Young Calves.

The least troublesome way to teach a young calf to cat hay, a Massachusetts farmer says, is to tie some hay in a little bundle and hang it up where the calf can just reach it. The calf is a curious creature and will begin nosing the hay about, then it will nibble it a little and finally soon get to eating it. It will quickly learn to cat dry bran if a little is put in its mouth occasionally. Care should be taken in feeding grain that it is not esten too fast. Oats, crushed or ground, is the safest grain for young calves. stomach is not sufficiently distended and the animal is likely to grow to a light-bellied, poor feeder. If a calf is to be quickly fattened, it should be penned in a comfortable, clean, well-ventilated stable, which should be kept quite dark, and the calf should be kept as quiet as

When to Cut Hay,

When to cut hay is a matter upon which there is much diversity of opinion. If hay is cut for sale that which is cut late, especially timothy, will bring a better price and weigh more than the early cut crop. The present year this will be an important matter, for the crop of hay will be light. Chemists, and who follow the lead of the theoretical farmers, believe that grass contains more nutriment than when cut after blossoming. There is no doubt of but the aggregate nutriment contained in a late crop is greater, beyond question, than that in the early cut hay. could depend upon weather after cutting the first crop so as to secure a second one as large, or nearly so, as the first one, there would be no doubt of the advantage of cutting the hay as early as in the first blooming of the clover and as soon as the heads of the grasses appear, New York Times.

Where to Raise Red-Top.

Red-top, Agrostis vulgaris, is frequently recommended by agricultural writers of wide repute. Many experienced and critical farmers and stockgrowers put it among the most valuable Yet it is not a grass to be recommended without reservation. Its characteristics vary much in different locali-On some moist soils it is excellent: for others it cannot be recommended, Cattle will hunt out and crop close every other grass before they will eat it after it good condition put upon dry red-top pasture will lose in flesh. The aversion of the cattle increases as the grass grows older. It is nutritious, but harsh and un-While red-top takes on these bad qualities in comparatively few localities, the experience of some should warn the farmer who has not grown the grass on his own farm, to proceed cau-tiously in introducing it. The form it assumes in unfavorable localities, should be borne in mind when speaking of this grass generally. - American Agriculturist.

Swine as Grass Renewers.

Few farmers know how much is lost to the farm by keeping the swine confined all summer in styes or yards. When this is done money is virtually being thrown There are more points than one. It costs twice as much to keep the hogs as it would if they were in a pasture lot. This is reason enough why the sty and yard system should be avoided. The hogs will never make as good meat. There will be more lean in proportion to the fat when they run in a pasture. This is because the grass they eat is a perfectly halanced food, and then they exercise more, which tends to develop the muscle The air is purer and this makes purer blood, and any novice should know that the better the blood the better the body. are the benefits to the hog; but of hand is an important item and the the early spring are the fields in which the swine have rather small, but legible as print. excrement will be lost, and the ready earth will absorb it completely. The ma-sure of swine seems to find its way into the ground or to become incorporated with it much more rapidly than that of than corn, it is worth pound for pound more than the average commercial fertil-

Feeding Corn and Cob Meal.

sistant in digestion. S. R. B., of O'Brien county, Iowa,

carload of mixed two, three and four-year-old steers. His steers averaged 1,300 pounds and brought \$4.75 per plain hand that the printers bless. He is a convert of corn and or meal in with corn while grinding, and with startling accuracy. has observed good effects. For twenty steers he adds to the feed of corn-cob meal a pail full of the oil meal. In feeding corn-cob meal to steers, he throws the meal into troughs, just as the car corn is fed. The cattle relish the corncob meal better than the ear corn, and seem to digest it easier. It is better than clear corn meal, because it has some bulk, is masticated better, and does not lie so heavily on the stomach. Cattle cat it off the table clean, without scattering it around as they do ear corn. Hogs follow ing cattle do better if the cattle are fed corn and cob meal than if fed whole corn. Where whole corn is fed to the cattle, the hogs root through the "stool" for undigosted kernels, and leave the remainder, while, where the cattle have corn and cob meal, they cat up the whole

