How to Grow Celery.

and lean meat .- New York Times.

A letter in the Rural New Yorker says: For lack of proper knowledge of the nature and habits of the celery, most of our farmers, after repeated attempts, have abandoned all efforts toward raising plants or growing it. Almost any farmer who takes pride in supplying his table with seasonable vegetables, will tell you that he has tried to raise plants and has failed, and has purchased plants and set them, but they "had no luck," for they all burned out. Certainly they did; for they demand both coolness and moisture, and got neither. Now, had the intending growers, having made their ground both rich and deep, scooped out a trench two or three inches in depth, and set their plants in it six inches apart; given the ground around them a slight mulch; laid slats across the trench upon which to lay a six-inch wide row of boards, slabs, anything to keep the burning midsummer sun off the plants from ten A. M. to four P. M. (this vertical covering may be removed as soon as the plants commence to grow) meanwhile keeping the ground continually moist, they would have been gladdened by the sight of such bunches at the end of the cason as are seldom seen off the exhibition table, simply because they had themselves at home.

Mistakes of Orchardists.

In a paper read before the Maine Pomological Society, D. P. True says : of the most common mistakes made by some of the best orchardists is in having too many varieties, making more work in harvesting and not so desirable. In some cases a number of varieties have been placed in one tree. This is one of the worst mistakes. Different locations require different varieties to get the best Big mistakes in the selection of varieties have been made. One of the great questions with the orchardist is, the most profitable variety to Where land is more costly, trees near. may be set twice as thick as needed, and of them may be removed.

one puts trees in old worn-out grass fields, raise an orchard. All such cases end in usually fastened to the buds. With

sing should be avoided.

grafting limbs in the center of the tree. the scions after the work has been per-These have been the cause of much damage. Turning sheep and lambs into a young orehard without taking the precaution to coat the trunks of the trees fifteen. with manure has caused a big loss in ome cases. Oxen and large cattle have proved very fatal to young trees when turned into the orchard. Allowing trees to overbear and break themselves down

prop the limb.
If one has dwarf pears, as the quince root is fibrous, do not let the ground remain in grass; if you do you will make a mistake. Paying blg prices for new varieties has in some cases proved a mis-

Farm and Garden Notes. Streaks in butter are frequently occa-

sioned by the use of a poor, coarse article Don't think because cows will drink out of a mud puddle it is good enough

for them. A flock master says sheep should not be allowed to usurp the functions of hogs in producing grease, or of trees in producing gum.

this purpose cabbages and turnips have meteorological records.—Philadelphia In-

Sheep may do without water in summer longer than horses can, but they will not prove so profitable as though a good

supply is provided. The plough will do better service kill-ing weeds, if they be of heavy growth, than will the cultivator. If the weeds be turned under they will afford excellent

green manure, especially if they be very It has been observed that potatoes

which are most subject to rot grow near the surface, while those which are less grow deeper in the soil. It follows that hilling up potatoes is something of a protection against rot.

A strong argument against dishorning is that cattle, deprived of their natural weapons of defence, would be at the mercy of dogs even as sheep are at pres-It is easy to answer: "Destroy the life. dogs," but not so easy to destroy them.

The smaller the weeds, the easier they Alvord, near Lawrence, Kan., had a full-re killed. A plant is just as much a grown fox squirrel in its stomach. The are killed. A plant is just as much a weed when just in the seed leaf as if it were large enough to be grubbed up. At this early age, a slight disturbance kill the sturdiest weed. Use a steel rake with long teeth, keep the teeth sharp and go over all the grounds occupied with in paper-making in place of kaolin, pro-crops, with an active man at the handle during the high glaze which characterof the rake, weeds have no chance.

