Savor in Dairy Salting.

A Wisconsin dairyman lately told me he milked seventeen cows the past season and early in the summer ran out of bought a carload of millstuff and began feeding, but still received only 220 pounds of milk a day, and several of the cows would hold up their milk once or twice a week. Then he began to salt regularly every day, and the cows improved at once and the increase was steady until on the same feed they were producing 370 pounds of milk a day, and, instead of being kept at a loss, yielded a and will keep them poor. fair profit. The farmer needs to be wideawake and careful. A well-balanced ration fed at regular hours and in regular quantities, with attention to water, salt, bedding, and all the points which go to make the animals comfortsble, will save money, part-cularly in a season when feed is high-priced. I never found a work hand to whom could afford to trust the winter feeding of my stock.—Wa do F. Biown, in Tri-

Horses' Feet.

There is too much neglect of the feet of hor-es. When they are unshod, the feet will generally take care of themselves and keep from getting foul; but, when they are shod, they must be fre quently cleaned out, or the earth and manure will pack so tightly inside of the shoes that the bottom of the feet will get Never give it in excess. sore, and about the fog inflammation John M. Stahl considers the cow truly washing the creases along the freg with a dilution of carbolic acid, or with brine and then pac ing dry salt in the spaces. a horse lame, and it is sure to do so if a of so doing may be ance the receipts. gravel or small stone is pressed into the sole of the foot and kept there. Some-times the gravel will force its way through the sole and only come out at the top of the foot. When this is the case the horse is very lame and it takes a month or two for it to get over the pain-ful trouble. The feet of a horse should profitable is to lose one's hold on the mud, and when they are pac-ed with frog should be let alone both by owner required thirty-five pounds more horse wants a'l its frog to reduce the iar pounds of pork, live weight, of travel and to protect the bottom of the hoof. It will wear away as fast as it is by investigations that the much praised

Grass Farming. There are so many desirable qualities been found that will july satisfy the are cattle. stires in England, as many as two or three do en different varieties of grasses in use on one farm. And a proportionate admixture of seeds of valuable grasses is done with great interpretation of the chemist I take at a large of th grasses is done with great intelligence. the animal."

In the older parts of this country it is already admitted that grasses which ripen cannot be kept in the manuer usual with between, are requisite for pasturage; and, as more and more experiments are made in this direction it is found profitable to There is a great demand for superior ing than was formerly thought necessary. Not only does the quality of the feed improve by a variety, but droughts are oftentimes overcome, and seasons for cutting made later, earlier, or both, so that two crops can be harvested where but one was obtained under the old method of seeding. The 1886 bulletin of the Iowa Horticultural College remarks that farmers of the Stae would do well to experiment with a creater variety of covered to the state of the state with a creater variety of covered to the state of t greater variety of grasses, as there are many valuable kinds not now in cultivation which could be raised to advantage, and names the following mixture: Red 15 respectively. This admixture is found to blossom the last of May, and when mown early in June the clover stood 29 inches high and the cat grass a feet.

About 7a per cent. of this hay was red clover, 15 per cent. Led out grass, and 10 per cent. Card grass which had crept in. Being on an exceedingly rich piece of ground it was estimated to produce.

In discussing way improvement of high produce improvement of high produce. of ground, it was estimated to produce at the rate of 12 tons per acre of dry hay. Besides this, second and third crops of 26 and 11 inches were produced, and the grasses showed in every way the adaptability to each other for meadows. grass, was found to be a poor mixture, on account of the di crence in the time

was very apparent. Curing Meat.

The season of the year in which meats may be cured on the farms with best success is from December 15th to February 13th, the interval between these dates affording two indispenable conditions, viz., cool weather and immunity from insects and pests. Pock must be cut to suit the demands of the different markets in which it is to be sold, but never lose sight of the fa t that it ought to be in such form as will pack snugly. I emember too, the im-portance of having the meat thoroughly relieved of animal heat previous to pack-

The two processes, salting with and without brine, are both popular and effective when carefully performed.

