To Irrigate a Desert.

large portions of this are can be irrigated. Not only will lands be reclaimed, but the storage of this water will probably do something to prevent the floods, which pour down the alluents of the great rivers that thread our Western plains. Congress has been appealed to, and something may be done before long. The area included is of one million three is proposed by Major Powell to procure from Congress two hundred and fifty thousand dollars with which to begin the preliminary work of selecting the sites for dams, reservoirs and canals, ascertaining the amount of water susceptible of storage and the loss by evaporation, and estimating the value of lands to be reclaimed and of the crops which they would produce. Of the whole area give this per cent, of gain when put of one million three hundred thousand against a plow with coulter on, truck square miles, it is thought that one-eight could be made absolutely productive and immensely valuable. rain fall in this large region varies from the professor's data are correct. A seven five inches in the driest plains to thirty inches on the mountains, and even to three horse power to turn it. Those seventy-five or one hundred; and it is who use two horses either turn a small, thought that the average rain fall of the costly furrow or overdraw their horses region to be reclaimed is from fifteen to upon sod land of the kind in question region to be reclaimed is from fifteen to upon so.

twenty inches a year. The canyons which it is proposed to dam are deep and narsize is not normal to the plow, is usually, sow clefts in the rock, and can be easily if not always, a jerky or uneven one, poor and hard on the workman. cheme, but it will take several years to bring it into actual realization and cost nuch money .- American Agriculturist.

A Canadian tarmer says it is foolishly cruel to make a horse work in dust and hot sun for hours without water. In summer give water at least five times a day. If the horse is warm make him drink slowly. Give him all the water he wants before meals, none after; he will want none if his food is moistened, Money is made by giving water of an agreeable temperature, winter or summer. If the horse has been hard at bushel a work give no water until he has rested selected. fifteen minutes, nor food for thirty minutes. Drive slowly the first bour after a meal. Allow the horse to roll on dry earth or sawdust once a day at least The evening is the best time. Then at once groom him thoroughly and outside the stable. Thorough grooming cleaness the hide as well as the hair. A dry shampoo is best for a horse. Better use allow grease than water. Bed liberally. The best horses are in dry, elevated regions. Pureness and dryness of air in the stables are secured by an elevated site (with the drains under the walls of the bank-barns); keeping manure cleaned up and by having the barn connected with cupolas by ventilating shafts. Fairly good ventilation is secured by holes under the eyes. Have windows on east, south, and west. Light and dryness destroy fungus growths and dryness destroy fungus growths the manger. Clay or cement, moors are the best. Bathe the monders with salt water over creaing six weeks before string work opens and continuing through the summer. Fit the harness to the horse. Better drive twenty miles to the horse. Better drive twenty miles to good farrier than have a next-door botch put on the shoes. Blanket in winter in the open air; net in fly-time; fasten green leaves to the top of the bridle when the sun is hot. Temper firmness with kindness.

Salt a Farm Necessity.

Common salt is a necessity for all our domestic animals. It prevents as well as remedies many disorders of the digestive organs; and in young stock it preintestinal canal. When not used to free access to common salt at all times from colthood, horses are apt to partake too freely of the same, and the thirst thereby created causes them to drink so freely of water as to produce diarrhoa. Sait the animal must have, and we have always advocated its continual presence where they could have access to it at all times, instead of mixing it among their food, or giving it at certain or uncertain intervals, and perhaps in insufficient quantity. If common salt in grain or pow-dered condition is partaken of too dered condition is partaken of too greedily, lump-salt, or so-called rock salt, should be procured. A lump of rock-salt should be in every manger and box upon the farm. This the master must continually see to; it is a screw that is continually flying from the hired man's inclination or memory. Some don't like it; some won't recollect. They will object if you scatter salt upon damp hay, should you be so unlucky as to have been caught by the rain: at-though they see their horses positively enjoy the apparently mouldy hay which had been so doctored; and you would utterly fall if you were to attempt to persuade them that, for a lick of sait the cattle will gallop by water on the burn ing wastes of Africa. A teaspoonful blearbonate of soda, or a teaspoonful of flowers of sulphur, may be mixed among the food of each horse morning and evening during a week, and if nee eneary be repeated after a week's interval. Prevent access of poultry to the are planted the would-be-tan-root will be stable, if they are lousy, and let no turned from its downward course and poultry-roost adjoin the stable. - Prairie

Plows and Plowing.

