Practice Economy, Take Care of Your Health, Preserve Your Integrity, and Advertise.

P. T. Barnum, the veteran showman, gives in the New York Sun the follow ing directions for a successful career: The road to wealth is, as Dr. Franklin truly says, "as plain as the road to mill," It consists simply in expending less than we earn. Many may say, "we understand this; this is economy, we know economy is wealth; we know we can't eat our cake and keep it siso. Yet, perhaps, more failures arise from mistakes on this point than on any other. True economy is misapprehended, and people go through life without properly mprehending what that principle is There are many who think that economy consists in saving cheese parings and candle ends, in cutting off twopence from the laundress's bill, and doing all sorts of little mean things. Economy is not meanness. This false economy may frequently be seen in men of busi-ness, and in those instances it often runs to writing paper. You find good business men who save all the old envelopes and scraps, and would not tear a new sheet of paper, if they could avoid it, for the world. That is all very well; they may in this way save \$5 \$10 a year, but being so economical (only in note paper), they think they can afford to waste time, to have expensive parties, and to drive their carriages. True economy consists in always making the income exceed the outgo. It needs no prophet to tell us that those who live fully up to their means, without any thought of a reverse in this life, can never attain independence.

The foundation of success in life is good health; that is the substratum of Then, how important it is to study the laws of health, which is but another name for the laws of nature. The closer we keep to the laws of nature the nearer we are to good health. Tobacco and rum should be shunned. To make money requires a clear brain. No matter ountifully a man may be blessed with intelligence, if the brain is muddled and his judgment warped by drink, it is impossible for him to carry on business seessfully.

The safest plan, and the one most sure success for the young man starting in life, is to select the vocation which is most congenial to his tastes. There is as much diversity in our brains as in our countenances. Some men are born mechanics, while some have a great aversion to machinery. Unless a man enters upon a vocation intended for him by nature, and best suited to his peculiar genius, he cannot succeed. After securing the right vocation, you must be careful to select the proper location, and not begin business where there are already enough to meet all demands in the same

No man has a right to expect to succeed in life unless he understands his business, and nobody can understand his business thoroughly unless he learns it by personal application and experience. You must exercise caution in laying your plans, but be bold in carrying them out. A man who is all caution will never dare to take hold and be successful, and a man who is all boldness is merely reckless and must eventually fail.

There is no such thing in the world as luck. If a man adopts proper methods to be successful, "luck" will not prevent If he does not succeed there are reasons for it, although, perhaps, he may

not be able to see them.

Money is good for nothing unless you know the value of it by experience. Give a boy \$20,000 and put him in business, and the chances are that he will lose every dollar of it before he is a year older. Nine out of ten of the rich men of our country to-day started out in life as poor boys, with determined wills, industry, perseverance, economy,

the great ambit whis to excel all others engaged in the same ever you find the best doctor, best clergyman, best shocmaker or anything else, that man is most sought for, and always has eaough to do. Every boy should learn some trade or profession. Engage in one kind of business only and stick to it faithfully until you succeed, or until your experience shows that you should abandon it. A constant hammering on one nail will generally drive it home at last, so that it can be clinched. There is good sense in the old caution about having too many irons in the fire at once. Beware of "outside operations."

Read the newspapers and keep thoroughly posted in regard to the trans-actions of the world.

Be careful to advertise in some sho or other, because it is evident that if a man has ever so good an article for sale, and nobody knows it, it will bring him no return. The whole philosophy of life is, first sow, then reap. This principle applies to all kinds of business, and to nothing more eminently than to advertising. If a man has a really good arti-cle, there is no way in which he can reap more advantageously than by "sowing" to the public in this way,

Politeness and civility are the best capital ever invested in business. Large stores, gilt signs, flaming advertisements prove unavailing if you or your employes treat your patrons abruptly. The more kind and liberal a man is, the more generous will be the patronage be-stowed upon him.

Preserve your integrity: it is more precious than diamonds or rubies. The most difficult thing in life is to make money dishonestly. Our prisons are full of men who attempted to follow this course. No man can be dishonest without soon being found out, and when his lack of principle is discovered, nearly every avenue to cess is closed against him forever. Strict honesty not only lies at the foundation of all success in life financially, but in every other respect.

