A YOUNG GIRL TRANSFORMED INTO A PEEVISH OLD WOMAN.

Her Vitality Destroyed by an Accidental Shock Received in an

Electric Light Establishment. On the Beeksville road, about six miles from the town of Lorraine, Ohio, lives a farmer named Max Harman, who came from Pennsylvania about a year ago, Harman's family consists of a wife and three children. The oldest, named Mary, is a young lady nineteen years of age, who has passed through one of the strangest and most painful experiences which ever fell to the lot of a human be-

A short time ago she was a plump, rosy-checked girl, in robust health and of a sunny disposition. To-day, through the influence of a most peculiar accide she is in all but years a shrunken, peevish old woman. The story of this strange metamorphosis is as follows:

Mary was engaged to be married to a man named Jacob Ebertin, who worked for Mr. Harman and made his home with the family. About two months ago the young couple came to Cleveland to make some purchases and see the sights. One of the young man's friends worked in one of the electric light establishments at the time.

Ebertin proposed to take his future bride through the place and show her the machinery. It appears that a broken wire of her panier or bustle, had, un-perceived, worked its way through her While passing along the wire came in contact with one of the powerful electric machines, and her hand, resting on an iron bar at the time, completed the current, and she received a severe shock, and fell insensible to the floor.

In a few moments she revived sufficiently to be removed from the place, and was taken to her home. Medical aid was summoned, and for four days the girl lay in bed in a paralyzed condition. Then she regained the use of her limbs, but immediately began to lose flesh rapidly, the hair on the left side of her head turned gray, and began falling out. After four weeks Miss Harman was able to be about, but in that time she had been transformed from a young, handsome girl into a feeble Her form, which had been plump and rounded, was thin and bent, and the skin on her face and body was dry and wrinkled. She had been a sweet tempered, affectionate girl, but is now peevish, irritable and selfish. voice is harsh and cracked, and no one to look at her would imagine that she was less than sixty years of age.

The Harman family are horrified and well nigh heart-broken by the fate of their once handsome daughter, while young Ebertin is almost frantic over the change in his affianced bride.

The physicians claim that the electric current communicated directly with the principal nerves of the spine and left side of the head, and that the shock almost completely destroyed their vitality. Instances in which a person's hair has turned white in a single night from fright, grief or some excessive nervous shock are not rare, but this is supposed to be the first case in medical history in which a person has been known to step from the bloom of vigorous youth into the decrepitude of old age within a week .- New York Graphic.

Zeal Without Knowledge.

A well-known New York lady, whose name is the synonym for all that is benevolent and charitable, especially regarding the helpless and poverty-stricken of her own sex, has her summer home in one of the most beautiful spots on the Hudson, surrounded by forest trees of gre t age and magnificence. It occurred to her last autumn that it would be kind to give to a party of city working-girls an opportunity to go "chestnutting" upon these grounds. But as a matter of fact the chestnuts were then very scarce; yet, not to disappoint the girls, a servant was sent to the city with instructions to pura bushel or two of the nuts and trees, where they would be most likely to be found by the visitors. They were found by the merry-hearted young women, and their hostess would have derived great satisfaction from their enloyment and the success of her benevolent little fraud if she had not chanced to come upon several of them sitting under a tree that clearly was not a chestmut, and heard one of them, who must at some time have lived in the country, disdiscoursing after this fashion as they nibbled the nuts: "I say, girls, I can't understand how these boiled chestnuts came to grow on

an oak tree?" They don't say "chestnuts" in that household now; they say "boiled oak-

A Test of Courtesy.

De Musset cordially detested dogs. When a candidate for the Academy he called upon a prominent member. the gate of the chateau a dirty, ugly dog received him most affectionately and in-sisted on preceding him into the drawing room, De Musset cursing his friend's predilection for the brute. The acadethe dining room, the dog at their heels. Seizing his opportunity, the dog placed his muddy paws upon the spotless cloth and carried off a bonne bouche. "The weetch wants shooting!" was De Musset's muttered thought, but he politely

'You are foud of dogs, I see?" "Fond of dog!" retorted the academi-an. "I hate them!" cian. "Hate them!"
"But this animal here?" queried De

Musset; "I have only tolerated it because it was yours, sir."