Professor Sanborn, last year, at the University of Missouri, made various experiments with plows and in plowing. A summary of the conclusions as arrived at, is given as follows by the Farm,

A deflection of the traces when under draft from a straight line from shoulder every year. One acre for so en head is to doubletree, results in a decided loss the usual allowance. If the hogs are of power, and such loss is applied to the ringed so they will not root out the

under the end of the plow beam gained with greater benefit from the clover 14.1 per cent, of the draft as an average than from \$25 worth of fertilities per of the trials made, and in addition gave acre. a more uniform furrow and relieved the

exception, attended with a decided loss W. C. T. U. COLUMN, NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN. of force or increased draft by whatever form of coulter used, but was less with the new style coulter than with the roll ing and old-fashioned coulter. average gain of draft by dispensing with the coulter was 15.6 per cent. The coulter invariably disturbed the line of draft, resulting in a furrow of different dimensions from those formed without

The draft of a plow decreases as depth of furrow increases, until it reaches the plow's normal capacity, and then in-creases as the depth is increased beyond pasture nearly as bare as the centre of this capacity of the plow. This law is the highway. Sheep will, when pastured closely on clover or timothy, decreases in size, the ratio of cutting face creases in size, the ratio of cutting face or edge of plow to the furrow turned

The draft of a plow decreases as width of furrow increases, until the normal capacity of the plow is reached, after which it increases again under the same limitations as in previous cases of depth. yet it does not increase in as rapid a ratio as is seen in case of depth. The absolute draft in a fifteen-inch furrow The government proposes to reclaim a was less than a ten-inch furrow. The portion of the unproductive lands west discord of these results with those preof the one hundredth meridian, by a sysviously found by others has several postem of dams and artificial lakes, from which sible explanations, one of which may large portions of this are can be irri- possibly be the influence of plow im-

provement. The necessity of intelligently adjusting the furrow to the normal capacity of the plow, or using only plows that will be normal to the furrow turned was made apparent. The loss in draft from a farrow varying from the plow's nor-The area included is of one million three mal capacity by two points only, was for hundred thousand square miles, and it an average of all trials of varying widths and depths, 21 per cent. From the standpoint of draft it is poor economy to turn a small furrow. Three horses are better than two in plowing.

If one adds the savings from the three factors discussed—truck, coulters and width and depth-one gets 49.7 per cent ; or a plow with truck on, coulter off, and plow a good-sized furrow, will off and turning a shallow, narrow furrow; or rather the latter would draw 49.7 per cent. harder than the former, if by fourteen inch furrow requires about

Farm and Garden Notes.

Do not cut the lawn too frequently when the weather is dry.

Do not neglect to support the tomato vines with brush if nothing else. The general aspect of the dairy animal

is thinner, sharper and more angular than the feeding animal. Buckwheat sown just late enough to

scape early autumn frosts will give larger yield than if sown early. Fodder corn is always best planted in drills. Sow from half a bushel to a

bushel an acre, according to the variety A hundred rods of fence above actual need become a tax on labor and material

that may better be cut off by removing It makes no difference what the feed of the cow is if she is not supplied with plenty of water. Without water she can

never do her best. Take a little pains and don't let the pigs stop growing. Whenever the pigs come to a standstill all the food then given them is so much lost.

The first, last and always necessary item in poultry-raising is good care, and no one should undertake the business who has not time to give this.

Secretary Groert, of the Maine State

every year. A good coat of paint will preserve the buildings, add to the beauty and at-

tractiveness of the premises, and transform old run-down farmhouses into neat and tasty homes.

It is a queer idea that some farmers have that grass will grow after soil is ex-hausted by grain cropping and that grass will restore fertility after it is so far gone that seeding must fail.

The cheapest and best mode of keeping lice out of the poultry house is to add a quart of kerosene oil to each bucket of strong soapsuds on washing days and thoroughly saturate the floor, walls, roosts, and every portion of the poultry-house, forcing the liquid into the cracks and cravices. It will kill the vermin as and crevices. It will kill the vermin as soon as it shall touch them, being one of the best insecticides known.

An authority on forest culture considers the American elm "the best and most appropriate tree to plant in a village or city, as it needs less trimming, is longlived, and arches over a street beautifully. Perhaps it is not quite so symmetrical nor as good a shade tree as the sugar maple, not being so thick, but in many respects it is preferable, as the maple, when trimmed, is spoiled of its beauty and symmetry."