Night Air.

"It often has seemed queer to me that so many object to night air in their bed-rooms," observed an intelligent gentle-"We can't breathe any other at night. The choice is between probably pure air from without and certainly foul air from within. Half the diseases from which we suffer are caused by keeping the windows down. The quietness, the absence of dust and etc., make night the best time for siring a patient. In great cities night air is often the purest that can be had in the twenty-four hours. It is conceded that the air in London is never so good as after ten o'clock at night. Windows are made to open, doors are made to shut, yet too many of us seem to forget that. I keep bedroom windows open these summer nights, and there isn't a more healthy family in the city than mine. Philadelphia Call,

The oldest-known paintings in England are portraits of Chaucer and Henry IV. The portrait of the former is on a panel, and was executed about 1380; that of Heary IV. was painted in 1405.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Aids About the Poultry Yard. Guinea fowls are a great aid about the poultry yard to keep away minks and other destroyers of poultry. They do this because they are always alert, and if anything comes prowling about the roost they seem at once to hear it and to make their peculiar noise. In the day time also they seem to see hawks before the chickens do and then give the alarm. If one becomes cross to the chicks it should be shot and made into pot pie. A small dog chained under the roost is also excellent to keep away these prowlers of the night. The dog should be let loose during the day but tied up at night. - The Funcier.

The Best Stable For a Horse

A horse is best in a loose stall 10 feet square, in which he can move about free-The feed box and manger should be four feet high to prevent the dropping of manure in it. It will do no harm to leave the manure in the stall to accumulate until it is a foot or more in depth, if the floor is well littered and the horse kept clean. There should be plenty of air for ventilation and a window on the north side protected by bars inside against breaking by the horse. The window should be long and narrow and horizontal as to its length, and made in two parts, one sliding over the other so that it can be half opened. A horse should not be watered in its stable; an outside trough in which the water is warmed the sun is most agreeable and healthful for a horse. A large yard adjacent to ways considered as equal to any made with grasses, and is a standard by which with grasses, and is a standard by which trough in which the water is warmed by the horses may take exercise. If a horse is ill tempered and tyrannical to its mates it should be turned into a separate yard alone to prevent injury. New York

Utilizing the Liquid.

Dr. Jabez Fisher, Fitchburg, Mass. has what the New England Farmer re gards the best method of saving and using the liquid manure it has yet seen: "His stable in which is kept a cow and a herse, is quite a distance from his dwelling, a field of several acres lying between. The field has a gentle slope, the stable being at the lower side and the residence at the upper. The wastes of the house, together with the rain falling upon the roof of the barn, are carried iuto the basement, which is made waterlight by coats of cement on bottom and sides. Once or twice a year the liquid is pumped out and distributed over the field from a water-cart with sprinkler at-tached. The cart is filled from a chain Can pump in the barn floor and the outlet to the sprinkler is made just large enough to allow the cart to be emptied in going once across the field up the slope. Many who attempt to use liquid manure fail from using it in too concentrated a form.

It can hardly be used too weak, except for the cost of hauling so much water." The above field under this treatment is kept continually in grass and yields 1,183 members. heavy crops of excellent hay. To those who cannot afford to haul for agricultural purposes a substance that must be composed largely of pure water, Mr. Cheever advises as follows, as the result of his own experience: "Use sufficient bedding material for farm stock to keep the animals clean and comfortable. It may be straw, damaged hay, sawdust or dry peat, loam or sand. These will absorb the liquid and will hold the valuable portion, even though much of the water is evaporated by exposure to the air or by gentle fermentation. In localities where grain is abundant, straw is one of the best and cheapest substances for absorbing the stable liquids. It is often spread thickly over the cattle yards and in some cases pumps are set in the lowest part for pumping the drainage over the top, thus aiding the evaporation of the water and the decomposition of the straw."-New

Good Milk.

