TWENTY THOUSAND POLLYS IN THE METROPOLIS.

A Bird That is an Interesting Subject of Study-Taking Care of Parrots-Their Memory.

The parrot population of this city is estimated at twenty thousand. The Pollys, as they are all called, without distinction of distinction of sex, are interesting sub jects of study. There are good and bad parrots, just as there are good children and bad children. The bad parrot is one which has not forgotten the harsh, discordant screams of parrot language in the tropical forests, and indulges in them throughout the livelong day. He is also the pessessor of a limited vocabulary of Polly wants a cracker" style, who endless reiteration is even more aggravatingly annoying than his natural screechand chattering.

The screeching nuisance can be dis-couraged and ultimately reformed by judiciously administered punishments. The vocabulary can be extended and made interesting by careful training, and some melodious and tuneful whistling may be taught as a pleasant adjunct to the spoken word. The reason there are so few good parrots is found in the great mortality among these birds. While in the process of reformation and education they die in such great numbers that a steady stream of recruits is necessarily kept coming into the country. The resuit is to keep down the proportion of good parrots, birds that can talk con-siderably, sing something and whistle

A Sun reporter had his attention attracted by a fine parrot in front of Jefferson Market the other day. Stopping to look at it his thoughts reverted to the palling death rate among parrots, and he was pitying the pretty fellow, when the suddenly perked his head sideways with the question: "What's the matter with you, hey?" followed by a burst of uproacious laughter. The owner of the parrot, John Morris, the florist, was for years a bird fancier, though he does not ow keep birds for sale. Mr. Morris talked entertainingly.

"Sam is a very smart bird," said he. "When you are disposed to pity Sam on account of any impression on your part that he is in any danger of losing his excellent health, you are away off. three other parrots in just as good shape. It is the effect of their care and diet. They get no bread, no coffee, no fruit no vegetables, no hemp seed, and especially no meat. They do get plenty of good, plain canary seed, water, and a liberal supply of sand and gravel. Two-thirds of the mortality among parrots comes from over-feeding. Some years ago I came to this conclusion. The birds that came to me, sick and feverish, with ragged, dull, and dirty plumage, were so evidently suffering from dyspepsia, that over-feeding was the first thought as to the cause. In their confined state, having little or no exercise, they suffer if they are stuffed with rich, heavy food. "It occurred to me that canary seed

contained all the necessary elements of nourishment in a simple, easily digestible form. I determined to make the experi-A sick parrot that was brought in to me was chosen as a promising sub-ject. He had suffered from dyspepsia for months, and was a miserable looking bird, that seemed bound to die anyway. I thought he might as well die testing my treatment as to perish in the old-fashioned way of being stuffed to death. I put him in a clean cage and for twenty-four hours put no food of any kind in the cups Then I put in a little hemp seed, so that the bird would neither starve nor get enough to cat. The hemp seed lasted only a part of the day, and the next morning I put in some canary seed. When the hemp seed was gone that day the bird began picking at and playing with the capary seed. In a day or two he I to crack and cat it. Then I eserved the opening of hemp seed, and af while supplied nothing

"Old bird fanciers shook their heads and said the bird could not live on canary seed alone, and that I was bound to los nim. But I persevered, and the result justified me. The bird steadily im-proved in condition and plumage. I have since repeated the treatment many times with the same success, and have adopted capary seed as the standard and sole — for my parrots. Several funciers and lacks who have seen my birds, tried it, too, and I tell you of it for the benefit of the public." "Do parrots have to be kept in a very

warm temperature?" 'That is the popular belief, but my ex-perience has been that parrots can be made capable of enduring as much cold as any

"Do parrots ever forget what they

"Indeed they do. Many persons be-lieve that if they get a good bird it will continue to talk well. This is a mistake. The memory of a perrot has often to be refresh d. A bird that has been trained to talk and whistle and sing would, if left to itself for a few months, forget these accomplishments and take up the cries and screams of its wild state."

"Do parrots breed in captivity?"
"They have been bred in France. But it is a troublesome and expensive task to do it. Besides, the birds are so excitable and jealous when mating that they be-come unfitted for pets. They breed so rapidly in such a wide extent of territory where they remain wild that the supply is ample and cheap, and there is not sufficient inducement to try to raise them here. -New York Sun.

Street Bands in the Metropolis.