When it is desired to use brine the meat may be packed in layers. F. D. Coburn, excellent authority, advises salt at the rate of 8 pounds to each 100 pounds of pork. Sprinkle the salt evenly over and around each layer unt I the cask is full; then clear rain water or the interstices are filled. Many prefer to . Can easily be not the interstices are filled. Many prefer to . New York Times. r pure water is poured in until all to prepare the brine by adding to salt some sugar, saltpetre, etc. dissolving them in water and pouring the pickle over the meat. A recipe recommended by Coborn is as follows: For 100 pounds of pork, 4 ounces sait in announcing the wonders of his circus petre, 5 pints common molasses or 2 outside the tent. A man standing with When dissolved, pour over the meat, out: 'I'll bet you a dol ar you cannot some boll the pickle, skim it of im- let me see a lion." 'Done'" said the

should be kept in pickle depends on their thickness—from one to two mooths. For curing the abo e without brine the full Numid an lion." 'I don't see any authority quoted from suggests the full responded the min. "What's the matter and its value is nearly \$15,000,000. lowing recipe: 12 pounds fine salt, 2 with you?" asked the showman. quarts molasses, a pound saltpetre, well blad," was the grinning teply, and in a pounds, and its value is more than mixed, for 100 pounds of meat. Rub few minutes the man pocketed the two \$100,000. There are about 200,000 perhams and shoulders thoroughly with the dollars and went away,

mixture, and lay out singly on a plat! form in a cool, dry place. At the end of the first and second week rub them again as at first, and then expose to con-

tinuous smoke for ten days.

A simpler plan, in which any portion salt, and having read in an agricultural or all of a hog's carcass can be cured, is paper that cows do just as well without to put a layer of half an inch or so of salt he neglected to get another barrel.

The drouth came, the milk-flow dropped or cask, then a layer of meat, on this a layer of salt or cask, then a layer of meat, or this a layer of salt or cask. or all of a ho z's carcase can be cured, is salt on a platform or the bottom of a box to about 200 pounds a day, which gave a layer of salt, and so on until all no profit, nor did it increase after the is packed and the top well covered with pastures were freshened by rains. He salt. All kinds of cured meat should be kept in a dry, dark, cool place.-New York World.

Farm and Garden Notes, The modern idea of winter dairying advances in favor.

White Minorca poultry is attracting much attention of late.

Lice are a great annoyance to calves, Keep seed potatoes in a dry, cool place and prevent sprouting.

Cutting fodder is a saving of one-

third, according to the Rural New The eggs of a bag worm can be plainly seen in winter and should be then de-

An advocate of warm water for cows

Though dishorning does not always

taming effect in general is well attested. Fine-cut hay, slightly saited and scalded with boiling water, is relisited by fowls, says a California poultry man. Authority on poultry advises feeding salt in the proportion of a level teaspoon ful to two quarts dry ground grain.

will set in, and the result will be a disease and provokingly feminine, and thinks known as thrush. This may be cured by that in no place does politeness pay better than in the cow stable.

Large profits do not always depend The packing of the earth will often make traordinarily large crop, but the expense

> the water for his cows to drink in winter, the manifold compileations where or-To wholly abandon a staple crop or

always be cleaned out after a drive in the market when it becomes profitable again. At the Ontario Agricultural College snow. The bottom of the foot and the an experiment with peas showed that it and blacksmith, and not be cut down. A cooked than uncooked to make 100

Professor McMurtrie seems to prove necessary. The feet of horses are cut and sought for "folds" in merino sheep down too much, and many a good one is ruined by faucy shoeing. -- Our Councrease the yield, and do decrease the

quality.
Sheep here do not pay as good profits as those in England. Everything de-pends on the mode of management. Our in the ideal meadow or pasture, says the farmers compel sheep to forage while in For a ont Home, that no single grass has England they are treated as carefully as

common sheep. They demand good pasture, liberal feeding and attention,

At the recent English dairy show a shorthorn cow proved the champion when the fire was finished. The pumps milker and buttermaker. After 224 were also running, and kept the boiler days from calving, her milk amounted to 4.2 per cent., which shows that the cow was not only an excellent buttermaker, of the machinery was a total loss.