Food of the Canary Islanders.

The splendid physical development of the Canary Islanders gives special in-terest to their peculiar food. Five-sixths of the inhabitants, according to Dr. C. F. Taylor, subsist almost exclusively upon a fine flour made by grinding ronated wheat, corn or barley. This is called gofio. Being already cooked, it requires no preparation for cating except mixing to any desired consistency with milk, soup or any suitable fluid. Gofio is delicious, wholesome, highly nutri-tious, and very convenient to use. For these reasons, and the important one that it seems to remove a tendency to acidity of the stomach, Dr. Taylor reour own already large variety.

Hugh Whittell, a forty-niner, who died recently at Alamenda, Cal., at the age of seventy-seven years, erected his own monument some years ago. It is a splen-did marble shaft, bearing his naise and the dates of his birth and death, and this epitaph: "He traveled over the first railway ever built in England and crossed the Atlantic in the first steamship that ever plowed the ocean. He explored many lands and died in the fullness of the faith. Amen,"

FARM AND GARDEN.

Pumpkins For Fattening Stock Ripe pumpkins may be fed to beef attle, milch cows and hogs. They should not be allowed to cat the seeds, however, as they have a tendency to stimulate the action of the kidneys. By cutting the pumpkins in halves, and dashing each half upon the ground the hollow part downward, the seeds will uearly all fall out if they are ripe. When fed to stock it is better to either cut them fine or merely divide them into halves. If cut in large square pieces they are liable to choke the animals. A steel barn shovel with a square blade ground to an edge makes a very convenient article for slicing them, and a clean barn floor is as good a place for the operation as can be found. When fed to nogs, it is considered more profitable to mum amount of cu soil them, mixing them with meal and a to keep them clean. little milk if it can be spared, than to feed raw. The seeds are as injurious to hogs as to neat stock .- Culticator.

Peas For Milk. Peas have been found an exceedingly

effective food for producing milk. In the feeding test of a noted Jersey cow, in which an average of seven pounds of butter daily was given for a week, sixteen pounds of peameal was feel per day, with sixteen pounds of oat meal, and twenty-four pounds of corn meal. Ex-cellent pasture was also provided. This feed would supply an enormous excess of nutritive elements above those rered for maintenance, giving four and a half times as much albuminoids, three is worth nearly half as much again as times as much carbo-hydrates, and eight the first. times as much fat as would be required for a cow in ordinary milk. No doubt, right kind, oil for instance, a own animal foot kind of butter might be produced of the butcher, which would far exceed the enormous. The Western product above claimed for the Jersey In such a case, a cow would act as a filter and merely separate the fats from the food, and pass it through the and walnuts and hickories put in their udder. There could be no chemical change in the albuminoids or the carbo-hydrates into fat, as is effected in the ordinary feeding of dairy cows, for the system of the cow is unable to do so much work. The effect of the pea meal in this case was probably due to its effect in enabling the cow to digest the large quantity of corn and grass which was consumed. This effect of some food is of great importance. Pea meal seems to exert greater effect in this direction than any other food. - American Agriculturist.

How to Feed Pigs for Profit. Some Wisconsin pig-feeding experi ments by a Wisconsin farmer, furnished by Prof. Henry, of the experimental station, for publication in the Western Fur mer, are interesting. Eight shoats fed on whole grain with warm drink gained in twelve days-from February 7 to 19-136 pounds for the whole, being about of hog cholera. The lime need not be one and a half pounds daily. They consumed in the interval 8.17 bushels of bushels per acre upon land used as a hog corn, 3.80 of barley, and 0.75 of oats, the later ground and mixed with the water. With corn at 40 cents, barley at 45 cents, and oats at 25 cents, the value of grain was \$5.19, which made the cost per 100 pounds \$3.38. From February 19 to March 14, twenty days, another experiment was tried, this time with ground feed—half corn, onequarter bariey and one-quarter oats. The gain was 355 pounds, the quantity of grain consumed 57 bands, including els, and its value at above figues, includels, and its value at above ag 11.16. The ing \$1.08 for grinding, was 11.16. The cost of the 355 pounds of grain was at the rate of \$3.14 per 100. The average daily gain per hor was 1.93 pounds, and the average total gain for each bushel of grain consumed was 13.14 pounds. The hogs were sold immediately on the clusion of the last experiment at \$5.25 per hundred pounds. of gain made at a cost of \$11.16 worth grain, therefore, brought \$18.64; and at this rate the corn fed brought 74 cents per bushel, the barley 84 cents and the is a strong rich loam, made richer, if instructive in showing, first, profitable-ness of feeding mixed grain instead of

