Peach trees produce fruit next year on the present year's growth. Consequently this should not be cut away or shortened too much. It is better to cut away a portion of the young growth wholly, leaving sufficient wood to bear fruit next season, and shorten this about one-third so as to secure perfect ripening before winter. It is the unripe wood which is killed by severe weather and the cold winds in the winter; hence, the pruning should be done early in the fail, in Oc-tober, for instance, rather than later. If manure is applied it is better to defer this until late in the winter, when it will tend to prevent early growth and escape the danger from early frosts. - New York

Seed Corn.

The importance of improving seed corn by careful selection has been preached from time out of date, and experiment has proven that there is also a necessity for care in the storing of the selected seed. In sections where short seasons have to be provided for, early varieties may not only be kept early, but in two or three seasons be made still cartier, by selecting for seed such ears as ripen first. The importance of choosing fair-sized, well-developed ears taken from stalks which produced at least two ears, is also apparent to any one who has given the subject any thought. In the selection of seed corn too much care cannot be absenced in his case. not be observed in keeping a well-tried and desirable variety unmixed. Remember that two sorts growing in near proximity will in the nature of things mix, hence it is not wise to save for seed such

There does not appear to be any safer course or better mode of sowing seed corn than the old-time one of pulling back and braiding the husks of twenty or more cars together and then hanging these braided strands of corn from the rafters of a corn house, a smoke house, the attic or some dry outhouse. The corn must be kept dry and out of reach of rats and mice. Dampness and mould will ruin it. It is a wise plan to select only well-ripened ears. When picked a little green they do not dry quickly and are liable to mould. Not a few farmers plan to hang their seed corn between the rafters of their smoke houses, believeing that in addition to the dryness there found, the smoke permeating the kernels has an ex-cellent effect as a preventive to insect pests after the crop is planted,—New York World.

A New Method With Dahlias.

A new method in Dahlia cultivation, successfully practiced in France, is described in Vick's Magazine. It consists in pegging down the stems of the plants as they grow; by so doing the foliage presents a horizontal surface—a carpet of green—through which rise the flour stems bearing the blooms.

with a slight inclination, in order to favor laying down the stems afterward. The stems are to be fastened down as they grow, and so arranged as in time to cover all the soil. Wooden pegs are used for fastening, the same as in pegging down Verbenas, Petunias and other

The only care necessary is to direct sime to time without much trouble. the flower stems, to an upright position.

The pegs are used to keep the stems in place at the commencement and afterward can be pulled out and used again,

thus economizing them.

According to the writer in the Revue According to the writer in the Revue Horticole, from which these notes are taken, this mode of culture will adapt likelf to a great number of ornamental combinations. Borders can be formed of a single colored flower, or, on the contrast the colors can be varied, and contrast the colors can be contrast.

In planting large grounds these ideas are well worthy of being put into prac-tice, and the skillful gardner will readily perceive the advantages offered.

Application of Manure.

Not only is the preservation of the manure with minimum loss a matter of great importance, but application to the soil, or to crops, is also an important matter. Science would, perhaps, indi-cate that to spread it upon the soil just before plowing, and then to sow the seed and have the roots of plants ready to ab-sorb the plant-food as fast as released by decomposition, would be the better way of saving the valuable ingredients of manure, but recent practice of many far-mers would seem to afford evidence that there are some things which chemists have not yet satisfactorily explained.

Since the ordinary rotation of crops, so generally adopted in Western New York, has been practiced, that is, manure upon clover and timothy sod, fol-lowed by barley and outs, those crops by wheat and that by meadow, many farmers have practiced hauling out their manure at convenient seasons; during the winter, sometimes daily or weekly, when the weather and circumstances would permit, and continuing so to