As the winds often throw melon vines ! out of place it would be best to allow a few weeds or bunches of grass to remain A choice quality of bacen and hams in among the vines, but not at the base, will always sell at high prices. The meat should not be fat on the outside, connect with the weeds and fasten themin among the vines, but not at the base,

selves securely in place. Tomato vines will endure quite ar amount of cutting and trimming, and of this kind for pigs, and if mixed with boiled potatoes and barley meal will will be of advantage to cut some of them. will be of advantage to cut some of them out from a few vines where a limited

Immediately after a rain, or as soon as the ground will permit, is the proper time to cultivate the soil, as the grass will then be more easily destroyed by the sun's rays when thrown up, while the stirring of the soil for a few inches will prevent oss of moisture after dry weather shall

Insects must not be forgotten. Tack pieces of old carpet, bagging or other coarse fabric around the trunks of apple Remove them every ten days and crush the larva or cocoons of the "apple worm" which have hidden under them. Look for the borer in the peach trees and with knife and wire cut and probe it

such food as will produce the mixed fat Ducks' eggs are well adapted to hatching in the incubator, as there is but little trouble from infertile eggs. They will stand greater variations of temperature, especially bearing lower temperature very well, and the young ducks are easy to raise by hand, often doing much better so than when allowed to run with a hen or with the old duck.

When orchard trees are limbed high there is little risk in giving hogs the run of the orchard, as they will rarely attack the trees unless starved to it. An experiend writer in a Southern paper says: 'I deem it best to keep hogs or pigs in the orchard the whole year, except at gathering time. They keep down the rampant growth of weeds, being total destroyers of wild carrots and wild parsnip, the root of which is very pois to cows, but hogs are very fond of it. They also rid the orchard of rabbits, snakes and ground hogs (woodchucks), and finally, what better way can you find to distribute their manure?"

In some localities the black smut in corn is often the cause of serious loss. It is worst on land where this crop has been planted several years in succession, showng that the germs live over winter in the soil where they fall. It is a fungus hard to get rid of where it has a foothold. The ears or stalks affected will be found early bursting with sap, and as the spores moderated the surrounding elements and have not yet ripened so as to become given the plants a chance to "make easily detached, these diseased specimens may be removed without much danger o spreading the infection. Later in the season the fungus bursts, and its black dust is scattered by winds, when it gets on the stalks and into the manure pile.

The deutzia ought to be one of the est known of all shrubs, but there are many localities where it is wholly unknown. It has a great many points of and not one objection can be brought up against it. It grows well, blooms with the greatest profusion, is perfectly hardy, and is so beautiful that whoever sees it will be sure to want to plant it. The best known variety is D. gracillis, with single flowers of the purest white, borne in clusters of twenty to fifty grow and meet the wants of the present at the extremity of each branch, and and future market ! Mistakes are quite each main branch has a score of lesser common in the distance of planting out branches. The effect of a large speci-This question is largely one of men of this shrub when in full bloom, circumstances. If one has more land standing by itself on the lawn, can be than money, it may be best not to set so imagined much better than it can be described. D. crenata flore-pleno has double white flowers, and is very beautiwhen the trees cover the land one-half ful, but the single variety, spoken of above, is the finest. This is an excel One of the saddest of mistakes is where lent shrub for cemetery use.

Plant lice on outside vegetation pass and wholly neglects them and expects to the winter as little dark, oblong eggs, miscrable failure. Another mistake is in warm days of spring these eggs hatch, placing mulch so near the trunk of a tree and so rapidly do the lice increase that and in such quantity that it will heat soon they are counted by millions, and kill the tree. The writer can testify Another characteristic feature of plant to the loss of fifty valuable trees killed lice is their sudden disappearance. This welcome riddance is due Professor A J. Losses may occur from mice and the Cook, entomologist of the Michigan me have had whole orchards Agricultural College, states, to insect destroyed by one or both of these ene- enemies of the plant lice. A remedy Careful pruning is necessary, but suggested by Professor Cook, in a recent some have made bad mistakes in this bulletin issued, is kerosene and soap direction; the leaves are to the tree what mixture. To make this he uses onethe lungs are to the body. Extreme cut- fourth pound of hard soap, preferably Jwe in grafting, orchards in some cases This is heated until the soap is dissolved, have been nearly rulned by sawing too when one plat of kerosene oil is added large limbs or hubs, setting poor scions, and the whole agitated till a permanent emulsion or mixture is formed. ising poor wax, neglecting to look after agitation is easily secured by use of a force pump, pumping the liquid with force back into the vessel holding it. He thea adds water so that there shall be kerosene in the proportion of one to

When the Moon Changes.