price can be secured from grain by feeding it to thrifty stock.

confining hogs to an exclusive corn diet

second, the advantage of grinding feed, and third, that almost double the market

Wood Ashes. Few persons have a fully realizing sense of the value of wood ashes. A ton of well saved ashes containes 200 pounds of carbonate of potash, worth \$12, and 100 pounds of phosphoric acid, worth \$6. This phosphoric acid may be called insoluble, but it is in an organic condition, and hence is worth more than the min eral phosphates, because it is more easily made soluble in the soil than these. Eighteen dollars per ton or ninety cents per 100 pounds, or forty cents per bushel, is more than can be obtained for them in a prune, take out the pit, and apply the any other way; hence farmers who have desh side of the prune to the diseased them should use them for the soil rather than sell them to the soap or potash makers, and should particularly avoid wasting them. Leached ashes containing but little potash, but much lime and magnesia, and about sixty pounds of phosphoric acid, worth \$3.60 to the ton, or fifteen cents per bushel for this alone, nician entered and they adjourned to are well worth buying at the present market rates. Foolish and improvident farmers in Canada are selling ashes, cloth which can be bought on our border by such opportunities of prefiting by other men's improvidence should not be neg-

A large quantity of ashes can be gath ered together by burning the coarse weeds which grow about the fences, on the road sides, in woodlands, and on swamps and neglected ground, all of thought that it was yours alone kept me tice of gathering this waste matter and from killing him."—Cassell's. everything that is combustible and burning it in small heaps covered with earth. These heaps are made near together in fields that need fallowing, and the ashes young to lose his mind." are spread over the surface, affording a most valuable fertilizer, at the same time ridding the farm of unsightly debris. The writer is now doing the same thing on a field which is being broken up for fall grain and grass seeding. A large quantity of stuff of various kinds may be gathered that would be useless incumbrances elsewhere. Tussocks from a low meadow, roots and grubs from a piece of newly cleared land, rotten wood and loose rubbish, ferns from woodland, and abundant ragweed, from grain stubbles newly seeded, mown and raked up, altogether furnish enough material to afford 40 or 50 bushels of ashes to the acre. There is leisure for this work even now and favorable opportunity, and it is the one thing needful for the fall days when other work is not pressing the forehanded farmer .- New York Times.

Farm and Garden Notes.

Barn and farm buildings well separated from the house reduce the risk of fire. Trees, as a rule, have good soil to grow

Remember this when transplanting.

Now is the time to gather and dry NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN, 'everlasting" flowers for holiday decorations.

Tree planting can be safely performe in localities where the climate is mild through autumn.

The pyrus japonica, brilliant in blos-soms and handsome in foliage, is one of the finest and hardiest of shrubs for the lawn. Pigs should have the run of a vard,

and should be provided with cut grass, clover, tares or lucerne, says London Field. A writer in the American Garden says

that a tomato vine "can be made to clamber to a height of eight or ten feet.

If horses are uniformly well and comfortably bedded, they require the mini-mum amount of currying and brushing The guinea fowl is recommended as a

great forager, and destroys numerous insects that hens will not touch. Beside, they do not scratch the garden. It has been well said that colts intended for farm use should be well trained to all kinds of work when two

years old, and to light driving before, Mr. Waldo F. Brown well says that most farmers do not know what really profitable cows they possess, simply ause they have never properly fed and

tested them. The Culticator says clover hay is very nutritious anyway, but the second crop, for calves, colts, sheep or milch cows,

A Massachusetts farmer recommends the Southdown sheep as the best breed is a cow can digest sufficient food of the for small farmers who would raise their a own animal food and become independent

The Western Plowman takes a very sensible view as to raising nut trees. predicts that in the future trees good for nothing but wood will be grubbed out, place.