The value of bailey meal as a feed for hogs is not half appreciated. Trials at and makes the following mixture: Red elover and orchard grass, 50 pounds of the latter to 15 of the former; tai, meadow pork, live weight, while to corn meal 463 barred with jet black; its bill was the latter to 15 of the feriner; tal, meadow pork, live weight, while to corn meal 463 barred

In discussing ways and means for the improvement of highways it should never be lost sight of that the roadbed can never be satisfactory as long as it is not thoroughly drained. In a majority of cases this can be done by grading up—

lustily with their bills and utter a peculiarly shrill cry. The tropic bird inys a single egg on the ground beneath rocks or bushes. It is about the size and make of the hen's, and is linely sprinkled with reddish-brown, so as to appear of an almost uniform that. One of these highs which may convenie that and Tail mesdow out grass and timothy, 10 tendency is toward the hollowing out of slightly wounded, flew a short distance pounds each, and 20 pounds of orchard the centre of the grade; and, as the and then alighted on the water. As we ground is somewhat compacted, water is of ripening, and this was true of a the roadbed. Every few weeks, when if urging it to take flight, which it prestake of patting and grasses as timothy, which blossoms and matures late, with When thorough drainage cannot be seorchard and other early ripening grasses cured in any other way, underdrain. draining of land for crops.

A Great Stock Farm.

"You people in the East know nothing about stock farms." said John Mackey, the California hor-eman, in the St. James Hotel the other evening. "There's looging to Charles Roby, had for several ex-tiov. Stanford's farm in San Mateo County as an example. He had 318 tro ters and thoroughbreds on his farm when I left, and of the lot 285 were trotting-bred brood mares. He runs to trotters and has been wonderfully suctrotting-bred brood mares. He runs to trotters and has been wonderfully successful at it. New Yorkers think of the thoroughbred horse as the great animal of the stock farm, but the trotter is in reality the fellow who brings to the breeder the handsomest returns after when the other dogs were called for the color of the stock farm, but the trotter is in reality. However, when can trot in 2022 and the color of the stock farm, but the trotter is in purpyhood. They were securely fastened before his eyes and on the following day, when the other dogs were called for the color of the stock farm, but the color of the stock farm, but the trotter is in purpyhood. They were securely fastened before his eyes and on the following day, when the other dogs were called for the color of the stock farm, but the color of the stock farm, but the trotter is in purpyhood. there, says this excellent authority, are plenty as three-minute horses in this city, and the price asked for the former there his master and evinced clearly that he taine I for the latter here. A 3 or 4 year-old that cannot show better than 3:30 on the road isn't worth owning in the wagging of his tail." opinion of these California horsemen, and can easily be had from \$200 to \$300 .-

A Showman Entrapped.

Dan Rice, the veteran showman, was nicely fooled one day, as he was engaged in announcing the wonders of his circus pounds brown sugar, and 7 pounds salt. a little boy in the crowd near by cried purities, let it get entirely cold and then showman, eagerly; "put down your pour it over the ment. In any case, be money." The man placed a dollar in sure the meat is always covered with the hand of a bystander, and Dan did the same, "Now walk this way," said The length of time hams and shoulders the showman, "and I'll soon convince

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL

An English engineer has a process by which he thinks he can condense the solid part of smoke by electrical means. and return it to the fire for consumption, Amalgams present many peculiarities,

Thus iron, autimony, sodium, silver and gold, will dissolve in mercury; but if antimony amalgam be mixed with sodium amalgam, the antimony is thrown out-iron also.

Dr. Kost's explorations of the Ichetne. River in Florida have brought to light the remains of another mastodon. The bones were discovered near the spot at which he had previously dug up the remains of three other species of prehistoric animals-the megatherium, mylodon and paleotherium.

