A laddie sailed out on a calm blue see, And two maidens fell a-weeping. "Alas," said they, "Tis a doleful day; Mayhap nevermore To the sweet green shore Shall lover to me And brother to thee, Shall lover to thee And brother to me,

Come back from the treacherous, smiling

A good ship went down in a wild, wilf rea; And two maidens fell a-weeping. The years passed by, And two cheeks were dry;-A wife and a mother, with babe on her knee, Sat erooning a tender old lullaby. Nor thought of the lover beneath the sea;-

But at eventide, By a lone fireside, A sister sat weeping for him who had died, Who came nevermore

To the bright green shore, To wander with her the sweet meadows o'er. -Zitella Cocke, in New England Magazine.

### A LUCKY ESCAPE.

BY M. QUAD.

During the Indian troubles which followed the close of the Civil War, 1 was side of these a circle of squaws and chilattached to various Western forts and dren. camps as scout and despach rider, and in that capacity had my full share of adventures. It was my fortune or misfortune almost at the outset of my career to strike the Sioux a blow which made them forever after hungry for life. This was in 1866, while they were pretending to be at peace, but actually killing every white man who was found outside the forts. Iwas then at Fort McPherson, and while carrying a despatch to a small body of troops stationed on the Saline Fork of the Kansas River, I encountered a small band of Indians. This was about 10 o'clock in the forenoon. I saw them emerge from a dry ravine and head to I felt that there was no show for me to cut me off, and at once halted and dis-I was then on the crest of a ridge, and close to a natural sink which absolutely refuse, and let them do their would make a good rifle pit. It was big enough to shelter my horse as well, and I was all ready for the redskins before they knew I had taken the alarm.

While not in war paint they showed every signs of hostility, and I knew that if I fell into their hands my scalp would change owners within five minutes. There fell upon me while the savages shouted wasn't a Winchester rifle among the Indians at that time, and not one in ten had seen one. I had one, while the nine redskins before me had old fashioned muzzle loading rifles, and I believed I could surprise them. They were led by a sub-chief named Little Feather, and among the nine were two others named White Water and Running Bear. These three sub-chiefs were warriors of renown, and were then on their way to attend a council and a war dance.

It was Little Feather who summoned me to surrender on pain of being burned at the stake, and he was the one who directed affairs when I shouted my refusal. The nine spread out, mounted on their ponies, until they half encircled my refuge, then, at a signal, they came night. My ankles were tightly lashed charging up the slope, each one yelling and I could not sleep. She was for havmy face, with a dead rest for my rifle, I into the lodge to see if I was safe; but tumbled Little Feather and White Water she was told that I would be put to the out of their saddles, and that stopped the charge. As they checked up I killed Running Bear, and before they got heard my guards gloating over the prosout of range I wounded one of the warriors. The living galloped off, and I carried two ponies and all the accoutrements of the dead chiefs safely into the

It soon became known among the Sioux what had happened, and every branch of the great tribe swore to have my life. A reward of ten ponies was offered to any one who should kill me, and twenty if I were taken alive. I was advised by everybody to clear out of that locality, but I refused to go until the long-expected war finally broke out and I was attached to a moving column. The threats of the Indians had not greatly disturbed me, as I knew they they would always be trying their best to capture a scout, no matter if they had never heard of him. Those were days when every white man on the plains lived a year in every week and never forgot for a moment that his life was in continual jeopardy. Several plans, as I afterward learned, were formed to capture me, but I slipped through.

I was finally made prisoner under singular circumstances. I was returning from the flying column to Fort Wallace the hot fight going on. We were driven with despatches. I had set out soon off after a couple of hours, but we got after dusk and made a good twenty-five miles when a heavy fog settled down on the lodges, and they had many a dead the plains. It wouldn't have bothered an Indian to keep the points of the compass, but after I had turned and twisted among some dry ravines I had to own up Feather on the reservation and have a that I was lost. My horse was just as badly off. When I gave him his head he came to a stop. The only thing to do was to dismount and wait for daylight. it would have been her hand which I was sitting on the ground, not feeling a bit sleepy, and my horse was lying down, when a band of thirty-seven Indians, all mounted, walked right on to me throught the fog. I heard the footsteps of their horses, but could not locate them in the fog until too late. When I leaped up it was with the thought that I might make a break for London, England, has drawn many sightit on foot, but before I could turn they seers in the last few days. It is a small