Experiments with commercial fertilizers in England indicate that nitrogenous manures appear to be of little use the second season on grass. Super-phosphate and kainit had more lasting

Chickens are cheaper than beef, and, an exchange remarks, there are no per-sons who can better afford to enjoy a good broiled chicken or chicken soup than the farmer, and the late chickens should be put to home use.

An exchange suggests that sand may used to advantage by mixing it with manure, or dusting it over stable floors, or using it as bedding. It prevents the manure from becoming too compact and lumpy, and makes it like old compost,

Dr. Salmon last month told the Society for Promoting Agricultural Science, in an average of seventeen pounds each, or New York, that lime will kill the germs shels per acre upon land used as a hog pasture.

The feeding places of poultry should be spaded up and put in some kind of a crop. They are excellent locations for small gardens, and usually produce well: but if they are not convenient for garden purposes sow oats on the ground, then turn on the fowls when the oats are six inches high.

A correspondent of the Cultivato favors fertilizing potatoes in the hill: "The well-skilled cultivator knows too well that the great volume of the roots of plants lie near the surface, and that the absorbing roots of any plants are thick-est near the plant and decrease about as the square root of the distance increases. Beyond a peradventure the greater por-tion of the soil between the rows is not touched by a root, during the time it is being cultivated. As much manure should not be given to a few long roots, as when the roots are very thick.

The most suitable soil for rose culture oats 45 cents. The figures are especially necessary, by frequent applications of instructive in showing, first, profitable manure in liquid form. Cultivators use ground bones, soot, wood ashes and Good results are secured cep manure. igh a variety of fertilizers. The soil should be dug and hoed, not merely to keep down the weeds, but to insure the health of the plant. A good time to stir the surface of the soil is after having thoroughly drenched the rose bed. this method one prevents the top of the ground from becoming hard.

Mr. Henry Klanke, Clough P. O., Hamilton County, Ohio, communicates the following remedy and preventive for hog cholera: When you observe your pigs losing their appetite and seemingly sleepy, give them about half an ounce of pepper dissolved in warm water to the hog. Keep the pens cleen and it will turn out all right. He also gives the following remedy for proud flesh: Open flesh, keeping it bound on. The wound will rapidly get well-disappearing in twenty-four hours.

The Taylor Brothers of Tennessee, "Bob" and "Alf" Taylor, of Tennessee, visited 'Change this morning. "Bob" is the man who fiddled himself into Congress when he was only twenty-seven cars old, and last year into the Gubernatorial chair, with Alf as his opponent.

Bob is the Democrat, Alf is the Republican, and they look alike and dress

alike, except that Bob wears a silk tile and Alf a slouch hat. When as'ted to talk about the politics of Tennessee both will start off, Bob for Democratic success and Alf for Demoeratic defeat. They were never known to agree on any one point except their attachment for each other. When they were children Bob would eat cake and

Bob will say something good about his party, and Alf will shake his head sor-

Alf will say something favorable of his

party, and Bob will look at him commis-erately and remark: "Who would have ever thought that Alf would wind up in an insane asylum?" So they kept it up, these two whole-souled and brainy brothers, until the crowd around them was convulsed with

Bob says Cleveland will carry Tennessee by 30,000 majority. Alf says Blaine will carry Tennessee by 30,000 majority. "You pays your money and takes your choice." - St. Louis Chronicle.

Hints for Modern Barbers,

Our Saxon ancestors appear to have devoted considerable attention to the subject of their hair. Though ignorant of macassaroii, they discovered that dead bees burnt to ashes, and seethed in oil with leaves of willow, would stop hair from falling off; but should the hair be too thick, then must a swallow be burned to sahes under a tile, and the ashes be sprinkled on the head. But in order altogether to prevent the growth of hair, in. Remember this when transplanting.