During a long storm persons who are well versed in weather lore are often heard to console themselves with the preis a mistake. Thin the fruit, but do not diction that there will be a change of weather when the moon changes. Nasmyth and Carpenter characterize as a popular error in its most absurd form this belief that the gradual turning of the moon's face toward and away from the sun could, at certain points, upset the existing condition of our atmosphere, enerate clouds and pour down rain. England (and the same may be said of America) the weather changes about every three days, and there is a change of the moon every seven days, so that many nucidences must occur. Those who believe that "the moon rules the weather" always credit such coincidences to lunar influence. But the theory is untenable unless it applies to every case, and unless the same effect is always produced by the same cause. To suppose that a change of the moon will turn dry weather to wet. Green food is absolutely necessary for or wet to dry, indiscriminately, is the the health of the hens in winter, and for merest childishness, and contrary to all

Brief Snake Stories.

A black snake five and a half feet long was found in bed with the three children Joseph Thompson, at Roscommon,

Paddy Williams, of Chester, Ga. drank a quart of whisky and saved his life after being bitten by a copperhead. In lifting one of her pillows, Mrs. Emma Gephart, of Tuscola, Ill., who was about to retire, disturbed a large blue racer.

When a large spotted snake was killed Joseph Muncle, of St. Clair township, Ill , and opened, two live toads hopped from its stomach.

A copperhead snake bit David Smith. Fong. His establishment is one of re of Rising Sun, Md., upon the hand, and the arm swelled to the size of a man's pear to take very kindly to the Chinam thigh, but prompt remedies saved his

A rattlesnake recently killed by F. G. snake was four feet long and nine inches in circumference. The variety of the tale known commercially as agalite is now used largely

ize so much of our American paper.

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Belts of gilt braid or passementerie are

nuch worn with white wool dresses. Crushed roses and loops of tulle make the popular trimming for Leghorn flats. In France standing collars with turned down points are worn only in full dress. The rough cottons of last year, with

soucle and frise effects, are entirely out Very wide sashes of black brocade are

all the rage, and are worn with all sorts of costumes.

The colored pearls-rose, gray and black, the latter for mourning-are very much the fashion.

Fans of point d'esprit net are much in favor: they don't give a particle of air, but they look well.

season for all, and more, too, than it s fashionably worth. Bracelets are never worn in pairs. In act, it is the fushion to manacle only the

The sailor hat is being decidedly worn

ight arm at present. Large lockets from a band of black velvet about the feminine neck are undoubtedly fashionable.

A novelty in the way of tea-gowns is of shrimp pink India silk, the skirt covered with lace flounces. Mrs. R. L. Hughes, of Lexington, Ga.

was a butter dish which her English ancestors ate out of in 1650. Sailor hats are still worn on almost all

ossible occasions, their principal rivals being the broad Leghorn flats. To judge from the models now in prep

ration, wraps will be quite as diversified next season as they were last, Red blonges of soft silk are worn with skirts of white and red striped flannel by English girls for boating dresses.

The newest freak of fashion is to have the dress, hat, gloves, boots and stockings of the same color as the lady's hair. A string of gold beads around the throat is worn with low summer dresses. It has a most innocently infantile effect.

The leg-of-mutton sleeve, it appears, is simply the result of a conspiracy among fashionable dressmakers to drive out the

Sailor collars, combined with a fichu or scarf ends, are made of pale blue or scarlet silk, and worn with white wool or China silk dresses,

Cream-colored camel's hair, with fine dd passementerie on vest, collar and cuffs, and gold buttons, make an exquisite driving jacket. Dresses are worn longer than ever,

nearly touching the ground, and the steels which are used to expand them are smaller than of late. White muslin vests or plastrons are

eparated by tucks, through which narrow ribbons are drawn. Shawl-shaped revers collars, all in one piece and rounded on the sides, are worn

made very full in puffs across the chest,

with open-throated dresses instead of the notched coat collars of last year. Miss Edmunds is a great aid to her father, the Senator. She acts as his private secretary a good portion of the time, and looks closely after his law busi-

Electric blue in many shades, finally losing itself in silver gray, is one of the most popular of the season's colors, and bably be seen in deeper tones in the fall.

Miss Luce, daughter of Governor Luce of Michigan, has been voted the Daughter of the Brigade, owing to her kindness and attention to the invalids in the State camp near Detroit.

Pelerine capes, V-shaped plastrons, and pointed Swiss belts, for wear with black ace dresses, are made of finely cut jet beads, in trellis patterns, drooping loops, or chain armor designs.