The indians were as much surprised as I was, and it was broad daylight before they identified me. Up to that time they had treated me fairly well. When it was known that I was the scout whose life they had so long thirsted after half plate and bolt will have to be carried on a dozen bucks tried their best to tomahawk me on the spot. When their miles over a rough and hilly countryangry excitement had cooled down there was as much rejoicing as if they had captured a fort. Six warriers were called out as a guard, and soon after sunrise I was put in their charge and started for a big Sioux village on Deer Creek, between the two forks of the Republican with thirty tons of cargo on board will with thirty tons of cargo on board will

feet tied under the horse, and for fear the horse would run off with me he was

led by a lariat. At noon we made a halt of half an hour and I was given about half a pound of jerked buffalo meat as my share of the noonday meal. My arms were unbound that I might eat, but the whole six constantly kept their eyes on me. When we set off again I was bound as before, and we rode at a gallop until 10 o'clock at night before the village was reached. I understood the Sioux lingo very well, though I did not let on to, and the talk as we rode was anything but pleasant to me. It was agreed that I would be put to the torture, and that it would be made

to last as long as possible. When we reached the village I was placed in a topee and my arms unbound. They refused to cast the lashings off my legs, though three of the bucks stood guard outside. I was so stiff and sore with the ride that I could not have taken five steps had they turned me loose and told me to go. I got not a wink of sleep that night, and it was not until about 8 o'clock next morning that my legs were freed. It was a village of eighty lodges, and the one I occupied was almost in the centre of the collection. I couldn't have escaped had they left the tent unguarded, but they took no risks. There were always two and sometimes four of the bucks

It was the third day after my capture before I was disturbed. Then most of the warriors having returned to the village on purpose to witness my death, I was led out at three o'clock in the afternoon to undergo the preliminary to actual torture. This is running the gauntlet. There was as near as I could judge sixty men and boys in each line. and the lines were four feet apart. Had each one been armed with a switch to strike me it would have been punishment enough, but they were allowed to use clubs and sticks and tomahawk handles. When I looked down the line make the run, and yet I must make the attempt. You may ask why I did not worst then and there. Because, I was hoping for them to show me a little mercy. They would torture me, but

not so cruelly as if I refused to run. I got as good a ready as I could and when the signal came I sprang away at the top of my speed. Blow after blow their pleasure, and to my great surprise I at length reached the end of the lines. There I fell in a heap and they gave me about ten minutes in which to brace up for the run back. I made only half the distance this time, being struck over the head with a club that I sank down unconscious. When I had recovered my senses they returned me to the lodge, where I lay for many hours expecting to be taken out any moment for torture. They would have finished me but for the fact that the wife of Little Feather, who was in another village fifty miles away, had not yet arrived. She wanted to be in at the death and so further proceed-

ings were declared off for the day. torture after breakfast in the morning, pects. It was agreed among them that was a game man and would hold out for several hours and give them lots of

amusement. Half an hour after daylight the village was astir, and at sunrise a squaw brought me some breakfast and the lashings around my ankles were cast off. I learned several years after that it was intended to oblige me to run the gauntlet again. I was eating the meal the squaw had brought when a sudden excitement arose outside. There was a great shooting, followed by cheers and the report of firearms, and the next minute the 200 frontiersmen who had been raised in Kansas and Nebraska as an independent force charged into the village. It was a complete surprise to the Indians, but not for long. It wasn't five minutes before the fleeing warriors rallied for defense, but before that time I was safe. At the first alarm I leaped up and out of the jodge full against one of the guards, and as I ran I was fired at two or three times. I was among the horsemen in a minute or two, and after a bit every pony in the herd and burned all warrior to mourn over.

It was a singular thing that in after years I should meet the squaw of Little long talk with her. So it happened, and she calmly told me that she had beer promised my scalp as a keepsake and that would have ended my agonies after I had amused the warriors to their fill as a prisoner at the stake. - New York World.