The increase of uniformed street bands is beginning to attract attention. Their performance is almost entirely confined to the more populous districts, but once in a while they favor the aristocratic localities. One band is very neatly and showity dressed, and numbers nine pieces. It has a leader who affects Gilmorean pyrotechnics with his baton, and who receives the cap collections of the bassoon. This band is capable of solos, and, in an appreciative neighborhood, the Levy of the wandering instrumentalists pierces the ears not only of the groundings, but of the occupants of the six stories with his peculiar strains. Oc-casionally mine host of a lager bier saloon invites them to partake of the feaming glass, and then, in return, the band makes the place resound with the "Watch on the Rhine." The matter of their remuneration has often been discussed. Of course their receipts are erratic. The men have each made as much as four dollars a day, but are satisfied with average week's earnings of twenty dol-

Ripe and Seedy.

"How are you feeling?" said the cucumber to the peach.
"I'm ripe for anything," reppeach. "How are you feeling?" "Rather seedy.

FARM AND GARDEN.

With the slanting tooth harrows all the small weeds may be destroyed in corn until the plants are six or eight inches high, and without pulling up enough to damage the crop. This plan is better adapted to corn in drills than in hills. It is generally drilled too thickly, so that the occasional pulling up of a stalk by a drag-tooth makes the crop better. If the field is soddy or stony, and the corn be lanted in hills, it is possible that an entire hill may be taken, and this would leave too wide a vacancy on either side. But the adjoining hills would ear better, so there would be little loss of grain even

Rye Meal for Pollen.

An old bee-keener says that in localities where willows and hazel do not abound it is well to feed bees with rye meal, as it is a good substitute for pollen, which is the main ingredient in the bee bread, on which young bees are fed. Rye meal, when fed, especially in late springs, stimulates brood-rearing, and enables colonies to send out earlier and stronger swarms. It should be placed in shallow troughs or pans a rod or more from the hives, where it will soon be found by the bees, and gathered eagerly by them.

No business can succeed in the long run which does not give a fair profit. Without going wild over the reports of the immense profits realized in a few instances from keeping bees, there seems no doubt that when taken up as a regular business, and intelligently pursued from year to year, it will pay a profit as large as most other callings. Possibly, for a few years those already in the busi-ness and following it with energy, may make a larger profit than most rural industries give. But this will not continue long. Labor and capital will flow in this direction until profits are equalized.

Soil for Plants. Some plants, like the fuchsia, prefer lenf mould to any other soil you can give them, but I do not have any difficulty in growing most kinds of plants in a compost, which is generally more convenient to get at than genuine leaf mould is. It is my practice to mix turfy loam-which I get by turning over sod in old pastures, and shaving off that part of it which is full of the fibrous roots of the grass-garden mould and manure -preferably that from a yard where cows have been kept-well together, and add sand, as I pot my plants, putting in more or less, according to the strength of the roots on the plant I am potting. The proportion is about one-third each of turfy matter, loam and manure. Small-rooted plants will do better in a soil made quite light with sand than they will in a close and heavy one, while roses require but little sand in the soil they grow in, as their roots

It is necessary that the manure used should be well-rotted. That which is fresh is not good for plants, and I would sooner go without any than to use it. That which is a year old will be so decomposed as to crumble apart readily, and that is the kind to use.

Most amateurs do not seem to consider it worth while to pay much attention to the item of sand, but they ought to do so if they would grow plants well .- Our

Weed Out the Flock.

This is the best season for classification of ewes and disposing of the poorest. By this time a correct judg-ment of the lamb or lambs reared by each ewe can be formed; and the weight of each fleece is also known. The profitableness of a ewe depends upon the number and quality of the lambs she raises, her weight of wool, etc. One ewe may raise a lamb while another loses hers; yet the former will shear such a poor fleece that she is really the less profitable. The loss of a lamb often occurs through no fault of the ewe. Nevertheless, prolificacy is a desirable quality in a ewe. A ed ewe properly treated before and after weaning, can rear two good lambs bridles. Soon the performers file in and without injury to herself. Some ewes come to a halt in front of the horses. Do better morbers than others.