One of the largest and most valuable trees in the South was recently cut in Woodruff County, Ark. It was a cypress, and made a log nine feet four inches in diameter at the burt, seven feet in diameter at the top and forty-six feet long. It measured 18,400 feet in lum-ber, 200,000 in shingles, and was worth

\$800. By means of improved appliances the Germans are now able to extract 11.31 per cent. of beet sugar and 0.65 per cent. of molasses, or a total of 11.96 pounds per 100 pounds of beets. The cost of this sugar is only two cents per pound. The sugar is produced in enormous quantities, sufficient for the home supply render a naturally vicious bull docile, its

and a large export trade. It is announced that paper bottles are to be manufactured on a very extensive scale; their weight is less than those of glass or stone ware, and they are less liable to breakage. Paper being also an excellent non-conductor, fluids stored in air-tight paper bot les will withstand a more intense degree of heat or cold than when put in ordinary bottles, a

Saccharine, the product from tar, which is said to be three hundred times sweeter than sugar, has been of wonderful benefit to the rown Prince of Germany. It is said to have great curative qualities for diabetic persons and some forms of gout. In cases of obesity and dinary sugar food is objectionable saccharine is invaluable.

A flying machine invented by two New un-York electricians is to be exhibited at the Paris exposition. As no storage systemer primary battery has yet been dewised light enough to be carried by the machine itself the latter must be operated from a dynamo by which it is to be con-nected by wires. If it could only be supplied with a motor to operate it directly it would fill the hearts of those interested in it with joy. Another machine which has its local habitation in this city has oeen in the same fix for the past ten or twelve years.

In the year 1484 a Portugese traveler, Don Deigo Cam, was the first of his nation to reach the rushing waters of the He erected there and then a marble column, or patro, at the river's mouth in re ord of the event. There has it stood undisturbed and undiscovered all these decades, until word has come that Dr. Schwerin, the Swedish agent of the Scandinavian Government, sent to examine the location for a Swedish co'ony on the Congo, came upon Senor Cam's pillar, just as it had been left, except for cracking and discoloration.

During the burning of a mill at Carlton, Mich., recently, according to the Ame ion Miler, the big eng ne which drove the machinery continued to run all through the blaze, and by that means was saved from de traction, though there was not a wall standing on any side of it when the fire was finished. The pumps supplied, so there could be no explosion. 45½ pounds daily, and her butter to 4.4

15 pounds daily, and her butter to 4.4

16 was a peculiar spectacle to see the enper cent., equal to 2½ pounds per day.

The total solids in this milk amounted to the milk of the flames, but the motion to the milk of the flames.

A Wonder Bird.

I had not been many minutes on the the Wisconsin experiment station show key before I discovered a large snow- ladies of fashion. that 589 pounds of uncooked barley meal | white bird nestling on the ground under pounds were required, of corn meal and bright yellow, and tapered to a spearshorts half and half 574 pounds were re-quired. This is not a very striking showing in favor of barley meal, but it showing in favor of barley meal, but it yellow-billed tropic bird (Phæton flavidemonstrates mo t conclusively that pork rostris), and we afterward caught several can be profitably produced on barley in | in our hand, taking them from the nest. Northern regions where corn cannot be When held up by the wings they strike lustily with their bills and utter a pecucutting d tches along the sides. But the birds, which my companion shot and sailed toward it, first one and then anheld for some time, to the great injury of other bird came and hovered over it as two long streamers in the tail, which The same principles apply as in the wave behind them as they fly .- Popular Science Monthly

A Dog with Spectacles.

Horses who can trot in 2:25 out chase, he joined, and was in the lead is about the same as can be readily obtained for the latter here. A 3 or 4 year-removed he whines and growls, but

Paper "Window Glass."

Paper "window glass" is now said to be an assured fact. As described: "A window pane is mide of white paper, manufactured from cotton or linen. modified by chemical action. Afterward the paper is dipped in a prepara tion of camphor and alcohol, makes it like parchment. Fr From this point it can be molded and cut into remarkably tough sheets entirely transparent, and it can be dyed with almost the whole of the aniline colors, the resuit being a transparent sheet, showing far more vivid hues than the best glass

The annual honey product of North America is about 100,000,000 pounds, "I'm samual was product is about 500,000 sons keeping bees in North America.

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Pretty toques are made of ruby velvets and cloth, trimmed with brown gray wings. Dogskin is always so durable and warm

that it is still popular for every day and shopping gloves. The preity scarf drapery of soft china

silk over tu le on gossamer stuffs makes a very charming effect. Puffed sleeves or slashed are more stylish on house dresses than either coat

The tournure now appears merely as a dress extender, minus the bunch-up appearance of past seasons.

sleeves or elbow sleeves.