## A Curious Little Craft.

A curious little craft moored in the Thames above Westminster Bridge, were all about me, and in another min-ute I was made prisoner.

steamer belonging to the Baptist Mission-ary Society, named the Goodwill, built structed by Messrs. Thorneycroft with special reference to the fact that every men's shoulders for a distance of 230 part of the cataract region of the lower Congo-to Stanley's pool. The Goodwill measures eighty feet in length, with River. I was, of course, disarmed. draw only two feet of water.—Chicago

#### THE FARM AND GARDEN.

It is not possible, except while the ground is frozen or covered with snow. to draw loads of manure and spread them on wheat fields after the plant is up. But we have known farmers who had drilled wheat without fertilizer, to go over the field again, running the drill tubes between the rows, and depositing a dressing of 150 pounds of fertilizer per acre. This doubly pays. The drill tubes will only go deep enough to hoe the wheat without uprooting it, and the fertilizer deposited in freshly stirred soil is doubly effective .- Boston Culti-

#### RELIABLE PEACHES.

There are two varieties of the peach that bear good and more uniform crops than nearly any others, even in seasons when there is generally a scant product. These are the Early Rivers among the early varieties, and the Smock among the late ones. The Early Rivers has borne with us every year when there was any peach crop at all, while its excellent - New York World. flavor and quality add to its value. It ripens about two weeks after the Amsden and Waterloo and others of the early group in the first of August, and immediately precedes the Hale. After the throng of fine varieties has passed during the middle season, and the ripening of late ones is approaching an end, we are sure to have a good supply of the Smock if there are any peaches at all. A fruit of moderate quality, it is much improved if properly thinned on the branches and with good cultivation. The Rivers originated in England, but succeeds well with our soil and climate; the Smock (named after the originator) was raised in New Jessey .- Country Gen-

#### GERMINATING NUTS.

The only reason why many persons fail to make such nuts as pecans, hickory, English walnuts and chestnuts germinate when planted is that they allow them to get thoroughly dried before they are placed in the ground. For pecans, shellbark-hickory nuts, filberts and other hard-shell kinds there is no better place to store them during winter than in heaps of sand piled up on some shady spot in the open ground. First place a layer of the nuts, then a layer of sand, then a layer of nuts, and proceed in this way until your stock of nuts is exhausted, and cover the heap with six inches of good soil or sods, and leave all undisturbed until spring, then take out the nuts and plant in drills. If there is danger of mice and squirrels carrying away the nuts, place them is well-drained boxes, covering with wire netting. Chestnuts may be stored in the same way, but the sand should be clean and the boxes set where the water from melting snows will quickly drain off. Fresh imported English walnuts buried in the fall or any time in the early winter will usually germinate quite freely. Imported filberts are sometimes gathered before quite mature, and for this reason fail to obtained there is no danger of failure if kept cool and moist during the winter. -- American Agriculturist.

#### FEED AND BREED.

There is no disputing the fact that everything is in the feed. The best layers in the country are utterly worthless if not properly fed. No one would expect the Brahma fowl to be classed among the heavy layers, yet we know of a contest in which a flock of these big- less than almost any other crop we grow. bodied birds beat the record of a flock of We retain all the leaves, stems, chaff Leghorns. It is not a common thing and roots on the farm and sell only the for them to do so, but as an experiment they were feed for that purpose and no more fertilizing constituents or plant won. If we feed fat producing food to food than a bushel of peas. It is good our layers can we reasonably expect them policy to grow and sow more clover to lay many eggs? Would not common sense teach us that such a thing would be soil he should take a part of the money next to impossible? Likewise, how can and buy cotton-seed cake or fertilizers. we fatten fowls for market with food The exchange can be made at a big that has no fat forming qualities in it? profit. - American Agriculturist. We feed broilers for quick growth; we feed hens for eggs; we feed fowls for the table. Our birds become just what we make them. As an experiment, we penned twelve hens and a cockerel in a yard and fed them on oats, bran, and cornmeal. They were regularly supplied with green food and grit. From that yard we are getting an average of five and six eggs a days. In another yard an equal amount of hens are receiving corn, cornmeal, and boiled potatoes, and the eggs are few and far between. Again, we place two ducklings in a broader (without heat) and feed them on cornmeal and bran, and we killed them at two months of age perfect models of what market ducklings should be. While, on the other hand, a neighbor gave two ducklings the run of the farm with plenty of feed, and they are not fit to kill; yet ours have been devoured over a month ago. Verily, there is more in the feed than in the breed. - Germantown Telegraph.