It certainly will not be profitable to keep the inferior sheep through next winter. If the classification is made now, the rejected class can be Prepare to mount. Mount!". In made ready for market on grass; which obedience to his command the cadets makes the cheapest desh. Many farmers spring, struggle, leap and kick in their will flud the most profitable market for efforts to bestride their horses. The mothese culls on their own farms. Truly there is a prejudice among consumers against aged ewes. But this is chiefly owing to the fact that such are often put upon the market in poor condition. A ground the half at a walk. It seems lean sheep does not make good mutton, whatever its age. It is not claimed that fattening an old ewe will make her yield the best mutton; but it may be made good and palatable. When the awar are fattening an old ewe will make her yield the best mutton; but it may be made good and palatable. When the ewes are culled out every year, there will be soon no very old ones. This is not the season for the consumption of salt pork; and all below the consumption of salt pork; and all be

All peonies love water, and principally the herbaccous sorts, which ought not to lack it, not only from the moment when the flower buds commence to form till perfection it is essential to place them in very open positions, but wherethey may not receive the sun during the hottest take them up and separate them, preserv-ing for planting portions having two or three strong roots, and change their po-sition; this operation should take place every five or six years. As a general rule, when the flowers become few and diminish in size the roots should be transrule, when the flowers become few and diminish in size the roots should be transferred to fresh soil. In the case of certain Class hours go to admire, not to laugh. varieties it is beneficial, when the young stems are rising in spring, to take away the weakest, leaving only those which are more vigorous. The propagation of peonies is easy. All of them may be in-creased by division, and the best time for this operation is when they commence to die down. A large plant may be cut into three or four portions, but it is important not to divide them into very small bits, as these are apt to perish during the summer. Replant quickly and firmly enriching the soil if it is at all poor with welldecayed mature. After having put the peonles in the places they are to beautify, give each clump a thorough watering, which will give them a god start in life. —Amoteur Gardener.

A Haymaker's Hints.

Mr. Robert K. Tomlinson's essay on cutting curing and storing hay—princi-pal parts of which we append—was judged to be the best of eleven offered in competition for a "Farm Journal" prize: "If for hard-working or driving horses,

horses, or sheep, cut when the clover in full bloom, or when the timothy is just heading. A week or ten days before the time for cutting the early or cow hay, begin to watch the weather sharply and without regard to the 'weather indications' from Washington. On the first decidedly clear day, especially if after a general storm, and the wind north and cool for the season, begin mowing at once, and, if convenient, with two machines, so as to get a quantity making as soon as possible. The chances are nine out of ten, if not ninety-nine out of 100, that there will follow, in this locality, at least, three days of good hay weather; hence it is best to cut down at once all

that can be handled in that time. "The young grass on the damp ground and in the cool air will cure slowly (as it should do to make the finest cow hay), and the machine probably need not be stopped the first day to rake the hay But the bunches and thick places should be shaken up and scattered about, and as soon as the steel-tooth rake can perform properly the grass should be gathered into winrows-into small ones is curing slowly, and large ones if it is curing rapidly. The time of raking and curing rapidly. the size of the winrows give us complete control of the operation of curing. If cured too rapidly we lose part of the heads and leaves, and lose at the same time the finest quality and aroma of the hay. If cured too slowly we run too great risk from the weather. rows should be turned or rolled over once or twice to expose new surfaces to the sun and air, but need not be re-spread as in the method of cocking. The latter, indeed, is too costly in time and labor

for modern farming.
"If partly cured hay is likely to be caught in a storm, cocking and hay caps may be resorted to; but the great secret of successful haymaking is not to be thus caught. In haymaking, as usually practiced, the cutting can be done in the morning; the raking toward and the hauling next day. In this case, and still more when the already partly dried grass can be cut and secured on th same day, but little risk of rain, with ordinary observation and prudence, need be run. Even the extra early succulent grass, which makes the finest cow hav can be cut, properly cured and housed in three days, which is within the limit of the extra fine weather conditions noted above. But these must be watched for, prepared for, and when they come, must be improved with an extra force and energy. And, in my opinion, no extra out-lay will so well repay the dairyman as that which secures such winter feed. The

amount of drying or curing needed depends very much upon the storing.
"If the mows are mere shelves where the hay will be only a few feet in depth and width, then the hay must be well cured or mould will surely appear. on the contrary, they are deep and wide bays, exposed to the air-appoximating, in fact, the principles of the silo-then the hay needs to be cured only sufficiently to keep it from charring or firing with the heat of fermentation; provided that a large quantity is put in at one time, and that the top-layers consist of strav or well cured hay. With an abundance of early cut clover or mixed hay, cured lightly in the field and stored in such mows, neither the dairy farmer nor his cattle need hanker after ensilage; for the degree of succulency in such hay (much greater than ordinary hav) is nearer right for a general winter feed than the still greater succulency of corn. Again, its feeding value is much greater than fodder corn whether green, dry or ensilaged Lastly, partly, drying in the field and dispensing with weights in storing, causes the labor to be less than that of