Bowmanville, Ont., is said to be a paradise for women desirons of entering the estate of matrimony. During the past two years there have been no less than even recreanizations of the village church choir, all rendered requisite by female members taking unto themselves husbands.

The newest dresses are made with two skirts, the lower one being slightly longer than the upper, and is raised with plaits on the hips and puffed at the back, and is sometimes opened at one side to reveal the underskirt or panel, which may be of a lighter or darker shade than the dress.

There are one hundred and fifty female physicians in New York to-day, and the umber in Brooklyn and the surrounding cities about doubles that. Among those in New York city there are quite a num ber who have incomes of \$10,000; two or three make yearly sums ranging from \$15,000 to \$20,000, and one has averaged for the last four years a steady income of \$25,000.

Swords and Revolvers. Although as far back as the civil war in the United States it was proved beyond doubt that cavalry armed swords had not the with motest chance of success against those armed with revolvers, and although almost every nation in Europe arms its cavalry with the latter weapon, the English War Office, with even more than its usual inaptitude and obstinacy, refuses to furnish our cavalry with this weapon. The revolver is a weapon requiring mu practice to be of value, but in the hands of one who has mastered its use it is a terrible weapon. A cowboy of New Mexico is not regarded as a good shot except when riding at full speed along a line of telegraph poles he can put a ball into each as he passes it; and the result is that although the Indians consider themselves more than a match for the regular cavalry, they will fly before a party of cowboys, even if they outnumber them many times, while a hundred cowboys would rightly consider themselves a match for a whole regiment of regular cavalry. The sword was an admirable weapon in the old days, but a soldier armed with only a sword might be as well unarmed altogether were he to meet one armed with a revolver who was an adept in its use-London Standard.

The Chinese in Honolulu.

Honolulu is almost overrun by the Chinese; many of these are merchants of no small pretensions, and one or two are millionaires. One of the prettiest residences in the fashionable part of the city is owned by a Chinaman named A. Fong. His establishment is one of regal pear to take very kindly to the Chinamen the Kacaka women marrying them in preference to white men or men of their own nationality, and in this I think they are fully justified and evince sound dis-The Chinaman is fruga, and eretion. thrifty-respects and takes pride it Kanaka wife, escorts her about and furnishes a good home. The native is too adolent, too improvident or too big an Indian to take his wife into consideration, and the white man abuses and deserts her whenever and as often as it suits his purpose, - Home Journal.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

The finest collection of butterflies in he world is said to be that at the Johns Hopkins University. The collector of it is Herman Strecker, a day laborer, who vorks at stone-cutting, and does hunting after specimens, as he must, at night, after his day's work is over.

What is termed flexible glass is a useful product just introduced. Paper of proper thickness is rendered transparent soaking in copal varnish, and when dry is polished, rubbed with pumice stone, and a layer of soluble glass is apolied and rubbed with salt. The surface s as perfect as glass.

The largest dam in the world is to be built across the upper end of the San Mateo canyon, about four miles west of the village of San Mateo. The dam will consist of a solid wall of concrete, from hillside to hillside. It will be 700 feet long, 170 feet high, 175 feet thick at the se, and 20 feet thick at the top. The reservoir which will be formed by this iam will have a capacity of 32,000,000 callons, and some time in the future will be connected with the San Francisco water-shed by a tunnel five miles long.

Electric lanterns will, it is thought, take the place, in course of time, of the ordinary mining safety lamps. A porta-ble electric lamp can now be made, posessing the following features: Weight about three pounds; illuminating power. five candles; size and shape, similar to present lamps; duration of light ten lours; cost of repairs, charges of batand materials, 2 cents for ten hours; these facts showing that there is nothing to prevent its adoption as a substitute for the present lamps, and even for candles in many mines where they are still in

The problem of protection against rellow fever by inoculation seems in a fair way to solution by the Brazilian doctor, Freire, who has been seven years at work on the subject. According to a recent account, the number of persons lready inoculated is 6,524. died from yellow fever in Rio de Janeiro, between January, 1885, and September. 1886, 1,675 persons, of whom eight had been inoculated (in 1884, the method being then imperfect.) This gives a nortality of about 1 per 1,000 for the inoculated, and one per cent, for the unnoculated.