Summer Difficulties With Poultry. There is work to do during summer which is often neglected because it is a busy season on the farm. Ridding the fowls of lice should be attended to, Even when there are no signs of life, they may be busy at work on the fowls, making them droop and more, while no amount of food will keep them in good condition. The hen, when some-what fat, is not attacked by lice wherefrom which she derives oil, not only as a

rubbed on the skin of the heads and necks. The fowl should then be held by the legs, head downward and thoroughly dusted with Persian insect power. The quarters must also be kept very Once a week is not too often to clean. give such attention to hens in the sum-Go into the hen house at night and force a few drops of warm lard in among the feathers of the head and neck

with a sewing machine oil can.

To prevent disease, keep the hens at work by making them scratch for their grain food, Overfeeding is the cause of bowel diseases in the summer, or rather, too much concentrated food is given, and feed milk alone without any coarse food not enough of bulky. If the quarters for several months is not judicious. The arc kept clean, there is little danger of contagious diseases unless an addition is made to the flock by bringing bird from some other farm. When "new blood" is wanted procure a sitting of eggs of the breed desired, as it is very important that when the coops are clean and the fowls free from disease, no fowls from other places be introduced. A flock may thus be stocked with lice, or infected with disease. - American Agriculturist.

Manure and Weed-Seeds.

Henry Ives says in the New York Trine: It is very practicable for farmers who live near a city or village to furnish citizens with hay, straw, oats and the like, and then draw back to their farms at least fertility enough to produce as much more, and thus sustain their soil. and clover in an early stage of growth But some will not avail themselves of this resource, for fear of introducing weeds or foul grasses to their fields. It is com mendable for every husbandman to be certain as to the purity of the seed he uses, and to use every means to avoid all foul growth, still this method of increasing his supply of manure does not necessarily involve any risk to the farmer, so far as such foul seed is concerned, for by thoroughly rotting the manure, germs of grain or seeds in it will be de-The plan of making the manure fine before applying it to the land, I think will fully pay for the labor. How-ever, as for myself, since learning by experience how effectually good tillage will insure clean culture on any land regardless of its past management, and also the increased producing value of short ma-nure, and its greater strength before this fermenting and rotting than afterward, for years I ran all the hay, straw and stalks used for both feeding and bedding, through the cutting machine and applied the raw manure directly to the land.

As for weeds, so long as it is ordained that "thorns and thistles" shall infest the has become hard and wiry; and cattle in ground, we will be quite sure to have some to contend with any way; and with all heed crops the tilling for subduing one weed to the square foot would kill a hundred just the same; or, as I prefer to put it, the tillage required for the best development of the plant we are tilling will necessarily check all other growth whether it be ten or ten thousand weeds to each hill tilled. In using my barnvard manure in this way I was satisfied that it could be handled and applied enough easier and better to more pay for the labor of cutting the fodder, saying nothing of its advantages for feeding. But although it was more agreeable to use, and seemed to do more good, still I did not hesitate to buy and use what I could get readily, asking no questions as to what it was made from and only fearing I could not get enough. One good argument in favor of buying stable manure for the farm is that we many of our best farmers doing it, and their farms are quite as clean and free of weeds as their neighbors' who only use from their own barnyards; and those who buy and use the most seem to take the least heed as to whether they might thus bring in unwelcome weeds.—Henry Iees.

The Handwriting of Poets.

"The old idea that nearly all great literary geniuses, especially poets, wrote or hands, has been exploded thorough benefits to it are more marked than the York Mail and Express reporter. He pasturing of any other animals. The meditated a few minutes and proceeded and in the same strain: "To illustrate: Edgar those with the largest growth of grass Allan Poe wrote a fine hand. It was been pastured the year before. Two never scrawled, however fast he wrote, seasons of pasturing will enrich almost. His life was checkered enough to upset any field and fit it for a good crop. The his nerves, but through it all he wrote place to rear hogs and to fatten them is fair, smooth, round hand. Richard in the field. Here none of their valuable Henry Stoddard, the white haired poet, perhaps wrote the most beautiful hand of any of the American poets up to several years ago. It was somwhat like the Spencerian system of to-day. The letters were with it much more rapidly than that of any other animal. When fed grain, other shaded. Even now, well advanced in years, he writes a fine copy hand as easy to read as print. Some of his best poems are written in a hand of such neatness and legibility as would put the type-writer to the blush. Mr. Stoddard More light food should be mixed with handles a pen with wonderful celerity meal. Animals of all kinds will do bet- yet. William Cullen Bryant also wrote It is a waste of nutriment to throw a good hand. It was not as beautiful away the cobs, which are a valuable as even as Mr. Stoddard's, but as fair and legible as the most hypercritical could desire. Mr. Bryant's handwriting has called at the office recently, says Colman's been much discussed. He wrote a better Rural World, while in the city with a hand than Poe, though the latter was bet-

