which may have found lodgment there. The oily secretion emanating from the follicles of the hair probably assists this action by gathering up the fine particles of extraneous dust and of scales from the skin, and thus enabling the hair to retain them, so to speak, in the graps of its curious system of brushes. Every movement of the hair, however produced, must tend to set the particles sticking upon it in motion, and, as we have sirendy seen, the motion can be in only one direction.

DON'T READ TOO MUCH ABOUT CHOLE

AND THAND TOO MICH ABOUT CHOILE.

BA.—It is agreed by medical authorities that the virulence of an epidemic may be increased by the element of fear in the public mind. In this connection Dr. D.

B. St. John Roosa, President of the B. St. John Roosa, President of the New York Academy of Medicine, writing on the cholera prospect says: "During an edidemic of any kind each individual should endeavor, as indeed he should under any circumstances, to maintain his mental equilibrium, in other words, to keep eool. It is very difficult in our time to accomplish this, for the simple reason that some of the daily journals think it their duty to print sensational headlines, and sometimes sensational paragraphs, which have very little actual foundation, but which excite and terrify the timid, and sometimes even the bravefoundation, but which excite and terrify the timid, and sometimes even the brave-hearted. The writer was once in a foreign country where an epidemic was prevalent. He never knew how violent it was until he received the newspapers from his own country describing it. Such an effect did they have upon his friends that he was written to by several of them, urging him to fly at once, when, as a matter of fact, he was in no more danger than he would have been in his own dwelling at home. The cholera was only prevalent. would have been in his own dwelling at home. The cholera was only prevalent among the vicious, intemperate, and ignorant classes, who violated the most ordinary rules of personal cleanliness, and yet the news sent from these several places intimated that every individual (even in places free from cholara) was likely soon to be attacked, and swept off the earth. Lam not in favor of accremthe earth. I am not in favor of govern-mental censorship of the press, but I am very earnest in my hope that the press in our country will be moderate and judi-cial in statement should cholera ever country with the mourate and justicial in statement should cholera ever become epidemic among us. A panic stricken people become casy victims of discase, even if it be not the disease then prevalent. Every individual may not find it easy to maintain his peace of mind during a cholera epidemic, if the press continues to think it expedient—and the authorities continue to allow them—to publish highly colored paragraphs, in regard to the disease. I think that it can be properly urged upon the citizens of New York and at incent cities, should the cholera appear, that they refrain from reading about it, unless they are sanitary or medical experts, wishing to learn all they possibly can as to the progress of the epidemic, and are able to look upon it in a scientific and cold-blooded way.

HEALTHY APPLES,—Let us in the first place, says a writer in the Popular Science Mouthly, take a survey of the nor-

Healthir Apples.—Let us in the first blace, says a writer in the Popular Science Monthly, take a survey of the normal subject, or, in other words, of a healthy apple. It is made up of five seed cavities which occupy the central portion of the fruit and constitute the core. Outside of this is the edible portion called the fisch, consisting of cells of small size filled with liquid substances. A tough layer covers the outside, which is the skin, and bears the coloring substance that determines whether the apple is green, red, mottled, or striped. At once end of the fruit is the stem, or, as found in the barrel, this former means of attachment to the branch of the tree may have been broken away or pulled from the fruit—a matter of no small consideration when the question of decay is concerned. This end of the apple is known to the horticulturists as the "cavity," and varies greatly in different, sorts, sometimes being deep and narrow as in the Winesap and Pearmain, and broad and shallow in the Greening and Peck's Pleasant. The opposite end of the apple bears the name of "basin," and contains the remnants of the blossom—sometimes alled the eye of the fruit. This part of the apple is likewise deep in some varieties, and shallow and open in others. This is the remnants of the blossom—sometimes called the eye of the fruit. This part of the apple is likewise deep in some varieties, and shallow and open in others. This is the weakest point in the whole apple as concerns the keeping quality of the fruit. It the basin is shallow and the canal to the core firmly closed, there is much less likelihood of the fruit decaying than when it is deep, and the evident opening contacts the centre of the fruit with the surface. There is no question about the importance of so far as possible preventing the bruising of the fruit. From what has been said in strong terms concerning the burrier of a tough skin which nature has placed upon the apples, it goes without saying that this defense should not be ruthlessly troken. down. It may be safely surmed that germs of decay are larking simped that the my decay to come in coatest with any substances. A

bruise or out in the skin is therefore even worse than a rough place caused by a scab fungus as a lodgment provided by the minute spores of various corts. If the juice exudes, it at once furnishes the choicest of conditions for molds to grow. An apple bruised is a fruit for the decay of which germs are specially invited, and when such a specimen is placed in the midst of other fruit it soon becomes a point of infection for its neighbors on all sides. Seldom is a fully rotten apple found in a bin without several others near by it being more or less affected. A rot bruise or out in the skin is therefore even stees. Settoin is a tuty totten apper found in a bin without several others near by it being more or less affected. A rotten apple is rot its brother's keeper. The surrounding conditions favor or retard the growth of the decay fungi. If the temperature is near freezing they are comparatively inactive, but when the room is warm and moist the fruit cannot be expected to keep well. Cold storage naturally checks the decay. The ideal apple has no fungous defacements and no bruises. If it could be placed in a dry, cool room free from fungous germs it ought to keep indefinitely until chemical change ruins it as an article of food.