The Illinois State Entomologist, Professor Forbes, has written to the Agricultural Board that he finds cut worms more numerous this year through Central and Southern Illinois than he has ever known them before. The fact is due, doubtless, to the dry weather of the last three years. The root web worm is also especially abundant, and likely to join with the cut worm in doing serious mischief when corn is planted after grass,

Dr. George A. Bowen, of Woodstock, Conn., some years ago begun experiments in a small way in planting the nuts and seeds of native forest trees. He learned that if a board be placed in the bottom of the tren h in which the seeds are planted the would-be-tan-root will be become more branched and fibrous, making a better tree to transplant. Success in a small way encouraged more planting till his little garden nursery has become the source of supply for many planters.

There is nothing better than the large red clover for hog pasturage. Where many hogs are, a field should be sown with clover in the spring of the year be-fore it is wanted, so that it is a year old before it is pastured; this should be done galling and worrying of the horse. clover the pasture will last for two years.

The use of a truck or a little wheel and may then be turned under for corn, clover the pasture will last for two years,

plowman. This saving can be made only the the line of draft is right. Queen Sophie, of Sweden, reads the newspapers from every European countries. newspapers from every European coun-The use of the coulter, was, without try after breakfast each day.

Conducted by the Tionesta Union.

The W. C. T. U. meets the 2d and 4th Tuesday of each month, at 3 p. m.

President-Mrs. Eli Holeman Vice Presidents-Mrs. J. G. Dale, Mrs. W. J. Roberts.

Recording Sec'y-Mrs. L. A. Howe, Cor. Sec. and Treas -Mrs. S. D. Irwin.

Woe unto him that giveth his neighbo drink, that puttest thy bottle to him, makest him drunken also,—Hab, II, 15, The wicked worketh a deceitful work; but

to him that soweth rightecusness shall be a true reward.—Rev. 11, 18.

The Occasional Drinkers.

United States Senator O. H. Platt, says in the New York Independent: The most difficult place of the problem is that those who drink least most effectually hinder temperance progress. Is this proposition a harsh one: I believe it to be true, and I state it for the sake of truth and of temperance. When I assume that three fourths of our male adults drink, I do not mean to be understood that three fourths, or even one-fourth of them are intemperate or excessive drinkers, in the popular meaning of those terms. The drunkards, the hard drinkers and the liquor sellers combined could not hinder temperance progress for an hour if their efforts were not supplemented by the influence of the occasional drinkers. The great majority of those who drink are occasional drinkers only—men who do not drink enough, in their own estimation or the estimation of the general public, to do any harm, but who drink just enough to array their influence, as well as their example, on the side of drink instead of on the side of traperance. If it be known that a man drinks champagne once a mouth, that is sufficient to destroy his influence for temperanes. If a man drinks beer once a week, and it is not publicly known, he does not usually assume the role of a temperance advocate. He scarcely feels like asking others not to drink; he does not think it exactly consistent to reluake the man of whom he buys the wine or beer for liquor selling. The most he feels like doing is ma sil at way to wish the cause of temperance success, and in a quiet way to deplore what he calls the evils of infermperance. If there were but two closees, if there were only the intemperate and hard drinkers in one class and all others were total abstainers, the temperance problem would be settled at once. We would pasa prohibitory laws and enforce them. We would practically suppress the sale, and better than all, when the present generation of intemperate and habitual drinkers died out we should have no more forever, for the drunkard is an The Occasional Drinkers,

press the sale, and better than all, when the present generation of intemperate and habitual drinkers died out we should have no more forever, for the drunkard is an evolution; he is envolved from the occasional drinker. There is no missing link; the process of evolution is apparent. Now we pass prohibitory laws, if at all, with mighty struggle; we enforce them only partially by the most strennous effort; and, werse than all, the process of drunkard development goes on unchecked.

on unchecked.

Does any one doubt that we could pass and easily enforce prohibitory laws in Connecticut if a clear majority of our citizens were true total abstancers! Add to the present total abstancers the occasional drinkers, and does any one doubt that there would be such a majority! Would to God it might be.

Who then stands in the way; who are most responsible for failure? I sorrowfully repeat my conviction that it is the men who drink but occasionally and who are considered "temperate" men; the men who only drink wine at dinners or receptions, beer when asked, whisky when it seems awkward to refuse. To such drinkers I appeal to become total abstainers. They can easily abstain if they will; abstainence would involve no sacrifice; would require no great moral struggle; but oh, what an uplifting of humanity there would be as a result of such abstimence!