The cows may be kept in scant pastures without shade, the broiling sun pouring down upon their unprotected backs from morning until night. This is annoying and injurious to health, musing a feverish condition of the sys which is communicated to the milk and aids in the development of floating

The good dairyman provides his cows with an abundance of shade and sees to it that they do not have to labor all day in a dryed up pasture to get a scinty supply of food, but have a sufficiency to eat and time to lie down in cool places, chew the cud, dream and secrete good, wholesome milk.

Cows are often compelled to get their supply of water from stagnant ponds and pools. These are teeming with ani-mal and vegetable forms of life of a microscopic character, which are taken into the stomach and enter into the circulatory system.

Experiments made at Cornell University some years ago showed that these minute organisms and spores not only go into the blood, where they are found, but into the milk, which is elaborated from the blood, rendering it unfit for

Pure water, and plenty of it, is absolutely essential to the production of

At this season of the year the air is full of all sorts of microscopic life, the germs of which are floating and settling everywhere. They are most plentiful in stables, barnyards, sheds, etc., and wherever there is fermenting and decayng matter.

If the cows are milked in such a place these microbes will be inhaled by the cows and enter into the general circula-tion and thence into the milk, and they will also fall into the milk pails and cans, Philadelphia Call. and contaminate milk by direct contact. It is declared by good authority that if the cows breathe a foul atmosphere for fifteen minutes the foulness will show in the flavor of the milk and injure its corridor of the Continental in the after-

water, or ice if it can be had, put in each is known as "The Diamond King. quickly, and at the same time to hasten the separation of the cream. This is the known and practiced by many housewives before the creamery was invented. It and the diamond decorations of was suggested by washing out milk pails establishment are worth a fortune. not so treated.

periment Station, says that the greater the difference of the temperature between milk and the surrounding medium the diamonds to the Forty-niners who had more rapid will be the creaming. In a struck it rich, and he struck it rich, series of experiments the amount of cream obtained ranged from 92 to 98 per cent, of the whole by the well-known Cooley systhe whole by the well-known coles yes, tem, while the amount of fat in the skim, which have been so popular in England milk was reduced from 7 to 2 per cent. It the past season will be worn very generwas plain from the results obtained that ally here in a variety of ways, particular-when milk is properly set in water containing plenty of broken ice, and having evening toilets.

complete a creaming is obtained in eleven to twelve hours as is possible by any

Farm and Garden Notes. Tomato vines disposed to grow too thick should be cut and trimmed accord-

Newly set fruit trees should have the ground about them kept clean and Sheep and cattle are fond of some

rasses and weeds which hogs reject and Some oppose dehorning cattle because

doing so leaves the poor beasts at the mercy of terocious dogs. Drought has greatly damaged the crops

in Ireland this year, and agricultural distress extensively prevails. It is said that sunflower seed, fed to poultry, promotes early molting, and too much may cause the feathers to fail off. Twenty pounds of milk will make one

ound of butter, and after the cream is taken off the same milk will make one pound of cheese, An allowance of flax-seed meal, twice a week, will regulate the bowels of ani-

mals and prevent them from becoming hide bound It is asserted that a free sprinkling of sifted wood ashes on turnips will prevent the attacks of the fly. It is certain they

all grass hay is compared,

Turkeys are great stragglers over the farm and vicinity, but accustom them to a good supper and they will return in the ovening. So also with ducks. The plow is better than the cultivator

with which to kill weeds of heavy growth. Thick weeds, turned under green, will afford a good fertilizer, While many cows in winter will drink o ly once a day, in summer all cows giving milk require water morning, noon

and night, as much as they will drink. Sheep manure is one of the richest of fertilizers because it contains from ninety to ninety-five per cent, of the plant food contained in the rations consumed by the Hogs are not the most filthy of animals

naturally, but they are wrongly treated as such. Their food should always be clean and healthful and their drink Canada has a law which requires every

person on whose plum trees the black knot appears to cut it out or otherwise destroy it, the penalty being not less than five dollars for each offense. The Shorthorn Society of Great Britain

exported 385 pedigreed animals last year, 295 head of which went to Buenos Ayers. But thirty-four were brought to the United States. That society numbers It is suggested that the earliest Lima