John G. Whittier is master of a fine plain hand that the printers bless. It is as simple, small and unassuming as he is cob-meal feeding for both hogs and and can be read easily. John Howard cattle. He uses a mill, which grinds Payne, author of "Home Sweet Home," eight to ten bushels per hour, with two could well have passed for an instructor horses. He finds trouble in feeding time in penmanship, his handwriting was so to grind corn for forty head of cows and admirable. It was somewhat too small. his other stock. Mixes a little oil cake if anything, but all the letters were formed

No I's nor K's. The following announcement, printed in the Rocky Mountain Cyclone, show, how completely the English language is adapted for sudden and unforeseen emer "We begin the publication of the Roccay Mountain Cyclone with some phew diphphiculties. The type phounders phrom whom we bought our out-phit, phailed to supply us with any ephs and cays, and it will be phour or phive weex bephore we can get any. The mis taque was not phound out till a day or We have ordered the missing etters, and will have to get along with out them till they come. We dou't lique the loox ov this variety ov spelling my better than our readers, but mis sques will happen in the best regulated phamilies, and iph the p's, h's, x's and i's hold out, we shall ceep (sound the c hard) the Cyclone whiring, apliter a phashion, till the sorts arrive. It is no oque to us-it is a serious aphphair.

The Number Sixty in China,

The Chinese hold the number sixty in veneration, and the sixtieth birthday of every member of a family is always celebrated with elaborate festivi-Sixty years also complete a revoluever she can reach, for she is provided tion of the Chinese cycle, that corre-with an oil sack at the base of the tail, sponds to, in their division of time, with our century. This system came probably protection against lice, but to assist in from Babylon, where sixty was the cleaning feathers. The large lice, there-sacred number, and whence we get the fore congregate on the heads and necks, divisions of our hours and minutes. If the hen is poor in flesh the lice may be Like us, the Chinese retain the Babylo-found on all parts of the body. The mian day, of twelve hours, but they best remedy is lard, and only a small rock on the hours of light and darkness nortion should be used, which should be only as six hours each.

WISE WORDS.

God keeps his people from trouble by saving them from sin.

Sorrow is the only one of the lower notes in the oratorio of our blessedness. One of the greatest blessings you can enjoy, is a tender, honest and enlightened

It is not only arrogant, but it is profilgate for a man to disregard the world's epinion of himself.

Live by the day; you will have daily trials, and strength accordingly; leave to morrow to the Lord.

In certain souls, more haughty than tender, pardon is a polite form, a sort of cuphemism of contempt. There is a Galic proverb: "If the best man's faults were written on his forehead,

it would make him pull his hat over his It is a great and noble thing to cover the blemishes and to excuse the failings of a friend; to draw a curtain before his stains, and to display his perfections; to bury his weakness in silence, but to pro-

claim his virtues upon the housetop. What is with the treasure must fare as the treasure; the heart which haunts the treasure-house where the moth and rust corrupt, will itself be rusted and moth Many a man, many a woman, fair and flourishing to see, is going about with a rusty, moth eaten heart.

Cleanliness in Holland.