do until ready to plow for corn in the spring. Many farmers have informed us that the favorable results of this course were plainly visible in the corn, and that on those parts of the fields where manure was spread carliest in winter the corn was best, the growth diminishing as the time of spreading neared the time of plowing. A Ger-man farmer who watched for several years the effects of surface application of manure became convinced that a load of quite raw, unfermented manure had uite as much effect as a load of manure that had been condensed and shrunken by fermentation. If, then, farmers will, by the use of absorbing litter and gyp-sum and compacting in the stables or manure sheds, do what they can toward preserving the manural elements before the manure is applied to the soil, and witl, from time to time through the winwhen the weather is favorable, the earth frozen and little or no snow upon the surface, haul out and spread the manure evenly over the surface, they will do the best possible, in the light now shed upon the subject by both science and experience toward husband-ing the manure of the farm and preventthe soil from deteriorating .- American Rural Home.

Farm and Garden Notes. Rye sown now will give a welcome bite

to milch cows several months later. Feed pigs little and often. They have

they are easily gorged, but their diges-One of the greatest drawbacks to be-

ginners in poultry raising is to attempt to keep fifty fowls in a house or lot none too large for twenty-five.

Hogs are capital gleaners of wheat-fields, especially if there be also a good set of clover is the field and drinking water is convenient to them.

When the farmer has wood ashes and charcoal on hand, it is a great advantage to mix salt with them and give the mix-

ture to swine as a preventive of disease. Authorities differ as to the best time to ut hay. As a rule, farmers wait too ong before cutting, and to strike it just right requires judgment and experience. In regard to the use of plaster in association with manure, the best way is to sprinkle a little behind the cattle every

day-say two or three ounces per head. Save the wood ashes to use as a fertilizer. It is more profitable than to sell them to the soap maker. Wood ashes never come amiss on the farm or in the

Turkeys as well as chickens should not be allowed to roost on narrow roosts while growing, as it causes crooked breasts, especially in the large variety of

Mixed farming is most useful in keeping up the soil to a degree of fertility. The specialties engaged in should be in eping with the soil and conditions of the farm.

A more profitable crop or a more pala-A more prontable crop of a not green table crop cannot be grown than green Lima beans, picked in the cool of the morning and shelled by ready fingers for the noonday meal.

The Saffolk sheep, as claimed by their friends, have few superiors as a mutton sheep. They make extraordinary weights and are popular in England. They are harviy and good grazers.

To prevent lice on fowls, the best thing is the dust bath, which must consist of fine dry clay or coal ashes. Kerosene should not be used on the bodies of hens, as it may sometimes kill them.

The opinion is gaining ground that the proper feeding and care of swine has much to do in warding off disease; and this in the face of the fact that the most carefully fed lots sometimes die in an incredibly short time. At sixty days of age, says an exchange,

lambs will not from \$2 to \$5 or more a head, according to quality; and the business is just as proper as to keep them two or three years to sell them for the same price per head as wethers. The Iowa Agricultural College experi-

ments show that deep culture in the middle of the row does less injury than near the hills. Level culture of a medium depth accomplishes all the purposes of working the soil without serious injury to the roots.

Hogs are excellent gleaners of the wheat fields. We have never observed any ill effects upon the animals if there is plenty of clover and water as well as some wheat in the field. Sheep, on the other hand, we should hardly care to trust on the stubbles,

Horses put to hard work will almost a they grow; by so doing the foliage preents a horizontal surface—a carpet of
recen—through which rise the flour
teems bearing the blooms.

In planting a bed for Dahlias to be
rained in this manner, set the plants
with a slight inclination, in order to fa-

> Many farmers who have an abundance ttack and scattered over the yard from

cover a space of a square yard or more.

All the stems and branches should be preserved and allowed to grow their full length.

Fourtry yards should be on sandy soil, if possible, in order to avoid mud or slush on the ground, as roup is liable to beak out in flocks that are kept in damp length. Poultry yards should be on sandy soil, locations. The yards should be well drained, the surface covered with sharp, fine gravel, and cleaned off at least once

every two weeks where the flock is large. Oxford Down sheep attain to very

the colors can be varied, and service of that have been on exhibition, but 300 peunds is not an unusual weight for rams over two years old.

Bats Are Not Birds.