Moire antique and moire Francaise are oftener chosen for trimming cloth cos-tumes than velvet or plush. There are about 25,000 women in New York already organized in trades' unions

and labor organizations of various kinds. Silk and lisle thread woven together make a very substantial black stock-ing which is fine enough for every day

The newest orange shade is called "Orient," and is a rich glowing tint, whi h combines effectively with scal

Handsome winter skirts are made of striped silk, satin or plush, lined with silesia or flannel, with a plaited flounce at the foot. Miss Carrie J. Bartlett, formerly of the

Oshkosh press, is winning fame as the pastor of a Unitarian Church at Sioux At the recent marriage of the daughter f the great Rabbi of Paris Zadoc Kahn,

to the abbi Israel Levy, fourteen bridemaids appeared. Rose color and pale green is a combination which is not too common to be much appreciated by young girls with

beautiful compexions, A dainty, frag le ostrich plume boa is one of the most approved gif s for lad es in Paris. It is luxurious, becoming and

sure never to be common, The Italian Minister of Public In struction has issued a decree that women teachers shall receive equal sa aries with men teaching the same grade.

There are one hundred women study ing in the Harvard Annex this year. There is an endowment fund of \$100, 000. But \$500,000 is needed.

Rain drop fringe is seen with good effect on evening wraps of an elaborate chara ter. It has the effect of a string of opals when the light catches it.

Mouse color and green is a novel com bination which is seen in some London garments. The green is a very dense moss shade, and the gray has no yellow

The favorite colors for pain cloth promenade toilets are dark and light mouse gray, dark blue green, myrth green, copper red, claret and dark helio-Be a companion to your husband if he is a wise man; and, if he's not, try to

make him become your companion. Raise his standard, do not let him lower yours, The little toques of velvet with an eagle's feather are the jauntiest things in

head gear for young ladies and young girls. A binding of fur makes them more attractive still. As the season advances the skirts of dresses are less bunched at the back as heretofore, and are laid in wider plaits.

Steels are now limited to two, and these are placed in the lower half of the foundation skirt. The wide band of ribbon or velvet, which is worn about the throat, is fastened by a beautiful jewel of some kind set as a clasp or a buckle. This is of course with evening dress or with a

dinner costume. White felt has not been worn for ladies' bonnets for many years until recently when again it appears with a garniture of black or gold, and proves o be a favorite fashion with young

High and elaborate coifures are considered most stylish this season, and a well defined and orderly bring is pre ferred to the fluffy brush of unkempt looking hair, which was the fashion a short time since.

The prettiest of all the pretty jackets worn with house dresses is the Eton, and when in velvet it is particularly natty. Sometimes a beaded embroidery is used to make them still more attractive and a trimming of pendants around the edge.

Biscuit colored suits are stylish and the underskirt is invariably in co or, green of a dark shade being most stylish, next black and in that case the trimmings for the jacket and the sides of the over dress are in black braiding or of black astrakhan.

There are many new shades of yellow this season, the faintest and most delicate being lettuce heart, which is almost green, and as seen in some exquisite moires. It is a charming tint. Then there is burnt orange for the brunettes, so well suited to dark, rich complex ons.

The red crape bonnets, which a professional beauty has made popular, are still being wo n for receptions and the theatre by fashionable young women. No flowers or ribbons are used on these simple yet effecti e bennets, simple pu is of the crape being the sole trimm ng.

Red wool frocks for girls from six to eight years of age are braided with black soutache in cur ed rows. These are made with a round, hi h waist which is lapped from the right shoulder to the left side at the waist-line, curving slightly. skirt is plain and simply hemmed, and gathered tully to the waist

Miss Mollie Bergen, a lass of sixteen summers, whose pitents live on Pool's Slough, Yaquina, Ore., saw a deerdash by the house and |ump into the slough the other day, whereupon she procured her father's Wine ester and shot the animal dead. She then unneered a boat tied to the bank rowe i out to where the back lay floating in the water, pulled the car-cas into the loat and brought it ashore before any of the men folks arrived. The deer weighed 200 pounds.