### RUST IN WHEAT.

It is calculated that Australia loses or slow pace. nearly \$10,000,000 annually through the rusting of its wheat crop. To find a remedy the Mark Lane Express says a prize of \$50,000 has been offered, and rust conferences have been held in Sydney. The opinion prevailed generally that "certain sorts of wheat are much better able to resist rust than others, and that by judicious cultivation and hybridization still better varieties may be grown. They seem to be almost unanimous that early maturing sorts can be made to escape the dangerous season, and that rust is due to climatic conditions that can only be combatted, but never entirely overcome."

Evidence has been gathered by direct experiments, and by information received from farmers in response to questions put to them, which confirms the soundness of previous recommendations in regard to early sowing, and the less liabil.

regard to curative measures it has been found that a solution composed of one SUPPLEMENTARY FERTILIZERS FOR WHEAT part of sulphate of copper and 400 parts of water destroyed the vitality of the rust spores, and that a solution of one ounce of sulphate of iron to the gallon of water, when sprayed over a growing crop at a time when rust was about to break out, prevented its appearance until a fortnight or three weeks later; and even if applied when the rust had attacked the plant, destroyed all outward

appearance of the fungus and prevented

its reappearance till fourteen days after-

Mr. Smith Ellis, who has claimed the \$50,000 for his discoveries in the matter of rust prevention, says in a recent paper that "the wheat growers themselves are the sole propagators of rust by the abuse of their seed wheat. When they cease to abuse their seed wheat and treat it in a rational manner like all other seed that is grown, saved and stored by practical seed growers, they will no longer be troubled with rust in their crops. The cost of doing so is nothing; care is all that is required to secure that object."

HARVESTING CLOVER SEED. A heavy crop of clover seed can be cut with an ordinary mowing machine and raked up with a steel rake. The windrows will need to be repeatedly turned and sometimes, if the crop is green, shaken out. When dry run the steel rake along the windrows and put the clover into carefully-made, good-sized cocks that will shed rain. Let the clover sweat in the cocks, if it will, and when dry draw into the barn. Before we had such good threshing machines and clover hullers it was deemed desirable to expose the crop as much as possible to the weather, letting it get wet and dry several times until it was nearly half-rotted. After such exposure, when dry and kept until cold weather, it threshed easier.

This is not now necessary. A light crop of clover seed, one that is short and thin on the ground, must be cut with a platform reaper. If cut with a mowing machine the steel rake will leave much of it on the ground, and it will hardly pay to rake it up with wooden hand-rakes. There are several reaping machines that do the work to perfection. A movable cutter bar can be set so that the knives will shave the ground. The clover falls on the platform and can be carried, if the crop is light, quite a long distance and then discharged into a fairsized cock. If the clover is dead-ripe then cocks or bundles may not need turning, but can be pitched on the wagon with a barley fork and mowed away in the barn, or threshed at once. If it is difficult to get the crop dry put it on a scaffold, where it will dry out before it is necessary to thresh it.

In regard to threshing and cleaning clover seed, if one has had no experience, probably a good plan to get the desired information will be to write to the manufacturers of the threshing machine he uses. In sections where much clover seed is grown the threshers go from farm to farm during the winter months row, but if the kernels are plump when and thresh and clean the seed for so much per bushel. It is highly desirable on account of insect depredators that the area in which clover seed is grown should be extended. A good average crop is five bushels per acre, and as ordinary medium red clover is a second crop-the first crop being cut for hay in May or June-the money for the clover seed is obtained at little trouble or expense. "But will it not exhaust the land?" In proportion to the money value, clover seed impoverishes the land seed. A bushel of clover seed contains seed. If one fears it impoverishes the

> FARM AND GARDEN NOTES. Did you ever know of a buyer looking for a poor horse?

If you raise the right kind of horses, buyers will find you.

Thousands of Texas cattle will be fed on cotton seed this winter.

An easy, well-fitting harness will make your horse more comfortable.

Lay in a supply of road dust, lime and gravel, for winter use. Do it now.

The Cumberland Plateau is the best section for sheep in the United States.

The all-purpose sheep is not a myth. That feature is fast coming to the front. The sheep is a docile, happy, con-tented animal if it has half a chance to

The difference in drivers is the difference of several years in the life of a horse.