Rustless iron is being manufactured in New York by a new process which, it is claimed, converts the surface of the metal nto magnetic oxide of iron. done by subjecting it successively to the action of highly heated air and carbonic oxide gas from coal fires. The hot air converts the metallic surface into red oxide of iron, which is then reduced to black or magnetic oxide by the gas, This renders it rust-proof when exposed to the air or to fresh or salt water. The process can be applied with most satisfacory results to water pipes and architectural work.

A forgotten chemical product, brought out by Dode more than twenty years ago, is now preserved in a Paris museum. It a transparent reflector, in which the image of an object may be viewed as in a mirror, or through which the object itself may be seen as through common glass. It is simply a piece of glass covered with a thin layer of platinum. It was prepared by combining a mixture of platinic chloride and essence of lavender and borate and oxide of lead, spreading the whole on the glass with a fine brush and then baking in a muffle at a low red heat. This old discovery ought to serve some useful purpose.

Prof. A. G. Bourne writes to Nature regarding the sense of taste or smell in While in India he picked up with his fingers a stone from the soft, muddy bottom of a shallow, torpid stream. Returning to the same spot a few minutes later, he noticed a number of leeches swimming near the spot. On the following day, suspecting that they had "smelt" or "tasted" his hand in the water, he first stirred the surface of the mud with a stick, but no leeches apared: after the water was clear again washed his hands in the water without disturbing the mud, and very soon a number of leeches came up and swam about. The soft mud in which they live is about a foot deep, and although the disturbance of the surface mud with a stick was not sufficient to bring them out, the "smell" or "taste" of his hands seems to have spread down and extended over an area of more than a yard. Last year in the hill country he had an opportunity of observing the very keen scent of the land leeches, which will go to a man or horse from the banks of either side or even a wide road.

Alaska's Giant Glacier.

At about five o'clock we came in sight of the Muir glacier, which presented a solid wall across the bay, white, massive and majestic, says an Alaska correspondent of the San Francisco Bulletin. It seemed in its cold grandeur like the repose of some monster beast not yet wakened from its night's slumber. At nine o'clock we anchored and the pas-sengers were landed on the adjacent shore, when a stampede at once for the glacier, and every soul climbed its rugged sides. This feat involved neither risk nor danger, the surface was rough, sometimes gravelly, occasionally muddy and often steep, but always perfectly safe, except from the possible con-sequence of a bruised knee or a sprained ankle, and the proof of this is that every body (men, women and children) climbed as high as they could go, and all got down and back to the steamer without a single accident. Standing below and looking up into the face mering mass, one is reminded of the flight of the Israelites, the parting of the waters of the Red Sea and the fate of Pharaoh. The creeping of glaciers is an established fact in physical history, and this one is said to be a living one advanc-ing at the rate of fifteen inches a year, but it encroaches no further on the and never advances beyond its present boundary, because the temperature of the water is so much warmer than the ice, that as it crawls into the sea it perpetu ally melts below and breaks off ab The breaking and falling of the ice is ac-companied by detonating reports, and is an interesting sight to witness. Some times a small piece of only a few pounds and other times the face of a whole escarpment weighing tons, now a projection gives way, and then a peak topples over, of all which keeps up an agitated sea at its base with mimic waves.

A Dangerous Habit.

It is not at all uncommon to see people scratching the passages into the ears with pins, especially hairpins, toothpicks, ear scoops, pencils, etc. The habit is a very dangerous one. Many cases of seri-ous inflammation of the ear and permanent deafness have resulted from it. advice: "Never put anything into your ear but the end of your elbow," ought to be heeded, -Demorest.

me of the most eminent men wer remarkable only for duliness in their youth

Coercing a King.

William W. Hall, one of the Citizens' Committee of Thirteen that called on King Kalakaua during the recent revolution at Honolulu and demanded that he sign the new Constitution or abdicate, was in Chicago recently, and he told a reporter about the committee's visit, "We filed into the palace," Mr. Hall says, and found him sitting at a deak. He was frightened and conciliatory. asked us to be seated, but we declined. Then our spokesman said : Your Majesty, we have a communication for you, and handed him the document, and then told him that if no answer was received in twenty-four hours we would conclude he declined to accede to our demand. We did not feel uneasy when we left. We had formed a secret league, and had 500 ltizens aworn in, all of whom were members of the 'y local militia company. He had only 100 policemen and sixty palace attendants to back him, for all palace attendants to back him, for all the reputable citizens were with us. The king liked the society of adventurers who came over from San Francisco better than that of business men, and they beat him regularly at poker. But his crowning extravagance was fitting out a man-of-war at a cost of \$80,000, or \$1 each for every man, woman, and child in the whole group.