There are few animals about which so many superstitions have been believed from very early times, as the bat, and even now the creatures are by many regarded with dread. When one of them flies into a room at night, all hands give chase, and the useful little insect hunter is too often killed. Our bats are quite harmless, and the stories of blood sucking, told of those in South America, are only partly true. Our bats, of which we have about half a dozen, are all small, being but a few inches in length, but there are those in the East Indies, the wings of which have a spread of These monsters are fruit eaters, and do not attack animals at all. The early naturalists classed the bats with the birds, but their ability to fly is the only thing they have in common with birds. They only differ from other animals in their having long flugers, over which a thin skin is stretched, reaching to the hind feet and tail; this forms the wing, and usually ends in a hook by which the animals can suspend themselves. The hinder feet are plied with stout claws, by which they also hang when at rest. The eyes of the bat are so small and hidden by hair, that t was at one time supposed that they had no eyes, and "as blind as a bat" is proverb still in use. However it may as to their sight, their senses of smell and hearing are very acute. Some species of bats, like the Long-cared Bat of Europe, have enormous ears, and some species have curious leafy appendiges to their nose, which are thought to

aid the sense of smell. Bats are nocturnal in their habits, flying at night with great rapidity, and whirling about with the ease of a bird, in their chase after night-flying insects, of which they consume great numbers. In the day time, they secrete themselves in old buildings, in caves, in hollow trees, and such places. In Texas there are a number of churches which, when that State belonged to Mexico, were built by the missionaries among the Indians. These are now deserted, and more or less in ruins. We visited one of these buildings that had been taken possession of by the bats, which hung to the timbers of the open-work roof, and wherever they could get a foot-hold, in myriads. Upon being disturbed, they would set up a tremendous chattering, and, although it was daytime, would fly about our heads in swarms. of their great numbers may be formed from the fact that their droppings covered the floor to a depth of three or four feet, - American Agriculturist.

Feminine Perception.

smachs and great appetites and "Oh dear! how I do hate to see cold weather coming," sighed Miss Brown in church the other day to Miss de James. And then Miss de James leaned over and whispered to Miss Smyth:

"Poor thing. I don't suppose she ever had a sealskin sacque to her name." Merchant-Traceler.

Sixty millions of matches are said to be made daily in Akron, Ohio.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

To Remove Mildew from Cloth. An exchange recommends to first wash with soap, or steep in a weak solution of caustic soda, riuse well, and then steep for several hours in a decanted solution of chlorinated lime containing one-half pound to the gallon; then riuse thoroughly, and dry in the sun. It may he necessary in some cases to repeat the operation. The above methods apply only to uncolored cotton and linen fabrics. Great care should be taken to entirely remove the bleaching solution by thoroughly rinsing, or the goods will be rendered rotten. It would be advisable to rinse first in weak vinegar (one pint vinegar to a gallon of water), then in water. For colored fabrics, the use of good soap rubbed on the spots, with thorough rinsing, and exposure to the sunlight, is probably the safest means.

Soak over night a medium sized salt nackerel. Next morning drain and boil fifthen minutes, pour over it a little melted butter and the juice of half a lemon. Broiled salt mackerel always looks poorer than when boiled. rect contact with the heat hardens its surface, making it somewhat indigesti-Should you insist on having it broiled pour over it a quart of hot water before removing it from the broiler. This softens them somewhat and swells them to their normal size. Many object to eating salt mackerel, claiming that they are indigestible and complaining of the long after taste. This unpleasantness is caused, says the New York Sun, by flooding the food with liquids while eat-Drink your coffee and other liquids

Useful Hints.

before eating or even tasting the fish, and cat the fish and the rest of the

A cotton flannel bag wrung out in cold water and tied over a broom is the thing with which to wipe floors where rugs, not arpets, are used.

To remove kerosene from a carpet, lay blotters or soft brown paper over the spot and press with a warm iron. Repeat with fresh papers till the spot is removed.