beans, which grow at the lower part of the vines, should not be picked until enough shall have been attended to to dry for seed, as next season they will produce earlier than the higher-grown seed. The Prairie Farmer says: "Doubtless the best method of feeding corn fodder

is to run it, ears and all, through the power feed cutter; but where there is no feed cutter, the old methods of feeding the stalks, with or without ears, can be practiced profitably." Professor E. Stewart says that one ounce, or less, of oil meal to a gallon of

warm, sweet whey will make it nearly equal in feeding value to whole milk for raising of a calf to three weeks old, and after that another quarter of an ounce may be safely added. The oil meal should be dissolved in hot whey before mixing with that of the right tempera-

Mother-of-Pearl Fishing.

Mother-of-pearl fishing is carried on all over the Red Sea, from the north down to the Gulf of Aden, but the best fishing grounds are in the neighborhood uakim, Massowah and the Farsan Islands. The fishing fleet consists of about 300 boats, mostly belonging to the Zobeid Bedouius, a tribe inhabiting the coast between Jeddah and Yambo. About fifty belong to Jeddah and others to other localities. They are open boats, of from eight to twenty tons burden, with one lateen sail. The crew varies from eight to twelve men. There are two different fishing seasons, one of four and the other of eight months, and during these the boots remain almost con-

stantly at sea, except for a few weeks. The crew, consisting in great part of black slaves, receives two thirds of the catch, deduction being made for their food; the owners of the boat keep the other third. Accidents are seldom heard of, and the divers are remarkable for their physical vigor and robust health. They range in age from ten to forty, and the work seems to do them no harm. The fishing grounds are in the neighborhood of coral reefs, where the boats are anchored. The divers then go out in small canoes, specially imported from the Malabar coast for the purpose, and begin their work all round. It is necessary that the sea should be calm, other-wise the shells cannot be seen. For some years past the negroes have been in the habit of using old tin canisters with glass in the bottom, to enable them to see better .. In the course of the last ten years the catch has fallen ten to twenty per cent., but by reason of the increased price good and bad shells have met with a ready sale. The annual production varies from \$120,000 to \$170,000

keeping qualities. Therefore, all places and their vicinities where cows are ruby, surrounded with diamo ds. On milked cannot be kept too clean nor be too thoroughly deodorized. While the weather is hot, there is dan- chain dangled a Masonic mark, studded ger that the milk will sour before the with large diamonds, and on the left side cream has arisen as it should. With the of his vest, just peeping out from under of his vest, just peeping out from under temperature at ninety or over, milk the lapel of his coat, was a massive gold scarcely cools at all, and the souring process goes on rapidly. A little very cold ning all around it. No wonder the man pan as it is set, helps to cool the milk is Colonel Andrews, and is proprietor of a jewelry store in San Francisco, which is known as the "Diamond Palace." principle of the creamery system, but was There is a number of diamonds set in the ceiling and the walls of the store, after straining, and putting this in the last pan, which yielded more cream than Andrews with the big medal he wears. Andrews with the big medal he wears. It is worth as much almost as a Chestnut-Professor Armsby, of the Wisconsin Ex- street residence. Colonel Andrews is the pioneer diamond king of the Pacific slope. He went out there and sold

The oriental fabrics and embroiderie

a temperature slightly above freezing, as A CITY OF THE DESERT.

THE MARVELOUS RESULTS OF IR-RIGATION IN ARIZONA

Making the Territory's Dry Plains Blossom as the Rose-A Trackless Waste Reclaimed.

A Mesa City (Arizona) letter to the New York World says: This is a garden in the desert. If a New York farmer had been dropped down here ten years ago he would have laughed to scorn the gestion that there would be planted vine yards and orchards, and that here would grow the finest grapes and other small fruits on the American continent. years ago this wide extended plain known as the Salt River Valley was almost a track less waste of sand, mesquite bushes and The sand was in many places as bare and white as on the beach at Cone Island, not one living blade of grass to give it the sign of life and productiveness Its hidden wealth had not yet been discovered, and the Government itself permitted any daring settler that might come this way to purchase at a nominal price as much as a whole section of 640 All Southern Arizona was adjudged, as much of it is yet, to be desert and, and the belief was general that it was a sort of Dry Tortugas-a No Man's Land-fit only for the sun to shine on and a playground for the winds to dis port themselves in without let or hind-But in fewer years than there are