As a powerful, invigorating tonic.

As a powerful, invigorating tonic. whole group.

Moxic and the Tamb.

Moxic and the rumsellers are friends at last. It was thought it would injure their trade. Now they are making most money on it and do no harm, while the old drinker prefers it. Thank God that it bids highest on the liquor dealer's pocket.

The American people have grown to be the most norvious and intellectual in the world, it is quite lucky that the Moxic Nerve Food has come along to sustain both. It hids fair to be the mainstay of the over-worked and overstimulated, as well as to be able to rectify the effects of dissipation. Druggists sell it.

The city of Paris is shown, by efficial static. The Lion and the Lumb.

THE city of Paris is shown by official statistics to have consumed last year 4,000,000 eggs. It also drank 87,560,000 gallons of wine, 3,217,-000 gallons of spirits and liquors, and something over 12,000,000 gallons of cider and of beer, or 6,000,000 and over of each.

A Sad Case of Poisoning A Sad Case of Polsocing
Is that of a man or woman afflicted with disease or derangement of the liver, resulting in
poisonous accumulations in the blood, scrofulous affections, sick headaches, and diseases of
the kidneys, lungs or heart. These troubles can
be cured only by going to the primary cause,
and putting the liver in a healthy condition. To
accomplish this result speedily and effectually
nothing has proved fiselt so efficacions as Dr.
l'ierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," which
has never failed to do the work claimed for it,
and never failed to

and never will.

Traings are brisking up at the Brooklyn
Navy Yard, where a 6,000-ten battle-ship is to

Navy Yara, where a constant can be built.

What can be more disagreeable, more disgusting, than to sit in a room with a person who is troubled with catarrh, and has to keep coughing and clearing his or her throat of the mucus which drops into it? Such persons are always to be pitted if they fry to cure themselves and fall. But if they get Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy there need be no failure.

THE electric light is now used on some of the

* Rupture radically cured, also pile tumors and fistulæ. Pamphlet of particulars in cents in stamps. World's Dispensary Medi-cal Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

PPILADELPHIA claims to have many English valuut trees a centry old, 'ROYAL GLUE' mends anything! Broken Chi. a, Glass, Wood. Free Vials at Drugs & Gro

Rel of is immediate, and a cure sure. Piso's Remody for Catarrh. 50c.

Do Not Neglect

That tired feeling, impure blood, distress after eating, pains in the back, headache, or similar affections till some powerful disease obtains a firm foothold, and recovery is difficult, perhaps impossible. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the defender of health, in time to bansh all had feelings and restore you to perfect health. in which I took Hood's Sarsaparilla that heaviness in my stomach left; the duliness in my head, and the gloomy, despondent feeling disappeared. I began to get stronger, my blood gained better circulation, the coldness in my hands and feet left me, and my kidneys do not bother me as before." G. W. HULL, At torney at Law, Millersburg, O.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

COCKLE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

For Liver, Bile, Indigestion, etc. Free from Me cury; contains only Pure Vegetable Ingredient Agent: C. N. CRITTENTON, New York.

KIDDER'S

INDIGESTION and DYSPEPSIA Over 5,000 Physicians have sent us their approval of DIGESTYLIN, saying that it is the best preparation for Indigestion that they have ever used. We have never heard of a case of Dyspepsia where

FOR CHOLERA INFANTUM.

IT WILL CURE THE MOST AGGRAVATED IT WILL STOP VOMITING IN PRECEDED IT WILL RELIEVE CONSTITUTE AND CAPONIC IN THE PROPERTY AND CAPONIC IN THE P For Summer Compilating and Chronic Diarrhoga, which are the direct results of imperfect dignation, which are the direct results of imperfect dignation, DIGESTYLIN will freet an immediate cure.