French toast is made of thin slices cut from a stale loaf and moistened in milk and eggs; two eggs to a pint of milk, and then fried on a griddle with a mixture of butter and lard, or butter and beef drippings. It is eaten with sugar or syrup, like griddle cakes,

A novel dish: Take a low glass dish, lay on it some leaves of lettuce, then cut slices not very thick (say, one-quarter of an inch) of the red and yellow tomato-two or three layers in all, more or lessthen a little salt, pepper, and vinegar, or the juice of a lime or lemon, and lay some broken ice over all.

Meats and their accompaniments: With roast beef, grated horse radish; pork, apple sauce; roast veal, tomato sauce; roast mutton, current jelly; boiled mutton, caper sauce; boiled chicken, bread sauce; roast lamb, cranberry sauce; boiled turkey, oyster sauce; venison, black current jelly; boiled bluefish, white cream sauce; broiled shad, boiled rice and salad; fresh salmon, green peas cream sauce; roast goose, apple sauce.

The true French polish is said to be one pint of spirits of wine, a quarter of an ounce of gum copal, the same of gum arabic, and one ounce of shellac. polish is used for plain wood that has been stained in imitation of natural wood. The principle of action is filling stance and bringe 7 har returned sub-bing. The 40 and the polish up by rub-

fed with animal broths and the juice squeezed from rare pieces of beef or mutton, in addition to milk. No starchy food of any kind should be given until the child begins to walk, and then bread may be given with caution.

One of the most common causes of stomach and bowel troubles in children is the common custom of feeding very young children potatoes, rice and bread before their digestive apparatus is capaable of digesting these starchy ingredi-

ents. Buttermilk is now recommended for the cure of sallowness produced in the complexion by advancing age. It has long been popular for the prevention and cure of freckles and other injuries to the skin caused by wind and sun.

To remove tan and sunburn: Take the white of an egg and the juice of one lemon, and put in a stout coffee-cup. Place on the stove half an hour, with the heat just sufficient to cook without injury to the cup, and stir occasionally. Apply at night to the hands, face, and neck for about a week, and the change quite wonderful. It is soft and cooling in its effects.

Canine Reasoning.

General George H. Sharpe lately told me a capital story. The hero of it was a dog belonging to the General's son-in-law, Congressman Ira Davenport. The family supplied the dog with a basket in which a nickel was daily deposited. Seizing the handle of the basket with his teeth he would trot to the butcher's, buy himself five cents' worth of meat and trot home again. Then having caten all the meat that his appetite craved he prudently proceeded to bury the rest. Up to this point there is nothing novel in the incident. Many a dog has been trained to do its own marketing, while nothing is more common than to see a dog burying meat for a rainy day. But listen to the rest of the story. General Sharpe says that one morning the dog, instead of bounding away as usual after his basket had been handed to him, paused in a contemplative attitude and then, overturning the basket, seized the nickel in his mouth and going off to one corner of the garden proceeded to bury that. "You can see," the General added, "how the dog reasoned. It occurred to him that if a nickel was good for a piece of meat, he might as well bury the one as the other." It seems to me I never met with a better example of canine ap-It seems to me I never preciation of cause and effect. - New York Tribune.

Our Disappearing Forests.

In a little while this earth will not be a decent place of habitation. An earth rithout vast forests cannot maintain its inland water supply and the proper soil conditions for the needs of agriculture. Our forests are disappearing with fright ful rapidity. In this country we have less than 500,000,000 acres of forest area, and the consumption is more than 20,-000,000,000 cubic feet annually. This does not include the enormous annual osses from forest fires. The forests within easy reach will be practically exhausted before any new crop started can be ready for use, or can be of any ma-terial service in maintaining the proper rainfull. - Milwaukee Sentinel.

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Velvet yokes are seen upon dresses of all materials

Apron fronts are again a feature in skirt making.

Colored pearls are much esteemed for elegant fewels.

Jerseys have come to be more popular than fashionable.

Moire silks have lately become exceedngly fashionable. The tournure is narrower, but hardly

erceptibly smaller. Stripes and plaids still hold a high osition in popular favor.