An animal must show five distinct gaits, viz.: One, walk; two, trot; three, rack; four, canter; five, running walk, fox trot,

If your fowls are confined in a small yard give them fresh sod as often as your circumstances will permit. If not sod provide green stuff of some kind.

A herd of cattle at Dundee, Illinois, grazed alternately in a dark grove and in the sunshine. One day it was noticed several had become blind. Did this pasture ground have anything to do with

Give the fowls that are confined a chance to find all that they would were they on the range. This will keep them busy, healthy and bringing you in money. What else do you keep them for? Fun. Well, it is fun to see them enjoy themselves.

It is not always the best and most elaborate poultry houses that shelter the choicest stock. Success, however, depends on warm, dry coops, with proper care and management and freedom from ity to disease of crops grown in rotation, and it has also been shown that as a rule thinly-growing crops suffer less from rust than do thickly-growing crops. In wish a healthy flock, keep few in a pen.

#### NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Sweden has one woman doctor. Sumatra women wear gold dresses, Arizona has a woman mining expert.

The Queen of Italy has a \$7000 dress. The Countess of Aberdeen rides a

In Mexico the bridegroom buys the

Hats are large and in picturesque shapes; bonnets are small. Steel blue Bedford crepon and black

velvet is a pretty combine. Richly figured goods are best suited to cloaks that show no folds.

Among the novelties are jet bonnets, chinelle and ostrich frames. Lady Tennyson is known as the composer of some charming music.

The Queen of Italy is worthy of membership in the Alpine Club.

The Empress of Austria smokes thirty to forty Turkish cigarettes a day. Bronze shoes are to be worn with

evening dresses the coming season. Fancy stiff wings and birds are extensively brought out by the importers. Princess Beatrice, daughter of Queen

Victoria, has her fourth baby and third The average salary of the mistresses in the London (England) board schools is

Milwaukee, Wis., has added a cooking school to her system of public school instruction.

A female Government clerk at Washington has a hothouse, and last year sold 100,000 violets.

Really elegant women no longer wear pointed shoes, and even the square-toed

slipper has appeared. Medici and Henry II. collars, after dwindling in size until they lost all char-

actor, have been set aside. Charlotte M. Taylor, a student at Cambridge, England, has taken scholarship

prizes amounting to over \$1800. Mrs. John Sherwood says it is not unusual for a New York hostess to spend

\$1000 on a luncheon for twenty women. Miss Drexel, the Philadelphia heiress, wears dainty yellow gowns with embroidered silken daisies as trimming. A charming garniture is the lace col-

larette, pointed at the back and reaching down at the front to the quilling of the Miss Ballantine, of Chicago, has been selected to succeed Miss Bridgman

as director of the gymnasium at Vassar College. The Josephine chignon, bound round with the diamond tiars or riviere, is now considered an elegant coiffure for

Making a skirt is a fine art nowadays, and one which is understood by only the merest fraction of the great number of dressmakers.

A novelty in street costumes consists of a corsage of brown velvet, ornamented with gold buttons and passementerie. The skirt and sleeves are of striped camel's hair, cut on the cross.

A Swedish lady recently bought a farm and did not know how to manage She forthwith applied to the Agricultural Society of Sweden for admission, stating her reasons for desiring to join. Admission was, however, refused her. She was told that women were not received as members.

One day Mrs. W. S. Wallace, of Butler, Fla., decided to tear up and renovate an old pincushion that she first made over thirty-nine years ago. It had on it nine coverings, that had been put there from time to time. From the inside of the pincushion she got ninety whole needles, besides several broken ones and a number of pins.

Three women in Atlanta, Ga., have become the talk of the city for their plucky work in extinguishing a fire. It was on the roof, and, while one of them got a ladder and placed it in position, the other two hunted up hose and hatchets, and they all then mounted the ladder and fought the flames. When the fire-engines reached the scene there was nothing for them to do.

The wife of Hon. Arthur Brand, who was recently elected to the British Parliament for the Wisbech division of Cambridgeshire, was an active aid in her husband's canvass. She not only made addresses, but, being gifted with musical talent, she varied the usual programme at political meetings by singing during the intermission between speeches.