Take DYGESTYLIN for all pulps and discreters of the stomach; they all come from indigention. Ask your druggist for DIGESTYLIN (price \$1 per large bottle). If he does not have it send one dollar to us and we will send a bottle to you, express prepaid, he not hesitate to send your money. Our house is reliable. Established twenty five years.

WM. F. KIDDER & CO.,
Manufacturing Chemista, S3 John St., N.Y.

Apply Balm into each nostril.

It is a Perfect Cure. I was severely afflicted with Hay Fever for twenty five years the effect was marvelous. a perfect cure.-Wm. T. Car. Presbyterian Pastor, Elizabeth

EBSTER'S Unabridged Dictionary. A DICTIONARY GAZETTEER OF THE WORLD BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY ALL IN ONE BOOK.

Webster is Standard Authority in the Gov't Printing Office, and with the U. S. Su-preme Court. It is recommended by State Sup'ts of Schools in 37 States, and by nearly all of the College Presidents. Sale 20 to 1 of any other series.

any comes and the little and contains the pith ad the ensence of all other books. With this dithe Bible, we might go comfortably through a world and find no great lack.—Independent. G. & C. MERRIAM & CO., Pub'rs, Springfield, Mar-



Address R. W. TANSILL & CO., Chicago FINE Blooded Cattle, Sheep, Hogs Foultry, Dogs for sale. Catalegues with Dengricongs free. S. F. Boyer & Co., Contessville, Pa HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL College, Circeland oddress William T. Miller, M. D. osi Superior Street

FREE Moody's New Tailor System of Bree Cotting. MOODY & CO. Cincinnati. O PALMS' Business College, Pulla, Pa. Situs Usus furnished. Life Scholar-hip, 846. Write OPIUM Morphine Habit Cared in 10 br. J. Siepbens, Lebanon, Ghio.



The treatment of many thousands of cases of those chronic weaknesses and distressing alments peculiar to females, at the Invalida Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., has afforded a vast experience in nicely adapting and thoroughly testing remedies for the

woman's peculiar adments.

As a powerful, invigorating tonic,

cure-all, but as a most perfect Specific for woman's peculiar adiments.

As a powerful, invigorating tonic, it imparts strength to the whole system, and to the womb and its appendages in particular. For overworked, "worn-out," "ran-down," debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-ting," house, keepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequaled as an appetizing cordal and restocative tonic. As a soothing and strengthening nervine, "Favorite Prescription" is unequaled and is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, irritability, extantion, bysteria, spasms and other distressing, nervous symptoms commonly attendant upon functional and organication of the womb. It induces refreshing sleep and releves mental anxiety and despondency.

Br. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a legitimate medicine, carefully compounded by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It is purely vegetable in its effects in any condition of the system. For morning sickness, or nausea, from whatever cause arising, wook stonnech, indigention, dyspepsia and kindred symptoms, its use, in small does, will prove very beneficial.

"Favorite Prescription" is a positive cure for the most complicated and obstinate cases of leucorrhea, excessive flowing, painful menstruation, unnatural suppression, prolapsus, or falling of the womb, weak back, "female weakness," anteversion, retroversion, female weakness, anteversion, retroversion, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, inflammation, pain and tendercess in ovaries, ecompanied with "internal heat."

accompanied with "internal heat."

As a regulator and promoter of functional action, at that critical period of change from girthood to womanhood, "Favorite Prescription" is a perfectly safe remedial agent, and can produce only good results. It is equally efficacious and valuable in its effects when taken for those disorders and derangements incident to that later and most critical period, known as "The Change of Lite."

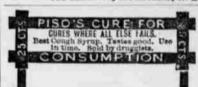
"Favorite Prescription," when taken in connection with the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and small laxative doses of Dr. Pierce's Purgative Pellets (Little Liver Pills), cures Liver, Kidney and Bladder diseases. Their combined use also removes blood taints, and abelishes cancerous and scroftious humors from the systems.

"Favorite Prescription" is the only

scrofulous humors from the systems. "Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine for women, soid by druggists, under a positive guarantee, from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years. Large bottles (50 doses) \$1.00, or six bottles for \$5.00.

For large, illustrated Treatise on Diseases of Women (60 pages, paper-covered), send ten cents in stamps. Address,

World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main St., BUFFALO, N. Y.



Piso's Cunn you Consumption is free from Opium in any form, and therefore perfectly safe.