Cold storage for fruits appears to be too exacting a process for the average any hair come there."—Nineteenth Cen-

Dark blue cashmere garments for girls are braided with scarlet or pale blue

Velvet appears to be a favorite material for the waistcoat, collar and cuffs to wool dresses. Black and white French lace scarfs are

revived for the strings and trimmings of velvet bonnets. Shot moire ribbons, silks and velvets, dushes and wool and silk novelties are a

cature in fabrics. Fancy woolens, combined with plain twilled wools, are conspicuous among

French importations. Tailor-made basques are invariably pointed in front, and much trimmed with fine fancy braids.

Mrs. Mackay, wife of the bonanza king, allows herself one hundred and four new gowns a year.

The ex-Empresa Eugenie uses an um-brella which cost \$2,000. The handle is a mass of splendid gems. The competition among dressmakers nowadays seems to be which can devise the worst looking sleeve.

The tendency to make the bodice of one stuff while the skirt and its draperies are of another grows in favor. The newest bonnets have long crowns,

and many have long pointed poke fronts filled in with a slight face trimming. The amount of braiding on frocks, wraps and garments of all kinds is enormous, and the braid designs this season

are very fine. Wax flowers were first introduced into England by the mother of Mary Beatrice, wife of James II., as a present to her royal daughter,

There is in England a society conducted by ladies for the promoting long service among servants. Valuable prizes are given. Even feathers are made in two-tone ef-

fects to match the changeable or shot ribbons and stuffs brought out for dress and milinery purposes. Bustles are no longer worn by people

who can afford to pay skilful dress-maker. Bouffant effects are now obtained by springs or reeds set in the dress itself. Miss Grace, an English cricket player, recently stayed at the wicket a whole af ternoon and scored 217 runs against the

good bowling of four men. The Empress of China has composed six hundred stanzas of poetry within the past year, and they are said by Chinese critics to be richer than the songs of Persia.

Mrs. Langtry says she began to prac tice fencing several years ago because she found it the best substitute for the exercise she had been accustomed to in her long walks.

Jackets made of the same material as the dress must be tight-fitting, those suitable for wear with any dress may be loose-fitting in front, but must set snugly to the back. John W. Mackay is baving

cloak made from the breasts of birds of These cost thirty shillings paradise. ach, and about five hundred birds will be necessary. The women of New York have been

granted more patents than their sisters in any other State. The women of Massachusetts, Ohio, Indiana and Wisconsin rank next in order. Camel's hair shawls are coming into lashion again for the reason that the

manutacture has practically become a lost art, and they are getting to be exceedingly hard to obtain. The Greek styles of coiffure do not become popular. The fact is they require more hair than most "modern women of these degenerate days" either have nat-

urally or feel like buying at present high A new idea in jewerly is that of setting single stones of all sorts and sizes in a plain crown setting, so arranged that they can be sewn on bands of velvet in such combinations as may suit the

owner's fancy, and thus utilized either as bracelets or "dog-collar" necklaces. In Finland, according to Bayard Tay lor, the women resent as an insult a sa lute upon the lips. A Finnish matron, hearing of our English custom of kissing, declared that did her husband at-tempt such a liberty she would treat him with such a box on the ears that he

should not readily forget. Both black and white lace is used as strings and as trimmings on the winter bonnets The milliners, as usual, think French lace quite choice enough for this purpose: but one may use something better if one has it. Since that Alen-con bonnet of Queen Victoria appeared, anything seems allowable.

A Parisian wig maker is selling switches so mounted that they may be worn as a long rippling wave that would make a mermaid envious. These are to be used when one is walking up and down the beach to dry one's hair next summer, which, having been covered with oilskin, not wet, and is combed in with her false tresses.