Dutch cleanliness is famous, and deserves its fame. The Dutch are the only people who live as if cleanliness were not next to, but a part of, godliness. The tray cler, on entering his room in an inn, finds the linen snow-white, the window-paner tarnspacent as the air, the furniture shining as if newly varaished, and the floor so clean that a magnifying glass could not discover a speck thereon. There is a basket for waste-paper, a tablet for scratching matches on, a dish for cigar ashes, a box for cigar stumps, a spittoon -every man is supposed to smoke-a boot-jack, and everything to remove a pretext for soiling anything. Even his candlestick is of copper, and of the size of a dinner-plate. It might sustain a of a dinner-plate. It might sustain a torch, but holds instead a candle, as large as a lady's small finger. No grease should be spilt from that candlestick. The traveler stands on a bridge, and

verlooks the vessels crowded in the canal. Each one is as clean as the room he has just left. The mast and the deck are varnished, and shine like a recently scrubbed house-floor. The cabin has its windows of clear, clean glass, ach one with its white muslin curtains tied up with knots of rose-colored rib-The sailors, women, and children are busy, every spare momeut, washing, sweeping, polishing every part. De Amicis, an Italian, on visiting the

kitchen of a house in Delft, could find but one word to express his feelings: 'Splendid!" The walls were as white a untouched snow; the saucepans reflected like mirrors, and the mantlepiece was ornamented with a muslin curtain, like the canopy of a bed. The fireplace was covered with china tiles that looked as oright as if no fire had ever been lighted there The shovels, tongs, and poker, and the chains and hooks seemed made of polished

"A lady in a ball-dress might have gone into every hole and corner of that kitchen, and come forth without a smirch upon her whiteness.

The master of the house, seeing the Italian's surprise at the fact that a servant-girl was cleaning up, where there seemed not the shadow of dirt, said: "To have an idea of what cleanliness is with us, you should watch one of these women for an hour. There a house is soaped and sponged and rubbed like a person. It is ot cleaning, it is making a toilette. blows in the cracks between the bricks, pokes in the corners with finger and pin, makes a minute supervision enough to fatigue the eye as well as the arm. It is truly a national passion."

When asked whence arose this mania for cleaning, he answered: "It is due to the atmosphere, which injures wood and metal; to the dampness and smallness of the houses, and the multiplicity of small objects favoring dust; to the superabundance of water; to the need of the eye, which finds beauty in simple cleanliness; and, finally, to the emulation which pushes things to extremes."

The Age Rings in Trees.

Every day some pet theory, long held and honestly venerated, is being demol-ished and sent to the limbo of myth with Teli's apple, Washington's cherry-tree and other old acquaintances, now demonstrated to be myths. Now the age-rings in trees has to suffer limbonizaion, if that word may be allowed. Mr. R. W. Furras, at agent of the United States Forestry Department, who has given much attention to the age of trees is indicated by rings as well as to the seriod at which trees of different specise top growing and that at which the wood at its best, has reached some concluions of general interest. He says:

Concentric or annual rings, which were once accepted as good legal evidence, fail, except where climate, soil, temperature, humidity and all other surndings are regular and well balanced. Otherwise they are mere guess work. The only regions within my knowledge where either rings or measurements were reliable indications are in the secluded. even and regularly tempered valleys of the Southern Pacific coast."

Annual measurements of white elm catalpa, soft maple, sycamore, pig hick-ory, cottonwood, chestnut, box elder, boust, coffee tree, burr and white oak, black walnut, osage orange, white pine, red cedar, mulberry and yellow willow, nineteen species, made in Southeast-ern Nebraska, show that "annual growth is very irregular, sometimes scarcely ceptible and again quite large," and this he attributes to the difference in seasons. As trees increase in age, inner rings de-crease in size, sometimes almost disappearing. Diminished rate of growth after a certain age is the rule. Of four great beeches mentioned by Loudon, there were three, each about 17 feet in girth, whose ages were respectively 60, 102 and 200 years. Mr. Furras found 12 rings in a black locust 6 years old, 31 rings in shell-bark hickory of 12 years, 10 rings in a pig hickory of 6 years, 11 rings in a wild crab apple of 5 years, and only 20 rings in a chestnut oak of 24 years. An American chestnut of only four years had 9 rings, while a peach of 8 years had only five rings.—Lumber World.

A Gander's Maternal Qualities.