months in the year a settlement or town of more than two thousand people has established itself here, and as I write I look out over many square miles not of sandy plain and broken patches of mes-quite, but of long and wide lanes bordered on either side by high cottonwood fields of the greenest alfalfa, vineyards loaded with the most delicious grapes, and orchards of peach, apricot and pear trees. The tallest one of these tall cottonwoods, whose leaves make unceasing music with their rustle in the breeze, has has not been planted above six years and most of them are but four years old. One might imagine the stroke of some supernatural hand had brought this picture forth from the bosom of the earth and set it out complete for the wonderment of mankind, so beautiful and com plete is it, and so strikingly in contrast with the barren plains and rugged mountains by which it is surrounded.

We have read stories of how wears and thirsty travelers in the desert have been deceived by the mirage, reflecting streams of water, shady trees and green grass. Here is a mirage of the desert come true. I can think of no better il-lustration of the change that has been wrought here in these last seven years And this splendid result has been accombuilding a few inexpensive ditches and the diversion of a small part of the water of the Salt River, one of the principal streams of Arizona.

Mesa City is a series of embowered homes. A single establishment answers for post-office, stage-office, dry goods store, real estate office and everything else that pertains to a purely mercantile side of city life. Every householder in this remarkable town is a horticuturist, living in reality under his own vine and fig tree. One could go from one end of the principal street to the other without discovering he was in a village at all. I know of nothing approaching this delightful rural aspect except in some of the more thickly settled and highly cultivated country districts of France.

But the crowning charm of this village of gardens is the water which runs through it in clear and rippling streams. The principal canals are three or four feet deep, and the current that flows through them is of considerable size, while in the smaller one it is but a rivulet, but always, whether great or small, as clear as the blue sky above and as fresh as the melting snow of the mountains can make it.

Water is, of course, the agency through which this mirage of the desert had been fixed and made a reality. Here is seen one of the many wonderful results of irrigation, which is creating a revolution in Southern California and which is destined to add almost untold millions of acres of the richest tillable land to the domain of the United States.

Mesa City takes its name from the broad mesa (the Spanish for plain or val-ley), upon which it is built. All Southern Arizona abounds in these most level stretches of land that to the casual observer seem to be but sand wastes with the scantiest vegetation. But it has been discovered that these mesas are covered with an alluvial deposit varying in depth from seven to twenty feet, which has been deposited through ages of time by heavy washings from the sides of moun tains which spring up in all directions without apparent order or system. The sand is but a thin covering of decompo ing or rotten stone and underneath it is a soil of the richest brown loam. As soon as the soil is broken up by a harrow or plough and water applied to it, the most surprising results follow. Almost every form of vegetation will grow with unpre-cedented rapidity, and to unexampled proportions and abundance. Nature is full of compensations and remedies for what may appear to be the most insur-mountable difficulties. Without the magic touch of irrigation all the broad plains of Arizona, as well as the now fruitful fields of Southern California, must have remained forever dry and parched deserts, only to be dreaded and avoided by mankind.

Though a true fish, the barramunda eaves its native streams at night, and sets out on a foraging expedition after vegetable food in the ne ghboring woodlands. There it browses on myrtle leaves and grasses, and otherwise behaves itself in a manner wholly unbecoming its piscine antecedents and aquatic education To fit it for this strange amphibious life, the barramunda has both lungs and

gills; it can breathe either air or water

A Fish That Forages on Land.

at will, or, if it chooses, the two together. Though covered with scales, and most fish-like in outline, it presents points of anatomical resemblance both salamanders and lizards; and a connecting bond between the North American mud-fish on the one hand and the wonderful lepidosiren on the other, it forms a true member of the long series by which the higher animals generally trace their descent from a remote race of marine ancestors. very interesting, therefore, to find that this living fossel link between fish and reptiles should have survived only in the fossil continent, Australia. Everywhere else it has long since been beaten out of the field by its own more developed amphibian descendants; in Australia alone it still drags on a lively existence as the last relic of an otherwise longforgotten and extinct family .- Cora-

Home, Sweet Home. Magistrate (sternly, to tramp)-"The

address you give as your place of residence a vacant lot?" Tramp-"Yes, yer honor: that's where I sleep nights,"

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN. Shell combs and pins for the hair con-

tinue to be the rage Gray lavender and pure white are in ogue for second mourning.