Braiding is used in great quantities as garniture for tailor-made gowns. Fancy hairpins are generally worn and

ontinue to be ornamental and elaborate. Belts made entirely of gilt braid are stylish and are worn with white cos-The gilt and silk braid trimmings form

an attractive garniture for tailor made The sailor jacket with a blouse waist aderneath is a favorite model to wear

with a kilted skirt. Beads made of Swiss lapis-lazuli, and about the size of a pea, are favorite orna-ments with young ladies.

Blue and black is a new color-combiation which is exemplified in some very pretty woolen materials.

Brier stitching, as well as feather stitch, is used on children's clothing, both dresses and jacket. Large buttons enter into the trimmings of many costumes, and are of

very beautiful workmanship, Checked silk handkerchiefs, in various color-combinations, are much favored as breakfast perfectly dry. Above all, mas- a garniture upon traveling hats.

ticate properly, and you will have no further trouble. Plaited shirt waists of various fancy materials are in high favor for neglige wear with skirts of plain fabrics. Nancy Lewallen, aged 102 years, has

been sent to the poor-farm at Martins-ville, Ind., from Monroe Township. The prettiest footgear are the slippers

of dull kid in darker shades. They have a Moliere buckle and large bow of satin The prophecy is that less jewelry will be worn on undress occasions than ever, Only with full dress will diamonds be permitted.

A wide band of velvet at the foot of the dress is one of the most attractive models of trimming, and promises to be popular again.

Miss Ada Leigh, who successfully founded a home for American girls in Paris, is endeavoring to establish a similar home for young men.

Costumes of striped fabrics are some times varied by making the skirt and bodice one way of the material, and the draperies and vest the other.

Patent leather tips and foxings are still worn, and will continue to be during the present season. Lace boots still hold the favor of young people

Sashes are often worn with basques, being folded narrow and arranged to follow the outline of the basque in front and over the hips, and tied in a large bow at the back.

Jet has not yet been superseded in popular favor. Bead trimmings in colors, and colored cord passementeries without beads, are fashionable decorations for woolen costumes.

Pinked-out flounces appear as a gar-niture upon silk skirts. Theadany scarlops or points are although the very closely together, the united pulled very closely carried and the skirt. The blouse polonaise is likely to be-come popular. It is worn with a belt

and shirred at the neck to form a round yoke. It is but little shorter than the dress skirt, and very slightly draped. The large pins for fastening hats and bonnets are becoming elaborale affairs. Even the precious metals, jewels and

pearls are used to ornament them, and the heads are in many artistic shapes. Coat sleeves are gradually being superseded by more elaborate designs for dressy toilets. It is not probable, how

that anything equally appropriate will rival them for tailor made costumes Now, that full blouses are so generally worn, fancy belts are coming into favor Many tasteful designs are seen, and young ladies who are skilled at fancy

work make beautiful belts for them selves with comparatively small expense. The Khedive's wife is at most 26 years old, and has an extremely charming face. Her whole appearance would be bewitching were she not an Oriental, and, therefore, young as she is, stready too stout to be perfectly beautiful ac-

cording to European notions.

The seams of basques have undergone no change, but the outside is put on in various ways. A preference is shown for V-shaped triumings both back and front, set between folds of the material which are plaited wide on the shoulders and taper into very fine plaits at the waist

Mrs. Horace Lewis, of Ketchum Idaho, recently received a young anto lope as a present, and the animal has become so thoroughly domesticated that it follows its mistress at all times, invades the kitchen, and seemingly takes a great interest in what is being pre-

pared for the meals. The widow of Ezekiel Webster, an elder brother of Daniel Webster, was born with the century, but she reads all current literature, hears well and converses with great intelligence on the cur-rent topics of the day. Ezekiel Webster was forty-five years old and she but twenty-four when they were married, and he lived only five years after that event, dying in 1819.

Poisoned Arrows.