Trades Unions in China. The trades unions are generally com posed of retail traders and artisans, and are of a more modern date than the merchant guilds, few of them being a century old, says the St. James's Gazette. With regard to mechanics the unions are generally composed of masters and worknen, united as against society. In some trades where workmen are numerous ourneymen have their own combinations, but generally, when they have occasion to combine against employers (of which instances are rare), they meet in some temple, commence a strike, peacefully accomplish their object and disband. casionally the unions enforce their de-crees in a terrible manuer. The Goldbeaters Union of Soochow-the Athens of China-some time ago wreaked a ter-rible vengeance on one of their craft. Gold leaf was needed to an unusual amount for the Emperor. One of the craft represented to the magistrate that if he were allowed to take a number of apprentices the work would be greatly exedited, and having obtained permission he proceeded to engage a great many ap-prentices, violating thereby a law of the trade which disallowed an employer to take more than one apprentice at a time.
His conduct infuriated the craft, and the
word passed round: "Biting to death is
not a capital offence." One hundred and twenty-three of them rushed on the mis-erable man, each taking a bite. Death soon relieved the victim of the flendish rancer. To make sure that none shirked duty on that occasion, no one was allowed to quit the shop whose bloody lips and gums did not attest to his fidelity. The murderer who took the first bite was discovered and beheaded.

He Wasn't Auxious.

"Oh, John!" said Mrs. Smith, tearfully, "ma has cut her thumb dreadfully and the doctor says there's danger of lockinw.

He needn't be afraid of that," replied Smith, sarcastically; "she'll never give it a chance to lock,"—New York Sun. A Revival in Headgear.

A revival of an almost forgotten fashion is said to be impending in the French capital. The Parisian exquisite is about to appear on his beloved boule-vards in the headgear affected by John Bull in the early years of the present century. If the forthcoming hat is not actually made of "beaver," it will be simply on account of the increasing scarcity of the animal, which is gradually disappearing before the encroachments of encouragement which contribute to the world's store of valuable furs. The mighty hunters who are now beginning to penetrate the few remaining sanctuaries of animal life would do well to remember in time the fable of the goose and the golden eggs. Unless some breathing space is now permitted to it in its principal settlements, the ex-tinction of the beaver is within a very easily measurable distance. In America the prices of beaverskins have risen from \$3 to \$5 each during the last six years. A consignment of fur, not long shipped from Winnipeg by the Hudson's Bay Company, represented the destruc-tion of over 5,000 beavers, which ex-ceeded that of all other fur-yielding animals of the district, with the one ex-ception of the marten. It would be an infinite pity if this most interesting were to be wiped out of the book of nature.

Paid in Gold Cais.

In Dec., 1886, I. S. Johnson & Co., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass., offered eight premiums payable in gold coin, which they say created a great interest among people who kept bens, so much so, in fact, that they suthorize us to say that they shall offer Nov. 1st, 187, another list of premiums for the bests results from the use of Sheridan's Powder to Make Hens Lay. Of course all who compete cannot get one of the premiums, but some of the last year's reports sent us show that the parties ought to have been well satisfied if they had not received any other benefit than the increase of eggs they got while making the trial. For example the first premium was twenty-five dollars taken by C. A. French, Washington, N. H., who fed thirty hens the Sheridan's Powder for eight weeks. The first week he got only ten eggs, the third week the hens laid 201 eggs, and the eight week 32 eggs, During the eight weeks trial he got 1838 eggs which, at the price of eggs in Boston or New York markets in mid-winter, would have yielded \$46.80, or \$1.25 for each hen in eight week 56.80, or \$1.25 for each hen in eight week from Considering the small expense of keeping a hen no animal on a farm will pay like that. The fourth premium, which was ten dollars, went to Mrs. E. B. Carlin, Conklin Centre, N. Y., who in the eight weeks received from forty hens 170 eggs. The first week she only got 30 eggs, but the last week 37 eggs.

This clearly demonstrates that the use of Sheridan's Powder to Make Hous Lay will increase the profit several hundred per cent.

Johnson & Co. will send two 25 cent packs of Sheridan's Powder to Make Hous Lay will increase the profit several hundred per cent.

Johnson & Co. will send two 25 cent packs of Sheridan's Powder to Make Hous Lay will increase the profit several hundred per cent. 50 cents in postage stamps; or a large 24 pour can of Powder for \$1.50. To each person a dering a large can as above they will send from copy of the "Farmer's Poultry Guid (price, 25 cents).

In Germany the hide of the catfish is tanned to form tough and supple leather.

Frugal and industrious men are friendly to the established government, as the idle and expensive are dangerous.