ensilage." At the West Point Riding Hall,

It is accounted "great fun" to witness first rides of the yearlings, so we will go down there and laugh at their mis-haps. Mounting the stairs to the gallery, we look down upon a large space strews with tanbark, at one end of which is a row of some twenty horses with watering they intend to ride with only a wateri bridle, without even a saddle or blanket? ment they are mounted several horses for the consumption of salt pork; and an things considered, mutton will be a good thing for the farmer's larder.—American Market and walk, line is formed, the dismounted yearlings, nothing daunted, catch their horses and remount, and then the per-formance is repeated. If we had visited the gymnasium and fencing-academy in they have perfected their flowers, but in the morning we should have seen sec-also from the beginning of August, con-tions of the Fourth Class exercising untinning until the rains of autumn, to favor the production at the base of the stem of strong eyes capable of yielding vigorous flowers in the following season. To secure the flowering of peonies in full gree of muscular skill and activity to which the system of training in gymna sium and riding hall brings cadets. I First Class cadets ride like Indians. part of the day. When the peonies have is immaterial to them whether they have become strong, and the ground has been a saddle or blanket or ride bareback. exhausted by them, it is indispensable to They leap hurdles, go through the sabre exercise, and are adepts at pistol prac-tice; they mount, dismount, vault their horses and pick up articles from the ground, all while at full speed; they ride forward, backward, sidews ys, and double;

Why Does Paper Turn Yellow? Professor Wiesner, a well-known German savant, has been making a series of very interesting and useful experiments on this subject, with the result that he now contends that the yellowing of paper is due to an oxidation determined by light, and especially by the more re-frangible rays. This discoloration is more striking in wood papers than in rag papers. He also found that dry air is anpapers. He also found that dry air is another most important condition for the preservation of paper. One of his conclusions is very interesting, this being that in libraries the electric light is inferior to gas an account of the large proportion of the more refrangible rays present in the former. This is an important matter, and one that deserves further inquiry.—Chamber's Journal.

Mrs. Annie Maupin, of Gasconade county, Mo., is a well-preserved woman, cut when about half of the clover heads like is ninety-eight years old, can walk are brown, or when the timothy is just two miles at a stretch, and has seventy-pust bloom. If for dairy cows, idle two grandchilden,

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Pretty belt buckles of all styles are orn with the belts that accompany the blouse waist.

White serge costumes are very stylish when perfectly simply made with tailor

out and finish The panel which is formed of a ladder of bows is a very stylish trimming for a

Puffs characterize all the fashionable ress sleeves. But only slim people should wear them.

A vest and cuffs with revers of the ame velvet are worn on mulls and muslius as well as China crapes.

The Louis XIV. coat basque is a favorite model for making the basque of tailor costumes in white cloth, Very pretty fancy Tuscan straws, with colored beads, may be very attractive and stylish if trimmed judiciously.

Butterfly bows ornament very stylish white costumes which have no trimming. Watered ribbon picot edge is

The colored Jersey is a very convenient and also attractive garment, and may be trimmed to correspond with any cos-

Fine French satines are always worth cetting and are stylish this season in shmere colors trimmed with plain

Small checks are invariably combined with plain fabrics this season. The check forming the skirts and the waist is of plain fabric,

Every really fashionable dress nowdays must have a long, pointed waist, full front, clinging skirts, puffed sleeves, high shoulders and a girdle. Not content with a single necklace,

people who are fortunate enough wear them all at once, no matter how incongruous in appearance.

A maid of honor in Queen Victoria's household receives a salary of \$1,500 a year, and her presence is required only twelve weeks annually. Spite of the efforts of fashion writers.

dress-makers, and milliners, heliotrope is not a popular color. It is "trying" to almost every variety of complexion. The prettiest summer bonnets and hats are of straw, trimmed with white mull,

white laces, white flowers, white ostrich tips, white aigrettes and white birds, Very fine plaiting is now worn where formerly kill plaiting was used, and in white dresses for young girls this sort of

trimming for the underskirt is stylish. Beaded girdles are very stylish and more elegant than the very heavy silver-linked fetters with which the fashionable young woman burdens herself at pres-

A new way of showing off a handsome locket or pendant is wearing it attached to a dainty bit of ribbon on the left side of the corsage, in the style of a military decoration,

Marbled silk is a new variety of this ever acceptable summer fabric, which is very generally used in Paris in the most stylish of costumes for dress occasions, It is also imported.