Many of the cloths shown are plainfaced cloths, shot at intervals with lines or figures formed by raised threads in contrasting colors. These are similar to the figured cloths shown in the spring. Squares, lozenge spots, twin circles or hollow squares interlaced are some of the patterns. Velvet rings interlaced and broken at intervals also form a design on fine cloths. In addition to these conventionally figured woolens, there are Jacquard cloths in flower and leaf de-

#### **Out of Sorts** Describes a feeling peculiar to persons of dyspep

tendency, or caused by change of climate, season or ife. The stomach is out of order, the head aches or

The Nerves

seem strained to their utmost, the mind is confused and irritable. This condition finds an excellent corrective in Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by its regulating and toning powers, soon Restores Harmony the system, and gives strength of

Hood's Sarsaparilla Which in curative power is Feculiar to Its

THE SMALLEST PILL IN THE WORLD ! TUTT'S TINY LIVER PILLS

Prosecuting Attorney-"Are you acquainted with the prisoner at the bar?" Possible Juryman-"Yes, sir. We formerly sang in the same church choir. He was the leader." Prosecuting Attorney (to the Court hastily)-"We'll take this man, your Honor."-- Chicago Tribune.

Five million dollars was paid out last season by summer tourists and boarders in New Hampshire alone.

#### Frances Willard and Dr. Keeley. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union Indorses the Gold Cure for Drunkenness.

Miss Frances E. Willard, President of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, recently drew down a Temperance Union, recently drew down a storm of criticism and adverse comment upon berself and the organization she represents by announcing that the Keeley cure for drunkenness and the opium habit was being "boomed" by the press for political purposes. This statement was so manifestly absurd that the leading journals of the country at once denied it in editorials, giving as proof of its falseness a number of cases of habitual inebriety which have undoubtedly been cured by the Keeley Bichloride of Gold. Miss Willard, who is careful to correct a mistake when she makes one, has to correct a mistake when she makes one, has since investigated the Gold cure, and now comes forward with a letter publicly avowing her faith in the Keeley cure, and declar-ing her sympathy with the great work being done by it. The Eastern branch of the Keeley Institute at White Plains, New York, is coming to the front with a most gratify-ng percentage of cures of drunkenness and the drug habit. Men who have frequented nstitutions for inebriates for years without benefit are, almost without exception, cured of their disease at the White Plains Keeley Institute, and after the three or four weeks of treatment return to their families with health fully restored and ambitious to redeem the past. The medical profession, which was at first antagonistic to the Gold cure, has been convinced of its effectiveness by the good which has been done at White Plains, and physicians throughout the Eastern States new send their. Plains, and physicians throughout the Last-ern States now send their patients to the Institute. Drunkenness is undoubtedly a disease, and in the Keeley Gold treatment a remedy has at last been discovered. More-over the cure is effected without restraint or physical pain, the treatment consisting of a dermic injection of the Bichloride of id, and also the remedy taken internally. It seems a very simple way out of a great evil. The branch at White Plains is under the direct supervision of the parent house. The treatment is identical with that administered by Dr. Keeley.

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It is absolutely pure. Highly concentrated. In quarry to outs less than a tenth of a cent a day. Strictly a pdicine. Frevents and cures all diseases. Good for ung chicks. Worth more than gold when heas moult, maple for 28 cents in etamps, five packages 81, 214 b. can, by mail, \$1.20. Six cans \$1.00, express paid. Sample copy of BEST POULTRY PAPER Sent Free.

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The Great Liver and Stomach Remedy

PERFECT DIGESTION Will be accomplished way's Pills every morning, about ten o'clock, as a way's Pills every morning, abo

## SICK HEADACHE

Dyspepsia, Foul Stomach, Elliousness, will be avoided the food that is eaten contribute its nourish properties for the support of the natural waste of cody.

properties for the supposed.

127 Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disease of the Digestive Organs; Constipation, Inward Piles, Fuliness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausee, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fuliness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering, of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Bight, Fever and Duil Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh. of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all the above named d sorders.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all the above named d sorders. Price 25 cts. per box. Sold by all druggists. Send a letter stamp to DR. RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren street, New York. 28" Information worth thousands will be sent to you. TO THE PUBLIC. Be sure and ask for RADWAY'S and see that the name "RADWAY" is on what you buy.

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A SEVEN make 100 PER CENT and win \$740 CASE Friesd Land Hoderian and Medicine Sample from Turning, Dr. Bridgman, 512 Freez, N.