Mrs. John Chandler, who lives about six miles east of Marietta, set a goose in the spring. The goose set on the eggs about a week and died on the nest. She was taken off the nest and a gander, mate of the goose, took her place on the nest and set three weeks, when the eggs hatched, six in number. He cares for the little orphass just like a mother oose, covers them at night, and during he day leads them where the grass is the respect, - Walton (Gu.) Democrat.

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Gold predominates on the newest French bonnets. Bonnets entirely covered with small

lowers are shown. The Norfolk jacket is used for both otton and flannel dresses.

English mantles for carriage wear are f white silk, braided in terra cotta or in Watered silk is fashionable, and is

sed for skirts with lace or gauze draperies, It is predicted that searfs with hoods,

which were popular several years ago, are to be worn again. The newest ribbons show heavy cable

edges in place of the looped edges hereto-fore fashionable. Full blouses, with round or pointed yokes, are alike worn by little girls, masses

d slender ladies. A Mexican mother of twenty-eight children has been pensioned by the Mexican Government,

Pendant ear drops are coming in fash-ion again. The solitaire diamond earring has apparently had its day. Pins simulating clusters of orange blos-

to hold bridal veils in place. Of late there has been a revival of corn! of the pink variety in the shape of rows of beads and plain polished ear drops.

ms, bedewed with diamonds are used

Very large round hats are in fashion. These are trimmed with multicolored flowers trailing over the hat like ostrich feathers.

The use of fancy bonnet pins, to secure the stringless bonnets and some hats upon the head, is on the increase, and many anique designs are seen.

Some novel parasols are entirely covered with bows and loops of very narrow ribbon. These may be stylish, but the effect is decidedly ragged.

Corn color is much worn on leghorn. hats this season and makes an attractive back ground for many colored flowers, particularly the brilliant hued ones.

The present tendency in children's clothing is to adjust it to the figure by folds. This style is generally becoming, according well with the ease and grace of childhood.

Linen collars and cuffs are again fashionably worn with wool dresses. The collars are high, straight bands, or else they are turned over in points in front in the English shape.

Mask veils with scalloped borders may be had in tulle of every color, and also in gauze or grenadine, dotted with chenille. ud with rows of dots, set closely together, marking the edge.

A new way of wearing a locket or handsome pendant is to attach it to the left side of the dress upon the breast with a dainty bow of satin ribbon matching the trimmings of the costume. Trouville gloves stitched with white

instead of the color of the glove, are the stylish wear for this season. There is no embroidery on the back, and the wrists are whole and five-button length. Elise P. Buckingham successfully man-

ages a fruit farm of several hundred acres in California, and urges other women to take up the same kind of work, for which she thinks women are well fitted. The Queen-Regent of Spain is a skill-

ful embroiderer, and has just completed a magnificent flag for a new iron-clad named after her. The standard is ver eleven yards long and six and onehalf wide.

An orchestra of women, who are all players of brass instruments, is making a sensation in Dresden. The ladies have an engagement for Vienna next winter, where they will play at a series of balls among the aristocracy,

A guide who has conducted many bridal couples through the Capitol, Washington, declares that they are his best customers, because "if a man is ever going to throw away money on his wife, it's when he's first married. A few years ago it was thought im

proper for a woman to be a foreign misionary unless she were a missionary's Now there are 2,400 unmarried wife. women in the mission field, besides, probably, an equal number of married ones.

At weddings where there are ponly two or four bridesmaids, they usually dress alike, either in white or rose-color, but when there are four or six each pair wears a different color, and as one of each pair stands on either side of the bride the effect is very pretty.

Wide stripes of velvet, gauze, beaded silk or crepe, alternating with those of lace, in black, white or colors, are the latest novelty in dress materials. Although expensive these stuffs are used extensively upon tea gowns and walking and evening dresses.

A style recently introduced is that of revers at the sides of skirts. These are produced by a piece of material reaching from the waist to the edge of the shirt, or sometimes the edge of the tunic is so plaited as to hang loose and fall in zigzag ashion showing a colored lining.