A Great New State

Young America builds bigger than his forefathers. Wyoning is not an exceptionally large State, yet it is as big as the six States of New England and Indiana combined. Indiana itself is the size of Portugal, and is larger than Ireland. It is with more than ordinary curiosity that one approaches Wyoming during a course of study of the new Western States. From the palace cars of the Union Pacific railroad, that carries a tide of transcontinental travel across its full length, there is little to see but brown bunch-grass, and yet we know that on its surface of 365 miles of length and 275 miles of width are many mountain ranges and noble river-threaded valleys of such beauty that a great block of the land is to be forever preserved in its present condition as the Yellowstone National Park. We know that for years this had been a stockman's paradice, the greatest seat of the cattle industry north of Texas—the stampingground of the picturesque cowboys who had taken the place of the hunters who came from the most distant points in Europe to kill big game there. We know Young America builds bigger than his had taken the place of the hunters who came from the most distant points in Europe to kill big game there. We know that in the mysterious depths of this huge State the decline of its first great activity was, last year, marked by a peculiar disorder that necessitated the calling out of troops; but that was a flash in a pan, much exaggerated at a distance and easily quieted at the time. For the rest, most well-informed citizens outside the State know nothing more than the misnaming of the State implies, for the pretty Indian word Wyoming, copying the name of a historic locality in the least, is said to mean "plains land."

Diplomacy Junketing.

"Nearly all of the members of the foreign legations at Washington," said a State Department official to me, "are always ready for a free junket at the expense of the government, and they are not afflicted with any modesty in pressing their claims on the State Department. ing their claims on the State Department.
If the department yielded to all their If the department yielded to all their demands the contingent fund at the disposal of the Secretary would be exhausted in the first three menths of every fiscal year. I will mention a case in point. The State Department issued invitations to all the legalizations at Washington. The State Department issued invitations to all the legations at Washington to visit the opening of the World's Fair.—Each legation was requested to state how much space it desired to occupy in the special train. One of the smaller legations put in an applition for elever sections! Did he get them! Hardly. Secretary Gresham notified the minister that one section had been placed at his disposal. Think of a legation with not over half a dozen employees applying for eleven sections. Doubtless the minister intended to transport the entire social colony of his na-Doubtless the minister intended to transport the entire social colony of his nation in Washington to Chicago at Uncle Sam's expense. He was no marked exception to the rule. Had Secretary Gresham horized all the requests made by the members of the Diplomatic Corps he would have been compelled to secure four or five special trains instead of one,"—[New York Press.

A FOSSIL FIND.

Discovery of a Wonderful Mammoth Reptile in Colorado.

Reptile in Colorado.

That mammoth fossil discovered on the banks of the Montezuma Creek, in Colorado, is not a myth. The work of excavation is now going on under the direction of an agent of Yale College, which has secured the remains. The reptile (for so it is classed), judging from its vertebre. ribs, etc., must have been at least 100 feet long. The ribs measure 13 inches in width. The bones were embedded in a hillside of coarse sandstone, and distributed over a space of 600 feet. Some of them have been taken out weighing a few pounds and others hundreds of pounds.

Prof. O. C. Marsh, of Yale, writes to the Colorado Sun as follows: "If anywhere near as large as represented the animal is probably a dinosaur from the

A VILLAGE OF FARM HOUSES.

The European System of Agricultural Life Will Be Tried in Georgia. The European System of Agricultural Life
Will Be Tried in Georgia.