The Nome-cults were the only tribe in the vicinity of Round Valley (Cal.) who used poisoned arrows. The largest rattlesnakes obtainable, and consequently the most venomous, were caught and killed, the poison glands carefully ex-tracted and placed in the gall bladders of animals until the whole became thorough ly mixed and decomposed; the arrow-heads were then anointed with some sticky substance, usually the pitch or sap of the pine, and then dipped into the composition and left for a fixed time. These arrows were always used in war-fare, and also when the deer and other game were wanted for the skins only. The animal even if only slightly wounded would soon swell up and die, and not being able to run very far would soon be come up with. - Overland.

Remembrance.

How like a pleture comes the past again. With various scenes of pleasure and of pain, As musing in the louely smoking car, I sit and speed toward home, from care afar.

How sweet to dream of days that are no more And live some happy moment o'er and o'er; To resurrect the hours of many joys, And buried have remembrance that amoys.

The pleasure unalloyed to think—Great Scott, How can I tell my wife that I forgot That thread and worsted, what an awful bore, Why couldn't I remember that before.

—Merchant-Traveler.

How Verdi Escaped Anneyance.

A German newspaper relates a capital story of the composer Verdi. Some years ago Verdi was visited by a friend in a small bathing place, where he was tound quartered in a little room, which, he said, served at once as dining, dwelling and bedroom. As the visitor expressed surprise, Verdi broke in: "Oh, I have two other large rooms, but I keep the articles hired by me in them." With this the composer rose from his seat, opened a door and showed his astonished visitor ninety-five barrel organs, remark-ing: "When I came here, all these or-gans played 'Rigoletto,' 'Trovatore,' and similar stuff. I have hired them from the owners. I pay about 1,500 lire, and now I can enjoy my summer rest without be-ing disturbed.

Mistaken Identity.

O'er the top of the high-backed rocker, I could see her dainty head, My lovely, darling Emms, She whom I was soon to wed.

I crept up closer to her, Hoping to surprise her there; My heart was thumping wildly As I softly stroked her hair.

As I softly stroked her hair.

I kissed one rosy, dimpled cheek;
As I went to kiss the other,
I got a better look at—him!
Great guns! It was her brother!
—Detroit Free Press.

We have a treat in store for our artistically inclined readers in the advertisements of the ivory Soan. The first of the series of elegant announcements of its many virtues appears in this issue. The Ivory Soap must indeed be a soap of rare meri! If continuous good things can be said of it, and we predict our readers will become so interested in the beautifully drawn pictures that they will be the first thing looked for in the paper, even to having the preference with our indy readers over the marriage notices, and our business mea will soon be convinced. That advertising is not a lost art, nor is art lost when applied to advertising. The fact that the space has been taken by such discriminating advertisors as Proctor & Gamble is an endorsement of what we have always claimed—no better advertising medium exists than this paper.

Town CLERK WHITTAKER, of Salem, Ill., has

Town CLERK WHITTAKER, of Salem, Ill., has a young Leghorn roester that has a tine ear for music. When Miss Whittaker seats herself at the piano to play he hurries into the roem through the door or window, flies upon the instrument, and, after looking at the keys for a short time, hops upon them and pounds out notes that seem to fill him with delight.

Professional Etiquette Professional Riquette
prevents some doctors from advertising their
skill, but we are bound by no such conventional rules and think that if we make a discovery
that is of benefit to our fellows, we ought to
spread the fact to the whole land. Therefore
we cause to be published throughout the land
the fact that Dr. H. V. Pierre's "Golden Medical Dacovery" is the best known remedy for
consumption (scrofula of the lungs) and kindred discusses. Send 10 cents in stamps for Dr.
Pierre's complete treatise on consumption, with
unsurpassed means of self-treatment. Address,
World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663
Main Street, Buffalo, N. V.

Ir appears that the number of university students in Germany, which twenty years ago was 13,000, had risen to 17,800 ten years ago, and as now 25,000, during the last five years the number of students has increased 20 per cent, while the increase of population was only 5 per sent.