The highest officer in Hawaii, the repscattative of the King, is always a wo-man. She is appointed by the King, and holds her position at his pleasure. The pleasant incumbent is a handsome native woman of thirty-five years or thereabouts, the wife of an educated and

The Pistol in Mexico.

Almost any Mexican would as leave go out-doors without his coat as without his pistol. He wears it to church, to the opera, to see his best girl-in short, wherever he goes you may see a glisten-ing bit of nickel-plated steel sticking out from under his coat taft. Every day when my teacher of Spanish (a swarthy young man in jacket of yellow kid and pointed-tood boots with coormously high heels) comes to give me the customar esson he is obliged to unbuckle his belt and deposit a big revolver upon my table before he can sit down to business .-

Amos Keeter. There's a lively little creeter which is known as Amos Keeter and it couldn't be much fleeter if it tried;

It is ever sweetly singing while about you, swiftly winging, seeking out a place for stinging through your hide;

In gore 'tis ever wadin', lanced from grandam and from maiden, till its veins are overladen with the stuff,

And yet, though rich its diet, the small creeter neer is quiet, and you really can't come nigh it—which is tuff; You think you're sure to lam it, and agains the wall you jam it, but you'll sadly mutter "blame it," as it skips;

mart is Amos Keeter, on your very nose he'll teeter, and he says "this my meat-or" as he nips.

Confound the wretched creature, he swel's your every feature, and he bleeds you like a leech or dineth off your face. Oh, if he sang in Eden, no stronger proof Pra-ucedin' of the cause of the secedin' from

-Cleveland Sun.

A Safety Saddle.

An English military officer has made some radical changes in the construction of a saddle which are highly spoken of The "tree" is so altered as to allow the open space to be webbed, making a yielding seat, so that the falling of the rider is not likely to occur any more on this saddle than on an office stool. It is in the hanging of the stirrup, however, that the greatest improvement consists. Instead of dangling at the end of one vertical strap the safety saddle stirrup is suspended by two straps—one from the cantle and one from the pommel. The

rigidity of this suspension, compared to the swinging motion of the ordinary stirrup hanging, only needs a trial to make the rider exclaim: "Why was this not thought of before?"

With this double suspension the oper front of the stirrup is always to the for ward thrust of the horseman's footerviceable position with a skittish or fideety horse after dark when mounting the right foot having always to kick at the dangling stirrup iron till it is turned so as to get the foot into it. - Chicago News.

Scott and the Lieutenant,

In one of the great battles of the Mexican war Lieutenant George H, Derby was wounded, and the Commander-in-Chief, being near, rode group surrounding him, and, finding that the injury was not dangerous, started

away with the parting salutation:
"Good-day, Leftenant Darby,"
"Good-day, General Soutt," responthe party addressed sufficiently loud for DR. BAIRD'S GRANULES his retiring superior to hear. "The General's name is not Scatt,"

said one of the group. "No!" was the response. "and neither is my name Darby."—San Francisco Examiner.

It is an impressive truth that sometimes in the very lowest forms of duty, less than which would rank a man as a villain, there is, nevertheless, the sub-liment ascent of self-sacrifice. — De Quincy.

The greatest glory is not in never failling, but in rising every time we

A Horse Knows What's What. It is said the race-horses in the East get love Moxie as bad as the women, and drink with the greatest avidity. The cattle profit to anything else where it grows. It is nestimated that one-ha? the moderate drink and inebriates of New England are dinki only Moxie Nerve Food. It so, God be praise it did not come any too scon. Its sale is so to exceed anything ever put upon the mark ming the next thing to the family physic

It has hitherto been sup, used that the highest mountain in the world was Mount Everat, one of the Himalayan range, 25,660 feet high, but this honor is now claimed for Mount Heroules, in New Guinea, which soars to the tremendous altitude of 35,756 feet, or five times that of Mount Washington, in New Hamp

"I Feel So Welt" "I want to thank you for telling me of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription," writes a lady to her friend. "For a long time I was unit to attend to the work of my household. I kept about, but I felt thoroughly miserable. I had terrible backaches, and bearing-down sensators across me and was quite weak and discouraged. I sent and got some of the medicine after receiving your letter, and it has cured me. I hardly know my elf. I feel so well."