If you have a cough without disease of the lungs, so much the better. A few doses are all you need. But if you neglect this easy means of safety, the slight cough may become a serious matter and several bottles will be required.

It cannot be asserted that every case of Consumption may be cured by this medicine, but it is true that thousands of lives will be saved if they do not de-lay too long.

By druggists. 25c.



EXHAUSTED VITALITY A Great Medical Work for Young and Middle-Aged Men.



PUBLISHED by the PEABODY MEDI-CAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bullfinch St., Boston, Mass. WM. H. PARKER, M. D.,

MARLIN REPEATING RIFLE WORLD! BALLARD Gallery, Hunting and Turget Riffes. Send for Illustrated Calaingue. Martin Fire Arms Co., New Haven, Conn PISO'S CURE FOR
But Couch Syrup. Tasken good. Uso
in time. Sold by druggists.

CONSUMPTION PATENTS Procured at LESS

TELECRAPHY Learn here and early grood pay. Bituathis

SICK HEADACHE. Crab Orchard Water for the Dispersion of the Lawer, Man Crab Orchard Water for the Dispersion of the Headington of the H

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from on

SUFFER WITH PAIN. BOWEL COMPLAINTS

It will in a few moments, when taken according to directions, cure Oranne, Spasma, Sour Stormer, Heartburn, Sick Heatladte, Summer Compalats, Diarrhea, Dwenterr, Colin, Wind in the Bowels, and all other Internal Pania. MALARIA IN ITS VARIOUS FORMS CURED AND PREVENTED

There is not a remedial arent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malerions. Filt. 1.8., so quick as KADWAY'S READY RELEES. At not only cures the patient selsed would be people exposed to the Malarial very morning take 20 or 30 drops of in water, and est, say a cracker, beforesy will provent attacks.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA,

DR. RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENTI The Great Blood Purifier,

RADWAY'S PILLS The Great Liver and Stomach Remody

For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Blastder, Nervous Diseases, Fernale Complaints, L. of Appetie, Headache, Constitue, Controller, Controller, Controller, Controller, Blastand, Constitue, Controller, PERFECT DIGESTION by taking one of Rad

SICK HEADACHE,

and the food that is cates control was not the body.

Toperties for the support of the natural waste of he body.

18" Observe the following symptoms r sulting from lisense of the Dignetive Organs Conetipation. Inward Ciles, Fulliuses, of the Blood, Ackelled, he Bromach, Saussa. Headman, Sour Kructations, the Bromach, Saussa. Headman, Sour Kructations, Orbitis of Philipping of the Heart, Choking or Sufficienting Sensations when in a lying posture. Dimension Vision, Dois or Webs before the Bight, Fever and Duil Pain in the Bead. Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes Pain to the Side, Chest, Limbs and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Durning in the Fiesh.

A few does of R A B WA Y 'S PILL's wil fees the system of all the above named disorders.

Price 23 cents per bor. Sold by all druggists.

27 Send a letter stamp to DR. RADWAY &
CO., No. 32 Warren Street, New York, for "BE SURE TO GET RADWAY'S.

NYNU-35



ROUGHONBILE PILLS. 188

Small Dose. For Sick Headache, Billousne Liver Complaint, Constipation, Anti-Billious ROUGHON CATARRH Complete

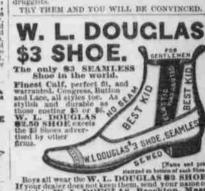
ROUGHONTOOTHACHE Instant | 5c. ROUGHONCORNS HARD OR 15C.

ROPSY IF TREATED FREE.

Central otel, 251 & 253 Cauni St., N. Y. DR. BAIRD'S GRANULES REGULATE THE BOWELS, PURL FY THE BLOOD, 300 CURE DYSPEP-SIA, PILES, MA-LARIA, HEAD.

ACHES (Purely Vegrinble, Case patient writes, They do thing ever used to regulate thing ever used to regulate the lowels.

Another, "They are the deed western! They do not physic, but act as fond once, and they are supported to the property of the patients of the pati her: "I was cured of a severe attack of piles ruse. Cannot too highly express my regard



oys all wear the W. L. DOUGLAS 82 SHOE postal to W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. \$1000

BEST IN THE WORLD GREASE OPIUM HUMANE HEMEDY CO., Latayette, Ind.