Neck and sleeve ruffles of Valenciennes lace are fancied for little girls. White and black lace and lace-trimmed

quares of mull are popular for fichus.

The newest bracelets are very slender,

and odd designs are preferred to pairs. The Langtry fencing-suit consists of pleated skirt, a jacket and Turkish

A string of gold beads about the neck is often seen with dresses which are open at the throat.

Tortoise shell hair-combs, of a light flow hue, are the crowning point of nigh coiffures.

Mrs. M. E. DeGeer, a woman lawyer s Topeka, Kan., is gaining some reputation as an eloquent and forcible speaker. It is expected that fencing will soon

be numbered among the pastimes in-dulged in by the ladies in this country. The English shooting cap is the head covering affected by stylish girls who want to adopt extreme English fashions. Glace ribbons are to be used quite as generally as the gros grain the coming season, the flowered and placid ribbon

The silk beaver hats so stylish last sea son are worn again, and are in all colors, and new designs are chiefly of English make.

White and blue blouses for the smaller tots are prettily ornamented with feather stitching on the edge of sleeves, collar Grenadines are made over silk and

tripped with crepe, or, for dressy occa-sions, have the jetted fabric for panels, basques and tabliers. Heavy black passementerie in cut jets was never more elaborate than at present

and it is used in quite a unique fashion as wide cuffs and vests. Gothle designs of velvet on twilled silk grounds are in light and dark helietrope, blue and silver, pink and cream.

vellow and brown for trains. There is more variety shown in ladies riding-habits than formerly, grays and plaids having come in vogue with the dark blues and bottle greens.

Low waists should be draped with ome soft, transparent material, appearing narrow over the straps on the shoul-ders and higher in the front and back.

Of the 99,700,000 women and girls inder British rule in India, 99,500,000 cannot read or write at all, and many of the other 200,000 can barely do either.

Moire ribbons with bands of flowers in brocaded satin make the most effective trimmings for the simple costumes of tulle which are worn so much by young The large hats for children which are

so picturesque and becoming continue to be worn, and are found in dark shades of straw as well as in the natural straw Velvet basques for silk or lace skirts

are in the pointed, postilion style, with vests of white silk, covered with lengthwise rows of beads the color of velvet. Sateen dresses are finished with velvet collars and cuffs, while gingham suits have accessories of Hamburg em-

broidery or the woven border of the material. Cock's plumes are seen on all the new models of round hats except the chapeau. That has a long plume of heavy ostrich feathers which crosses from the front to

the back of the hat. Good for Hard Workers.

Good for Hard Workers.

It is fully claimed and pretty well sustained that hard workers can accomplish almost twice as much and save themselves from illness and loss of time if they take eight cents? worth per day of the extract of the Moxie Nerve Food Plant, now creating so much discussion. The dealers say its sale is the largest ever known. If a nervous woman gets hold of a bottle she gets the whole neighborhood to talking about it, and a woman's curiosity has to be gratified if it costs the price of a bonnet.

Louis Boynes, who recently died at Worcester, Mass., at the age of eighty-five, had been blind for eighteen years, and in that time his sense of touch had developed in a marvelous manner. He could tell the denomination of a bill by feeling it, and he planted, weeded and cared for his large garden entirely by himself.

Life in the Paris Sewers

In London, with all its numerous interests, with nearly 5,000,000 inhabitants and nearly 500,000 houses, there is no delivery of letters on the Sabbath. The same thing may be said of more than 4,000 country districts in Great Reitain.