Woman and Her Diseases is the title of a large filustrated treatise, by Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., sent to any address for ten cents in stamps. It teaches successful self-treatment.

A Texas woman has a pet alligator that wags his tail when his name is called.

Unlike other cathartics, Dr. Pierce's "Pellets" do not render the lowels costive after operation, but, on the contrary, establish a permanently healthy action. Being entirely legitable, no particular care is required while using them. By druggists. GERMANY has discovered that in a high sea her torpedo boats are useless.

Extraordinary but nevertheless true. We refer to the announcement of R. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, in which they propose the show working energetic men how to make a room \$100 to \$200 a month over and the recognition.

na, Glass, Wood. Free Vials at Drugs & Gro

What Is the Use

Of your dragging yourself around, day after day, without any life or activity, feeling all tired out and miserable, when you might be as quick and lively and strong as ever? Take care of yourself at once, or in the depleted condition of your system, a complaint otherwise trivial may fasten upon you with paint constant results. Hood's Sarssparilla is just the medicine you need to build up your entire sys-tem, to purify and quicken your blood, and to give

you appetite and strongth.

"Hood's Barssparilla as a blood purifier has no equal. It tones the system, strengthens and invigorates, giving new life. I have taken it for kidney complaint, with the best results."—D. R. Saunders, it Pearl Street, Cincinnati, 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.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY Agent: C. N. CRITTENTON, New York.

KIDDER'S

INDIGESTION and DYSPEPSIA

FOR CHOLERA INFANTUM.

DIGESTYLL'S will effect an immediate cure.

Take DYGESTYLS for all paliss and disorders of
the siomach; they all come from indigention. Ask
your druggests for DIGESTYLL'S, upon 8
bottle. If he does not have it send one dollar to us
bottle. If he does not have it send one dollar to us
bottle bestaltate a should be rule, express prepaid,
be not health as a bottle in your course prepaid.

WM. F. KIDDER & CO.,
Manufacturing Chemists, S.3 John St., N.Y.

PATTERN FREE. Dec Dec

Blair's Pills, Great English Gout an Oval Bux. 31, rangel, 14 Pells.



WHAT is meant by 'free alkali,' Doctor? I see it mentioned V in the advertisements of IVORY SOAP."

"Free Alkali,' Madam, is the alkali which is not combined with the fats or oils of which the soap is made, due to the ignorance or carelessness of the soap maker. Soaps in which 'free alkali' is present are decidedly injurious to both the clothing and the skin when habitually used. I have seen reports of analysis made of the IVORY SOAP by men eminent in our profession, and all pronounce it to contain no 'free alkali,' to be made with great care and of materials of the best quality, carefully selected, so I unhesitatingly recommend it for every purpose about the house for which good soap is required."

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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Don't allow yourself to break. Keep up Youth, Health, Vigor. At first signs of going-back, begin use of Wetlas Health Rentwer. For weak men, deliente women. Renews energy. Cures Dyspepsia, Mental or Physical Weakness. Nervous and General Debility. Fever and Ague. Nico to take, true meril, unequialed for TORPHO LIVER and MIGHT SWEATS, Leanness, Nervous Prostration, heavy lubored or resiless sleep, exhausted tired, languid, faint, "ALL GONE" feeling, distress in the back or boad. Wind on bowels or stomach, \$1, 6 for \$5, Drugrists or Exucosa, E. S. Wallas, Japan City, N. J., U.S. A.

FLORIDA FREE ORANGE GROVES FREE

10 Orange Grove Tracts of 40 acres. 20 Orange Grove Tracts of 20 acres. 40 Orange Grove Tracts of 10 acres. 330 Orange Grove Tracts of 5 acres. 400 Orange Grove Tracts of 2% acres. 100 City Bullding Lots.

We are giving away a portion of our lands that the remainder may be greatly increased in value. Advertising space costs for much to give full particulars here: but send your full name and postoffice address to our Northern office, where all deeds are made, and we will send you by return mail, in a secule carefolic, a

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