A flery fancy in the way of a red frock is of scarlet batiste dotted with black and trimmed with black velvet bows and cascades of black lace, the hat, parasol and shoes to match.

Mrs. R. L. Hughes, of Lexington, Ga., as a ball of yarn that was spun and woven during the Revolutionary war. She also has a butter dish brought from England by her ancestors in 1650.

There is a very wonderful old lady at Maidstone, England, Miss Heathorn, who has been known since girlhood as the "Fair Maid of Kent." She is 103 years old and is said to retain slight traces of her former marvelous beauty.

The oldest woman in Indiana is Mrs. Magdalena Boggs, of Milton. She was born near Lancaster, Penn., December 22, 1783, and is therefore nearly 104 years old. Her health is good.

Women are now wearing great silve mediaval fashion, and supporting a silver bound memorandum book, gotten up to look like a "book of hours," silver "pilgrim's bottle" by way of a

Yellow muslin is the most stylish costume among an elaborate trousseau of a recent bride. The delicate fabric makes a particularly soft and pretty back ground for its trimming of delicate valenciennes Golden brown velvet ribbon bows finish the harmonious effect.

It is stated that the money given by the women of the Presbyterian Church in the Women of the Pressyterian Church in the United States during the past sixteen years foots up to \$2,150,000—representing the entire support of more than 200 women missionaries, 200 native Bible readers, and more than 150 schools.

The latest fancy in hair dressing is the coiffure a la vrai Greque, not high on the head, but drawn up in a loose coil, rolled under something like a French twist on the back of the head, brushed off the temples and forehead, with only a few light curly tresses falling from under a riviere of jewels or a Greek fillet that just touches the top of the forehead and describes a straight line to the back of the head. The whole effect is very close, and no additional hair is required.

The Fear of the Dead in China.

The great overruling superstitions of thins are, however, the fear of the dead and the belief in Feng Shui. The latter word means literally "wind and water," and seems to typify both the good and the baneful influences of physical phenomena. It is the existence of these two superstitions which really forms the bar. superstitions which really forms the barrier to progress in China, because they interfere with the reception of foreign ideas and the development of industrial projects in mining, railway making, and so forth. Feng-Shui is defined, says the Roman Catholic Bishop of Ningpo, as the "path of the Great Dragon, who rushes through the air just above the houses, spouting blessings in showers from his nostrils. He flies straight forward, un-less by evil chance he should strike against some high building, in which case he turns aside at an angle, and so the houses beyond loose their share of his blessing. Hence the zealous care of the Chinese house-builders lest any one should beild a house higher than his neighbor, and the singular uniformity of domestic architecture

The fear of the dead leads to the most slavish form of ancestor worship, and the first three weeks of April are specially devoted to the service of the shades. At that time every one visits the graves of his relations with offerings, carried in trays or in baskets. The cost of these annual services and offerings to the dead is estimated by Miss Gordon Cumming to be not less than thirty-two millions sterling, all to propitiate the spirits of those whose graves cover the country, and who are believed to be powerful for evil if neglected. The dead are even honored by the bestowal of new titles if there is reason for distinguishing them. All the Year Round.

Furrier's Colle.

Furrier's colic is becoming a fatal disease, if what a local furrier tells me amounts to anything. It is contracted by working on fine furs and in inhaling the small particles which rise from them. These particles accumulate in the lungs and stomach, and when once they are inhaled it is impossible to rid oneself of them. They are liable to cause consumption or cancer of the stomach. Said my friend, the furrier: "It is impossible for one to work on furs over six months at a time and not be affected. It is very lucky for furriers that their season is not a long one. To be sure when they work six months they receive but six months' pay, but they have a chance to live longer than they would were they obliged to work all the year around. Brass buff-ing is similar to working on furs. The small particles of brass get into a man's lungs and cause an incurable disease."-Erooklyn Eagle.