"Her face so fair, as flesh it seemed not,
But heavenly portrait of bright angel's hue,
Clear as the sky, without a blame or blot.
Through goodly mixture of complexion due,
And in her cheeks the vermell red did show."
This is the poet's description of a woman
whose physical system was in a perfectly sound
and healthy state, with every function acting
properly; and is the enviable condition of its
fair patrons produced by Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription." Any druggist. THE population of Great Britain is increasing at the rate of 1,000 a day.

For weak lungs, spitting of blood, shortness of breath, consumption, night-sweats and all lingering coughs, Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is a sovereign remedy. Superior to cod liver oil. By druggista.

Is the city of Akron, Ohio, 60,000,000 matches are made daily. In every community there are a number of men whose whole time is not occupied, such as teachers, ministers, farmers' sons, and others. To these classes especially we would say, if you wish to make several hundred dollars during the next few months, write at once to B. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, Va., and they will show you how to do it.

Tired All Over

Is the expression a lady used in describing her condi-tion before using Hood's Sarraparilia. This prepara-tion is wonderfully adapted for weakened or low state of the system. It quickly tones the whole body, gives purity and vitality to the blood, and clears and freshens the usind. Take it now if you feel "tired all over." Feeling languid and diszy, having no appetit

and no ambition to work, I took Hood's Sarsaparill with the best results. As a health invigorator as medicine for general debility I think it superior to anything else."—A. A. Bruzz, Albany St., Utles, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 00 Doses One Dollar



We call attention of our lady readers to the HANDSOME PRES-ENT that is being prepared for

G OLD is worth \$500 per ib. Fetti's Eye Saive ! worth \$1,000, but is sold at 250, a box by dealers

COCKLE'S ANTI-BILIOUS

THEGREATENGLISHREMEDY



Pever. For ten years I have been a great sufferer from August 8th till frust. Ety's Cream Balm is the only precedities I have ever found. Hay F.ver sufferer should know of its effectey-Frank B. Ainsworth, Publisher Indianapolis, Ind. Apply Balm into each nostril.

KIDDER'S

INDIGESTION and DYSPERSIA

FOR CHOLERA INFANTUM.

reliable. Established twesty five years.
WM. F. KIDDER & CO.,
Manufacturing Chemists, 83 John St., N. F. ierce's The Original

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

erate without disturbance to the system, diet, or occupation. Put up in glass vials, bermeti-cally scaled. Always fresh and reliable. As Inxative, atterative, or purgative, these little Poliets give the most perfect SICK HEADACHE, Hillous Hendache, Dizziness, Constipa-tion, Indigestion, Billous Attacks, and all derangements of the stom-ach and bowels, are prompt-ty relieved and normanently

ach and bowels, are promptly relieved and permanently cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Piensant Purgative Peliets. In explanation of the remedial power of these Peliets over so great a variety of diseases, it may truthfully be said that their action upon the avenue.



chronic Nasal Catarra which they cannot cure.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.—Dull heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal 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, incking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; the voice is changed and has a nasal twang; the breath is offensive; smell and taste are impaired; there is a sensation of dizziness, with mental depression, a backing cough and general debility. Only a few of the above-named symptoms are likely to be present in any one cause. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, result in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive and dangerous, or less understood by physicians. Jiy its mild, soothing, and bealing properties, Dr. Sage's Catarrh, "cold in the head," Coryza, and Catarrhai Headache.

Sold by druggists everywhere; 50 cents.

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barely speak above a whisper. In the morning my coughing and clearing of my throat would almost strangle me. By the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, in three months, I was a well man, and the cure has been permanent." "Constantly Hawking and Splitting." THOMAS J. RUSHING, Esq., 500 Pine Str. St. Louis, Mo., writes: "I was a great sufferom catarrh for three years. At times I con-St. Louis, 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 neatrils. I thought nothing could be done for me. Luckly, I was advised to try Dr. Sage's Catarrh Hemedy, and I am now a well man. I believe it to be the only sure remedy for cutarrh 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, Runnan P. O., Columbia Co., Pa., says: "My daughter had catarrh when she was five years old, very badly. I saw Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remody advertised, and pro-cured a bottle for her, and soon saw that it helped her: a third bottle effected a perma-nent cure. She is now eighteen years old and sound and hearty."



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