A Chinese Restaurant.

The pagan restaurant where we cheered but did not inchriate our elves was daintily clean and handsomely decorated with gold work and flowers. Bes des our ter we had nuts, citron, birds nest pud ding, and some other preparations mys terious and awful. There was one disl of ea h kind, out of which all partool harmoniously with little two-pronged brass forks. We, of course, bought the dishes from which we ate, and caused great deal of gayety among the heathen by refusing to take new ones in place of them. We also have each the autograph of mine host Yum-Hum-Rum-I'don't believe I can quite re all it, but anything will do, for I don't believe he can remember such an outlandish name him-self. They could not understand much of what we said, but I can't look down on the pagans on that account for it was just that much more that we made out from them - Overland.

THE ENIGHA.

What the Scientific World Wants to

What the Scientific World Wants to Manual Assoon as this legins to take place for the ward of them. It is and them to time different advertisements in regard to Bright's Disease and its ourse.

What is this terrible disease?

We have taken the trouble to make an investigation from the lest sources, and we give the results to our readers.

What astonishes us is the general fudifference given to kidney disorders. The kidneys do not sound the alarm of their diseased condition, owing to the fact that they have very few nerves, hence few supect that there is any disease in them. Irritation, inflammation, ulceration set in, and then the little tubes, of which the kidneys are full, are destroyed and thrown off, and from this fact are called tube casts.

As soon as this legins to take place it is only a question of how fast decomposition goes on before the disease results fatally. If the proper remedies are taken before final decomposition or waste of these takes commences or becomes too far advansand, that is From N. Y. Times, Dec. 9, 1887.

The Grant Monument Fund Likely to Receive Several Thousand Bollars from an Unexpected Source.

Funds for the Monument have been coming in slowly of late, though encouragingity. Of the whole amount desired (about \$250,000) there has been received to date, about \$150,000. Now, Messrs. Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, the proprietors of the Remington Sandard Typewriter, have challenged all other writing machines to a contest in which it is proposed to decide the question as to which is the superior machine.

They propose to deposit \$1,000 in the hands of the umpire (who, by the way, is to be appointed by their competitors), each competitor also to deposit \$1,000. After paying \$600 for the expense of operators, he whole sum thus deposited is togo to the Grant Monument Fund. It is to be hoped that at least several of test typewriters will accept the hallenne, it will be seen that should this challenge be accepted by three of the competing to the superiority of one of the competing machines, but at the same time to g ve the Grant Monument Fund the sum of \$3,500.

proper remedies are taken before final de-composition or waste of these tubes com-mences or becomes too far advanced, that is the only and last chance for relief. It is at this point or before that Warner's and cure proves so beneficial, and may cure or stop the wasting away of the kidneys if it has not ad-vanced too far.

The most remerkable thing of all our in-vestigation is the fact that the patient with liright's disease has no exclusive symptoms, but has the symptoms of every common disease.

but has the symptoms of every common disease.

First he may possibly feel a dull pain in his back, generally upon one side, which does not debar him from his usual business routine. After a time he may begin to feel neuralgic pains, or have a slight attack of what he may call rheumatism, or headache, with high or dark colored urine, with an unpleasant sensation in its passage, and after standing showing an unnatural condition. Later on, come tired feelings, loss of ambition or vigor, or loss of or failing eyesight, which is very common, with a distressed condition of the stomach. Any one of these symptoms is liable to occur.

This no doubt explains why the proprietors of Warner's as's cure are curing so many discases. By regulating and building up the kidneys, symptoms of general ill-health disappear. They justly accuse the medical procession of treating the effects and not the cause. Finally if this disorder is neglected the patient either dies of appoplexy, pneumonia, heart disease, blood poissoning, consumption, or any other disease that the system is most subject to.