An experiment is to be tried in Georgia
as the result of recent discussion by the
iosal gress which has been very successful in parts of Europe. This is to
build farm houses in a group as a center
of the farms lying about. Already a
tract of land twenty-fire miles aquare
has been acquired at Floyd Springs.
Floyd Comitty, and a company organized to control the experiment. The
causes which have led to the sdoption
of this system are deep-seated and farreaching. For years felonious assaults
have been on the increase in the Routh,
and it has come to the pass that prudent men dislike to leave their families
gapprotected on isolated farms while uent men dislike to leave their families approtected on isolated farms while they are at some distance away at work. The chief cause is the depression in agriculture resulting from the present system of insufficient culture over a wide area. The kies is to substitute extensive farming and sell the surplus land.

and. An equally important cause is the lack of social facilities on widely separated farms, especially during the winter months, when the roads are often very bad. Thus, or a tractiwenty-five miles equate, there would be 160 farms of 100 acres-aech, and as many families situated at a village in the center of the tract, where they would have all the advantages of urban life, with schools, churches, a postoffice, stores, etc., and at the same time no man would be further than two miles from his farm, and could easily reach it in twenty-five minutes. Thus all the monotony of rural life would be avoided, while practically all of its freedom would be retained.

Similar movements are in process of

would be retained.

Similar movements are in process of formation in other parts of the State, and from what can be seen this new phase of rural life is likely to extend throughout the Southern States. It will have a great effect upon crops, and is likely to curtail the production of cotton and increase grain-growing, fruit-growing and a variety of agricultural and horticultural industries. It is part of the Floyd County scheme to establish a canning factory for the preservation of the fruit raised.

Bunyan's Pilgrim in a New Role.

Those who are familiar with Bunyan's immortal allegory will thoroughly appreciate the following: An auctioneer was selling a library at auction. He was not very well read in books, but he scanned the titles, trusted to luck and went ahead. "Here you have," he said, "Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress; how mutch'm I offered for it? How much do I hear for the Pilgrim's Progress, by John Bunyan? "Tis a first-rate book, gentlemen, with six superior illustrations; how much do I hear? All about the Pilgrims, by John Bunyan! Tells where they come from, an' where they landed, and what they done after they landed! Here's a pieter of one of 'em going about Plymouth peddiin', with a pack on his back."



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Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasy ant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and 31 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

"August Flower

" For two years I suffered terribly with stomach trouble, and was for all that time under treatment by a physician. He finally, after trying everything, said my stomach was worn out, and that I would have to cease eating solid food. On the recommendation of a friend I procured a bottle of August Flower. It seems a bottle of August Flower. It seemed to do me good at once. I gained strength and flesh rapidly. I feel now like a new man, and consider that August Flower has cured me."

Jas. E. Dederick, Saugerties, N. V. 6 How could two persons be born at the same time and die at the same time at the end of fifty years, and yet one of them live one hundred

yet one of them live one hundred days more than the other?

The snewer turns upon the familiar fact that a person who goes around the world toward the west loses a day, while the person who travels in the of posite direction gains a day.

We will suppose, then, that the two men in question were born at the same instant in Dublin, from whence a trip around the world may easily

be made once a year. One of them goes always toward the west, the other toward the east. One loses a day every year, the other gains a day every year. When the men die at fifty years of age one has seen one hundred days more than the other.

Into one pint of spirits of wine put half an ounce of camphor, two drachms of ambergris, six drachms of oil of civet and six drachms of oil of bergamot. Cork up tight and shake. bergamot. Cork up tight and shake, every morning and night for a couple ready for use. \$ 1000 to 1000. U 28

Bring water to the active boiling point; warm the thermometer gradually in the steam and then plunge it in the water. If it indicates a temperature of 212 degrees the instrument is a good one.

Shakespeare's father was a w od merchant.

The man or woman who is profitably employ-ad is generally kappy. If you are not happy it may be because you have not found your prop-er work. We examined by trge all nuch persons to with the common of the control of the wind they as show you a work in which you can be happy and profitably employed.

The great at song writer was Schubert. He produced over 1,200 songs.

Beecham's Pills are better than mineral wa-ers. Beecham's no others. 25 cents a box,

The father of Samuel Pepys was a tailor.

We will give \$100 reward for any case of caterrh that cannot becured with Hall's Catarrh Cure. 'Taken internal'.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo. O.

Ing and night for a couple Then filter, and it is eight ligh and 154 broad; the choir is 189 se.

A Matter of Health

I T costs more to make Royal Baking Powder than any other, because its ingredients are more highly refined and expensive. But the Royal is correspondingly purer and higher in leavening strength, and of greater money value to the consumer. The difference in cost of Royal over the best of the others does not equal the difference in leavening strength, nor make good the inferior work of the cheaper powders, nor remove the impurities which such powders leave in the food.

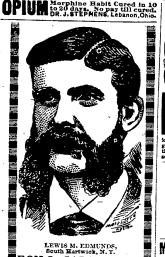
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and cind its in easily and promote code made in the leader that you will be sufficient to the first the leader not current to the first. They are easily and the leader not current to the first that you can be sufficient to any first the first than the your first them, or send 400, in stamps for a both will be first them. JUDSON L. THOMSON MFG. CO., WALTHAM, MASS.

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