Purity and Strength

The former in the blood and the latter throughouthe system, are necessary to the enjoyment of perfect health. The best way to secure both is to tak flood's Sarsapartila, which expels all impurities from the blood, rouses the kidneys and liver, overcom that tired feeling, and imparts that freshness to the whole body which makes one feel perfectly well. "I have taken not quite a bottle of Hood's Sarsa-parilla, and must say it is one of the best medicines for giving an appetite, purifying the blood and regu-lating the digestive organs, that I ever heard of. I did me a great deal of good."—Mas. N. A. STAFLET

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

KIDDER'S

INDIGESTION and DYSPEPSIA. Over 5,000 Physicians have sent us their approval of DIGENTYLIN, saying that it is the best preparation for Indigension that they have ever used.

We have never heard of a case of Dyspepsia where

FOR CHOLERA INFANTUM.

IT WILL CURE THE MOST AGGRAVATED CASES. IT WILL STOP VOMITING IN PREGNANCY. For Summer Complaints and Chronic Diarrhoxability and the second of imperfect digestion. DidESTYLIN will effect an immediate cure. Take DYGESTYLIN for all pains and disorders of the stomach: they all come from indigestion. Ask your drugstst for DIGESTYLIN (price \$1 per large better. It has do not have it send one dollar to its and we will send a bottle to you, express prepaid. Do not heatlate to send your money. Our house is reliable. Established twenty five years.

Manufacturing Chemists, SS John St., N.Y.

The Colt and the Pears.

A gentleman who keeps a two-year-old colt in a lot where there is fruit has been particular of late to have all the fruit that fell during the night gathered before the colt was turned out in the morning, thinking the fellow would get all that his system required if he ate what fell during the day. Yesterday afternoon one of the family heard a pear tree rattle, and, slipping to the window to see if the tree was being molested, she saw the colt of Western civilization. But the beaver rubbing against it. Directly a pair was is not "gone" yet; and with only that started and the colt at once made for it. Then he repeated the rubbing operation afforded by the absence of constant till another fell, which he secured and atc. molestation, he would soon again largely He had been seen rubbing against the tree before, but his movements were not watched. But his owner has no doubt that he has secured his share of the fruit and didn't take up windfalls either. Hartford Courant.

At Ralakhan, near Baku, Russia, new petroleum spring, which rose 150 yards, flooded the country, impregnating everything. Nobody ventures to light a fire, for fear the town will go off like fireworks.

Over-Worked Women-For "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated school teachers, milliners, seamstresses, house-keepers, and over-worked women generally. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best of all restorative tonics. It is not a "Cure-all," but admirably fulfills a singleness of purpose, being a most potent Specific for all those Chronic Weaknesses and Diseases secular to women. It is a powerful, general as well as uterine, tonic and nervine, and imparts vigor and strength to the whole system. It promptly cures weakness of stomach, indigestion, bloating, weakness of stomach, indigestion, bloating, weakness, in either sex. Favorite Prescription is sold by druggists under our positive guarantee. See wrapper around bottle. Price \$1.00 s bottle, or six bottles for \$5.00.

A large treatise on Diseases of Women, profusely litustrated with colored plates and numerous wood-cuts-sent for ten cents in stamps. Address, Women's Dispensionary Medical. As SOCIATION, 653 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

A PARTY question: "What time do think

A PARTY question: "What time do think they will have supper?" they will have supper?

* * * A disease of so delicate a nature as stricture of the urethra should only be entrusted to those of large experience and skill. By our improved methods we have been enabled to speedily and permanently cure hundreds of the worst cases. Famphlet, references and terms, 10 cents in stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

HE is the happiest who renders the greatest

Sick and bilious headache cured by Dr. To whom you betray your secret you give your liberty.

"I want to thank you," writes a young man to B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va., "for placing me in a position by which I am enabled to make money faster than I ever did before." This is but a sample extract of the many bun-ired similar letters received by the above firm. See their advertisement in another column.