A REMLOCK tree measuring five feet and seven inches in diameter was felled recently in Tioga County, Penn. All "Played Out."

All "Played Out."

Don't know what ails me lately, Can't eat well—can't sieep well. Can't work, and don't enjey doing any hing. Ain't really sick, and I really ain't well. Feel kind o played out, someway." That is what scores of nen say every day. If they would take Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" they would son have no occasion to say it. It purifies the blood, tones up the system and fortifies it against disease. It is a great anti-bilious remedy as well.

MRS, CLEVELAND objec a to finger rings; she only wears one, her wedding band. Don't disgust everybody by hawking, blow-ing and spitting, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and be cured.

THE American Exhibition in London has the Piles Cured for 25 Cents.

DR. WALTON'S CURE FOR PILES IS guaranteed to cure the worst case of piles. Price 25 cents. At druggists, or mailed [stamps taken] by the WALTON REMEDY CO., CLEVELAND. O.

'ROYAL GLUE' mends anything! Broken Chi. ns, Glass, Wood. Free Vials at Drugs & Gro Relief is immediate, and a cure sure. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh, Nic.

One Fact

Is worth a column of rhetoric, said an American statesman. It is a fact, established by the testimony of thousands of people, that Bood's Sarasparilla does curs is of all sait theum, and other disease or affectl avari ing from in pure state or low condition of the blood. It also overcomes that tired feeling, creates a good apprilte, and gives strength to every part of the system. If you need a good blood purifier, to ic, or piceliser, try Hood's Sarsaparilla. it will do you good, "My daught r received much benefit from Hood's

Saraparii a as an exce lent tonic after a protracted attack of bronch'al pneumonia."—Rav. F. H. Adams, New Hartford, Conn. Hood's Sarsaparilla

100 Doses One Dollar

COCKLE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

THEGREATENGLISHREMEDÝ cury; contains only Pure Vegetable Ingredien Agent: C. N. CRITTENTON, New York,

WANTED LADY CANVASSERS ddr as THE GALLISON & HOBRON COMPANY, 696 & 698 Brondway, New York. MONEY TO LOAN at low rate of inter-SUN LOAN ASSOCIATION.

PATENTS Procured at LESS where. Best of references and inventors' Guid mailed free. JAMES H. LANCASTER, Par eat Attorney, 187 Broadway, N. Y. City

TELEGRAPHY Learns here and earn furnished. Write Valentine Bress., Janeurille, Wia

CRAS ORCHARD WATER CO., Prop'rs. SIMON N. JONES, Manager, Loutaville, Kys.

Procter & Gamble's Lenox Soap in 1886?



DON'T FOOL

DESTROYS POTATO BUGS spray syringe, or starred up. 15c., ROUGH-RATS

BED BUGS, FLIES. Roaches, anta water bugs, moths, rats,

RYNU-27

-CLEARS OUT-

REGULATE THE BOWELS, PURL FY THE BLOOD, CURE DYSPEP-SIA, PILES, MA-LARIA, HEAD-ACHES, (vegetable, They are

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE. The only \$3 SEAMLESS Shoe in the world. Finest Calf, perfect fit, and

Boys all wear the W. L. DOUGLAS \$2 SHOE.
If your dealer does not keep them, send your name of postal to W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass

MARLIN REPEATING RIFLE BEST IN THE BALLARD



Without increasing the co-t we have made the FiFTH WHEEL the strangest and most

THE HERBRAND CO.

DR. HAIR'S



Milo B. Steventtles PENSIONS Washington, D. C.

BIG OFFER, To introduce them, we will operating Washing Machines. If you want one send day our name, I O and express officer at done. The National Co., 27 by 84, 85?

HIRES Impraved ROOT BEER

Blair's Pills, Great English Gout and Oval Hox. 341 round, 14 Pills.

Why did the Women

of this country use over thirteen million cakes of Buy a cake of Lenox and you will soon understand why. Radway's

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to Iwenty minutes. Not one hour afterroading this need anyone SUFFER WITH PAIN.