"Throw Physic to the Dogs"

"Threw Physic to the Dogs"
When it is the old-fashioned blue mass, blue pill sort, and insist on using Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," a modern medical inxury, being small, sugar-coated granules, containing the active principles of certain roots and herbs, and which will be found to contain as much cathartic power as any of the old-fashioned, larger pills, without the latter's violent, drastic effects. The pellets operate thoroughly but harmlessly, establishing a permanently healthy action of the stomach and bowels, and as an antibilious remedy are unequaled.

THERE are about 5,000,000 owners of farms 1

THERE are about 5,000,000 owners of farms in this country.

"A little fire is quickly trodden out. Which, being suffered, rivers cannot quench." Procrastination may rob you of time, but by increased diligence you can make up the loss; but if it rob you of life the loss is irremediable. If your health is delicate, your appetite fickle, your sleep broken, your mind depressed, your whole being out of sorts, depend on it you are seriously diseased, in all such cases Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" will speedily effect a genuine, radical cure—make a new man of you and save you from the torture of lingering disease.

"Have You Heard of It."

What's that! Solid trains between Cincinnati and St. Louis over the C. H. & D. R. R. and Vandalia Line. Commencing Sunday night, June 19th, the C. H. & D. and Vandalia will establish their through passenger line between Cincinnati and St. Louis, and will put on solid trains, made up of elegant Parlor Chair Cars on day trains and Pullman Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars on night trains. The morning trains out of Cincinnati will leave C. H. & D. depot, Fifth and Hoadiey streets, at 755 A. M., daily, except Sunday. The evening train will leave at 7 P. M., and will run daily. The purchasing of the Vandalia Line by the C. H. & D. Company now gives them the best line between Cincinnati and St. Louis, as the track is first-class and their equipment unequaled. Quick time, comfort and safety is what the traveling public want, and with this new line established no opposition line can secure the business against them.

Prof. Laisette's Memory Discovery. "Have You Heard of It."

gainst them.

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No doubt can be entertained about the valuand genuineness of Frof. Leisette's Memory System, as it is so strongly recommended to Mark Twain, Mr. Proctor, Hens. W. W. Asto Judah P. Benjamin, Dr. Buckley, and other For full details send for Prof. L's prospects at 23F Fifth Ave. New York. From it the Sytem is taught by correspondence quite as we so by personal instruction. Colleges near Ne York have secured his lectures. He has had I columbia Law students, two classes of 200-en at Yale, 230 at Meriden, 250 at Norwich, 400 receive any 1" her endorsement.

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rescribes the condition of many people debilitated by the warm weather, by disease or overwork. Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine needs of build up and strengthen the body, purify and quicken the sugg as blood, and estere the lost appetite. If you need a good medicine be sure to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. "During the summer I was feeling all run down, and thinking I needed something to tone up my system, I took Hood's Sarsaparila and felt much better. I had also been troubled with dyspepsia, and Hood's Sarsaparilla helped me were thus anything else I could find."—Janus R. Danow. Fort Wayne, Ind.

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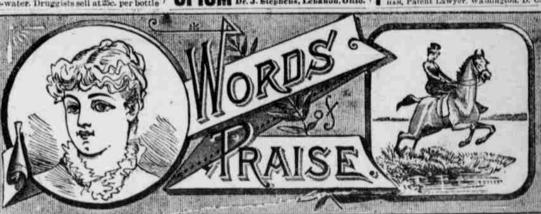
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THREW AWAY

THROWN AWAY.

JOHN E. SEGAR, of Millenbeck, Va., writes:
"My wife had been suffering for two or three years with female weakness, and had paid out one hundred dollars to physicians without relief. She took Dr. Plerce's Favorite Prescription and it did her more good than all the medicine given to her by the physicians during the three years they had been practicing upon her."

THE GREATEST
EARTHLY BOON.

The 'Favorite Prescription' is the greatest earthly boon to us poor suffering women."

Mrs. Gronge Herger, of Westfeld, N. Y.,
Mrites: "I was a great sufferer from lower-rhea, bearing-down pains, and puln continually across my back. Three bottles of your 'Favorite Prescription' restored me to perfect health. I treated with Dr. _______ for nine months, without receiving any benefit. The 'Favorite Prescription' is the greatest earthly boon to us poor suffering women."

Mrs. Sornia F. Boswell, White Cettage, O., writes: "I took eleven bottles of your Favorite Prescription" and one bottle of your 'Pelicts," I am doing my work, and have been for some time. I have had to employ help for HER SUPPORTER. about sixteen years before I commenced taking your medicine. I have had to wear a supporter most of the time; this I have labeled, and feel as well as I ever did."