ELY'S CREAM BALM

Price 50 Cents. @



DALY HAMMERLESS. | DALY THREE BARREL. SCHOVERLING, DALY & GALES,

Pensions to Soldlers & Hetrs. Send stamp for circulars. COL. L. BING. HAM, Att'y, Washington, D. C. JONES



CE to 85 a day, samples worth \$1.50, FREE

PATENTS Obtained. Send stamp for nam, Patent Attorney, Washington, D. C. 9PIUM Habit Cured satisfactory before any pay Prof. J. M. Barton, 20th Ward, Cincinnati, O.



THE use of a good soap is certainly calculated to preserve the skin in health, to maintain its complexion and tone, and to prevent its falling into wrinkles. IVORY SOAP is an article of the most careful manufacture, and the most agreeable and refreshing of balms for the skin.

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 infuguista, Main's it,

Copyright 1866, by Procter & Gamb*



Be sure that the Donte ly like this. Little genes now mean in the near future it popular adi cated and St Accobs Will do this as nothing else can Accept no bottle not ly like this of the Dust unty shape and form Oil Is put agrin by the sole proprietars THE CHARLES A. VOL



ierce's The Original logsant LITTLE Urgative LIVER OITOTS PILLS. BEWARR OF IMITATIONS. ALWAYS ASK FOR DR. PIERCE'S PELLETS, OF

LITTLE SUGAR-COATED FILLS. Being entirely vegetable, they op erate without distinrance to tax system, assort or occupation. Put up in glass yials, hermetically scaled. Always firsh and reliable. As a laxative, alterative, or purgative, these little Pellets give the most perfect

SICK HEADAGHE, Bilious Headache,
Dizziness, Constipation, Indigestion,
Bilious Attacks, and all
derangements of the stomach and bowels, are promptty relieved and permanently
cured by the use of Dr.
Pierce's Picasant Purgative Pellets.
In explanation of the remedial power of these
pullets over so great a veriety of discusses, if



SYMPTOMS OF CATABRE.-Dull beavy headache, obstruction of the passages, discharges falling from the into the threat, sometimes profuse, we and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mit purulent, bloody and putril; the eye weak, watery, and inflamed; there is riu the ears, deafness, hacking or cought clear the threat, expectoration of offe matter, together with scalas from ulcers clear the threat, expecteration of offensive matter, together with scalar from ulcers; the voice is changed and has a meal 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 case. 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 physiciana.

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

Soid by druggists everywhere; 50 cents.

"Untold Agony from Catarrh." Prof. W. HAUSER, the famous mesmerist of Hasea, N. Y., writes: "Some len years age I suffered untold agony from chronic nass catarrh. My family physician gave me up as incurable, and said I must die. My case was such a bad one, that every day, towards sunset, my voice would become so hoarse I could harely speak above a whisper. In the morning my coughing and clearing of my throat would almost stranglo me. By the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Kemedy, in three months, I was a well man, and the cure has been permanent."

"Constantly Hawking and Spitting." "Constantly Hawking and Spitting."
Thomas J. Rushino, Esq., 2002 Pene Street, St. Louis, Mo., writes: "I was a great sufferer from catairth for three years. At times I could hardly breathe, and was constantly hawking and spitting, and for the last eight mouths could not breathe through the nostris. I thought nothing could be done for me. Luckily, I was advised to try Dr. Sago's Catarrh Remedy, and I am now a well man, I believe it to be the only sure remedy for catarrh now manufactured, and one has only to give it a fair trial to experience astounding results and a permanent cure."

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



AND IRONING POWDER. HOW TO WASH AND IRON

The art of starching, frontag and washing brought to perfection in "Romon on Dirat" Added to starch gives splendid stose, hody, attiffness and polish. The only washing compound that can be no used. Prevents starch rolling or subbing up. Makes iron sing easy. Saves labor. Saves three-fourths the starch rolling or subbing up. Makes iron sing easy. Saves labor. Saves three-fourths the starch. A revention in housekeeping. A born to women, a new discovery, beans the world. Creim and purifies everything. Invaluable as the only safe, non-injurious and perfect washer and cleaneser for general household purposes.

STARCHING The most hexperiment of the done in any laminty. Boiling not necessary, 10 & 25c. Piezs, at all first-class, well stocked throcens. E. S. Wells, Jersey City, H. J. U. S. A. OLD to world \$200 per the Putilly Seys Salve I.