BOWEL COMPLAINTS

MALARIA IN ITS VARIOUS FORMS CURED

There is not a remedial arout in the world that the cure Fever and Ague and all other Majarinus, illicus and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILIS, so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA. radache, Toothache, Weakness or Pain in the Back test or Limbs by one application. biffy cents per bottle. Sold by drugglata.

DR. RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT!

The Great Blood Purifier, Sold by Druggists. S1 per Bottle.

RADWAY'S PILLS

The Great Liver and Stomach Remedy the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, vois, Ridneys, Blander, Nervous Diseases, Fernals pipants, Loss of Aprelite, Handacha, Condipa, Costiveness, Indigention, Illiumness, Fernal animation of the Bowols, Pilos and all derangols of the Internal Viscore, Pur'lly vegetable, conting no mercury, onlineasis of delections drugs. PERFECT DIGESTION will be accomplished

SICK HEADACHE,

Price 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists, 17 Send a letter stamp to DR. RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren Street, New York, for "BE SURE TO GET RADWAY'S. ierce's The Original

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. ALWAYS ASK FOR DR. PIERCE'S PELLETS, OR LITTLE SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

Being entirely vegetable, they op-erate without disturbance to the system, die, or occupation. Put up in glass vials, hermeti-cally scaled. Always fresh and reliable. At a laxative, alterative, or purgative these little Pellets give the most perfec-satisfaction. SICK HEADACHE,

Billous Headache, Dizziness, Constipa-tion, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the stom-

ierce's Pleasant Purgative Policie. In explanation of the remedial power of these Pellets over so great a variety of diseases, it may truthfully be said that their action upon the system is universal, not a gland or tissue escaping their sanative influence. Sold by druggista, 25 cents a vial. Manufactured at the Chemical Laboratory of World's DISFENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.



SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.—Dull heavy hendache, obstruction of the mass passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; the eyes are weak, watery, and inflamed; there is ringing in the ears, deafness, backing or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scales from ulcera; the voice is changed and has a masal twang; the breath is offensive; smell and taste are impaired; there is a sensation of dizziness, will mental depression, a backing cough and general debility. Only a few of the above-mane symptoms are likely to be present in any on case. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, result in consumption, and end in the grav. No disease is so common, more deceptive and dangerous, or less understood by physicians.

By its mild, soothing, and healing properties Dr. Sage's Catarrh, "cold in the head," Coryza, and Catarrhal Headache.

Sold by druggists everywhere; 50 cents.

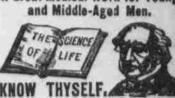
"Untold Agony from Catarrh." "Untold Agony from Catarra."

Prof. W. Hausnen, the famous mesmerist, of libnos. N. F., writes: "Some ten years ago I suffered untold agony from chronio nassi catarra. My family physician gave me up as incurable, and said I must die. My case was such a bad one, that every day, townris surest, my voice would become so hoarse I could barely speak above a whisper. In the morning oughing and clearing of my throat would almost strangle me. By the use of Dr. Sago Catarra Remody, in three months, I was a well man, and the cure has been permanent."

"Constantly Hawking and Spitting." "Constantly Hawking and Spitting."
Thomas J. Rushing, Esq., 599: Pine Street,
St. Lonia, Mo., writes: "I was a great sufferer
from catarrh for three years. At times I could
hardly breathe, and was constantly hawking
and spitting, and for the last eight months
could not breathe through the nostrils. I
thought nothing could be done for me. Luck
ily, I was advised to try Dr. Sage's Catarrh
Remedy, and I am now a well man. I believe
it to be the only sure remedy for catarrh now
manufactured, and one has only to give it a
fair trial to experience astounding results and
a permanent cure."

Three Bottles Cure Catarrh. ELI ROBBINS, Rungan P. O., Columbia Co., Pa., says: "My daughter had catarrh when she was five years old, very badly. I saw Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy advertised, and pro-cured a bottle for her, and soon saw that it helped her: a third bottle effected a perma-rent cure. She is now sightless wears old an

EXHAUSTED VITALITY A Great Medical Work for Young



CAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Buffanch losion, Mass. WM. II. PARKER, M. outsoling Physician. More than one will.