WONDERS.
WONDERS.
Wich. writes: "Your 'Favorite Prescription' has worked wonders in my case.
Again she writes: "Having taken several bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription' I have regained my health wonderfully, to the astonish and friends. I can now be on my feet all day, attending to the duties of my household.

TREATING THE WRONG DISEASE.

Many times women call on their family physicians, suffering, as they imagine, one from dyspepsia, another from heart disease, another from liver or kidney disease, snother from nervous exhaustion or prostration, another with pain here or there, and in this way they all present alike to themselves and their easy-going and indifferent, or over-busy doctor, separate and distinct diseases, for which he prescribes his pills and potions, assuming them to be such, when, in reality, they are all only spantoms caused by some womb disorder. The physician, ignorant of the cause of suffering, encourages his practice until large bills are made. The suffering patient gets no better, but probably worse by reason of the delay, wrong treatment and consequent complications. A proper medicine, like Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, directed to the cause would have entirely removed the disease, thereby dispelling all those distressing symptoms, and instituting comfort instead of prolonged misery.

3 PHYSICIANS
FAILED.

Mrs. E. F. Morgan, of No. 71 Lexington St., least Boston, Mass., says: "Five years ago I was a dreadful sufferer from uterine troubles. Having exhausted the skill of three physicians. I was completely discouraged, and so weak I could with difficulty cross the room aking br. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and using the local treatment recommended in his 'Common Sense Medical Adviser,' I commenced to improve at once. In three months I was perfectly circed, and save had no trouble since. I wrote a letter to my family paper, briefly mentioning how my health had been restored, and offering to send the full particulars to any one writing me for them, and enclosing a stamped-envelope for reply. I have received over four hundred letters. In reply, I have described my case and the treatment used, and have earnestly advised them to 'do likewise.' Krom a great many I have received second letters of thanks, stating that they had commenced the use of 'Favorite Prescription,' had sent the \$1.50 required for the 'Medical Adviser,' and had applied the much better already."

JEALOUS

OF Cristal, Mich., writes: "I was troubled with female weakness, leucorrhea and failing of the womb for seven years, so I had to keep my bed for a good part of the time. I dectored with an army of different physicians, and spent large sums of money, but received no lasting benefit. At last my husband persuaded me to try your medicines, which I was leath to do, because I was prejudiced against them, and the doctors said they would do me no good. I finally told my husband that if he would get me some of your medicines, I would try them against the advice of my physician. He got me six bottles of the 'Pavorite Prescription,' also six bottles of the 'Discovery', for ten dollars. I took three bottles of the 'Discovery' and four of 'Pavorite Prescription,' and I have been a sound woman for four years. I then gave the balance of the medicine to my sister, who was troubled in the same way, and she cured herself in a short time. I have not had to take any medicine now for almost four years."

THE OUTGROWTH OF A VAST EXPERIENCE.

The freatment of many thousands of cases of those chronic weaknesses and distressing alments peculiar to formale, at the invalide Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffelo, N. Y., has afforded a vast experience in nicely adapting and thoroughly testing remedies for the cure of woman's peculiar mandois.

**Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the outgrowth, or result, of this great and valuable experience. Thousands of testimonials, received from patients and form physicians who have tested it in the more aggravated and obstinute cases which had baffied their skill, prove it to be the most wonderful remedy ever devised in the most wonderful remedy ever devised in the sa a most perfect Specific for woman's peculiar administration. It is not recommended as a "cure-all," but as a most perfect Specific for woman's peculiar administration. It is purely experienced as a "cure-all," but as a most perfect Specific for woman's peculiar administration. It is purely experienced as a "cure-all," but as a most perfect Specific for woman's peculiar induced to the uterus, or womb and fis air-pendages, in particular. For overworked, "worn-out," "run-down," debilished teachers, milliners, dressmakers, scaustresse, "abop-giria," housekeepers, nursing modiscers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a meteoration of generally boos, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a meteoration of the womb, inflammation, pain and teaching and internal heat."

*As a powerful, invigorating tonic, it is purely expendence, in particular. For overworked, "worn-out," "run-down," debilished teachers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a measure of the womb, inflammation, pain and teachers, that it will give satisfaction for many generally periods, particular for many generall

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