T. A. SLOCUM, M.C. 181 Fearl St., N. Y.
Oft obscure the road that leads to health,
Unmarked by beard or sign;
Wisdom avails not, powerl as is wealth
To sooth those aches of thine.
But do not despair, with life there's hope
The cloud conceals the sum;
With Pierce's Favorite Frescription at hand
Your life's full course may run.
More truth than Peetry in these lines, as
thousands of ladies, all over the land, now
blooming with health, testify to the great curative powers of Dr. Fierce's Favorite frescription, adapted by much research and careful
study to the happy relief of all those weaknesses and aliments peculiar to females. All
druggists.

WASH NOTON Is said to be overrun with

sumption, or any other disease that the system is most subject to.

There appears to be some one cause for nearly every other aliment of the human system, but up to the present time ne one has been able to fully account for this terrible malady. We understand that the people of Germany have become aware of its fearful fatality, and have offered 400,000 marks (\$100,000) to any one that can satisfactorily explain the cause.

Mr. and Mrs. Lowis, said to be Americans, have been tra eling for months through Europe on a tricycle, and they say their joint expenses are only \$6,25 a day, sight seeing expenses included.

The Homeliest Man in Town. As well as the hausomest, and others are invited to call on any druggist and get free a trial bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, a remedy that is selling entirely upon its mer is and is guaranteed to cure and relieve all Chronic and Acute Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption. Large bottles.

50 c nts and \$1. THE steel tube of the great Lick telescope in California is fifty feet long.

The Sweetest Girl in School.

"She's the sweetest girl in school!" enthusiastically exclaimed one young miss to another, as they passe down the street together. "Edith is so kind, and gentle, and unsethel every one likes her. And she has lovely golden hair and pretty eves. Isn't it a pity her complexion is so bad; it spoils her looks. And then he has such dreadful isada hes?" The girls skipped alon, but it happened Ed th's mother had hard what they said. It set her hinking. What could be die for the headaches and the rough musdly complexion, that was such a trial to her gentle daughte. She recalled what she had ead of Dr. Ple ce's Golden Medical Discovery, and on the spur of the moment she slipped into a dru store and bought a upply. Edith took it faithfull, with the result that it cleared her disordered blood, relieved the headaches, made her skin soft, fair and rosy, and now she is not only the "sweetest girl in school," but the most beautiful.

QUEEN VICTORIA OWNS land in nearly every The Sweetest Girl in School.

QUEEN VICTORIA owns land in nearly every country in Europe.

Cold Waves

Are predicted with reliable accuracy, and people liable to the pains and aches of rheumatism dread every change to damp or stormy weather. Although we do not claim flood's Sarasparilla to be a positive specific for rheumatism, the remarkable cures it has effected show that it may be taken for rheumatism with reasonable certainty of benefit. Its action in neutralising the acidity of the blood, which is the cause of rheumatism, constitutes the secret of the success of Hood's fiaraparilla in curing this complaint. To constitute the secret of the success of Hood's fiaraparilla in curing this complaint. plaint. If you suffer from rheumatism, give Hood's Sarsaparilla, a fair trial; we believe it will do you good. Be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla TOOD & CO. AT

100 Doses One Dollar

that none but the most beneficial results will be effected by this

face become as much clogged by grease and dirt as the hands or any

other portion of the body. And if soap is considered a necessary

purifier in the bath, its needs must be felt equally on the face. By

an abundant and regular lathering the facial pores, he claims, are

kept open, clean, free from the clogging matter that produces unsightly

blackheads, acne, pimples, and a pure, healthy, fresh and brighter

complexion is the resultant. Not mincing matters, he says that the

trouble with most women who have sallow, pasty skins is, that from

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';

Covered to be before & Comble.

year's end to year's end they never have a really clean face."

the genuine. Ask for "Ivery" Soup and insist upon getting it.

He holds-with considerable plausibility-that the pores of the

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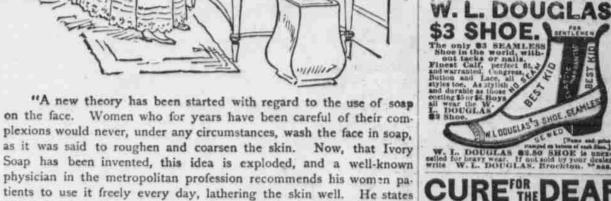
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