Liquor Traffic Forcibly Condemned. The following resolutions were adopted by the General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of the United States at its last session at Waco, Texas. The resolu-tions forcibly present the traffic in its real

tions forcibly present the traffic in its real and true aspect:

1. That among the inalienable rights of man, enumerated in the Declaration of midependence, are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; and singe it is beyond controversy that the traffic in intoxicants as a deverage, destroys life, liberty and happiness, it subverts personal liberty and inalienable rights, and ought, therefore, to be foreever prohibited.

2. It being admitted that the said liquor traffic is evil and only evil in its tendency (and no right-thinking and candid man, be he saint or sinner, will deny the fact), to license such traffic, then, whether the license fee be high or low, must be wrong; it is, in fact, a crime and disgrace to the boasted civilization of the nineteenth century. To license it, is to make lawful that which God

onse it, is to make lawful that which God

has made unlawful.

3. That the manufacture of, and the dealing in, or in any manner favoring such dealing, as also the use as a beverage, of intoxicating liquors, is inconsistent with the Christian character, and those who thus dis-

Christian character, and those who thus dishonor their Christian profession deserve, and should receive Church distipline.

4. That no man can be indifferent to the misery, grief and want caused by said traffic without great sin; just as no man who witnesses approaching disaster to a community is guiltless if he could give, and fails to give, timely warning and relief.

5. That we, as a Church stand, now as heretofore, squarely and unmistakably on this great quest on, and hereby pledge ourselves to vote for and to aid every enterprise that in any way looks to the overthrow of this accursed traffle, now licensed and protected by the laws of most of the States.

The Mid-Continual. -The Mid-Continent.

Hereditary Incbriety.

Hereditary Inebriety.

In the International Congress of Anthropology, held in this city last month, among the papers read was one contributed by Dr. Norman Kerr, of London, President of the Society for the Study of Insbriety, upon hereditary inebriety. The paper, which was read by Dr. Lewis D. Mason, of Brooklyn, awakened much interest. Heredity, it was affirmed, was the most potent cause of those leading to ine riety. "Fully one-half of inchriates," says Dr. Kerr, "have had this fatal inheritance handed to them." Again he says: "A morbid state of organ or tissue may descend. Thus, the first child of imebriate racents may be an idiot, the second an epileptic tie third a neurotic, and a fourth an inebriate. The heredities are so powerful that the health history of inchriates should be carefully traced, so that proper allowance could be made for the physical inability ander which many suffer." The lesson of this paper emphasizes very strongly the wisdom and duty of total abstinance servicially for paper emphasizes very strongly the wisdom and duty of total abstimace, especially for all those who would assume parental responsibilities.—National Temperance Advocate,

Diseases of Wine Tasters.

The discusses of wine tasters, were studied by Donnet, of Bordeaux, and Dr. C. Marandon, of Pijon. Wine tasters are frequently suffering with disturbances similar to alcoholism, although the claret tasters do not swallow the wine for the properties. wine, but, on the contrary, eject it, and even rinse their mouths afterward. In one case of wine, but, on the contrary, eject it, and even rime their mouths afterward. In one case of Dr. Donnet's, a man 3:1 years old used to taste every day 30 or 40 samples of wine, occasionally liquors and rum, without ever swallowing any part of them. After two years he occame very excitable, lost his appetite, did not sleep well, and suffered with disturbances of sensibility, pains in the breast, a feeling of wealmess, difficulty in breathing. He improved after altandoning his profession, although a nervous debuitty still remained, as noticeable by the facility with which he was set in tears.

Another statement made by Dr. Donnet is the great number of apoplexies in Bordeaux, where many persons drink one and a half litres of wines with each meal. This number exceeds the number of apoplexies in any city of the world.

Saloons Depend Upon Drunkards.

Saloons Depend Upon Drunkards.

The cost of alcoholic liquor in the United States is \$100,000,000 annually. In 1883 there were 20,970 liquor dealers and manufacturers, and the capital is estimated at \$1,000,000. The saloons could not exist upon the patronage of moderate drinkers. The maintenance of these places depends upon the drunkard. Intemperance is often at intengible quantity. The sufferer himself is not conscious of its ravages. Every morning the police calcular is black with the names of men and women arrested for drunkenness. The Bureau of labor of Boston, after a careful investigation, declares that eighty four per cent. of all crime is the direct or indirect fruit of alcohol. All studies of American political economy bring the coinclusion that poverty would acarcely or ist were it not for drink.—Prairie Farmer. Saloons Depend Upon Drunkards.

Pink is now the color in Paris. Knitting is a new fashion in concerts,

Paris takes kindly to the revival of The sweet pen wedding is the delicious

whim of the hour. Oxidized twenty-five cent coins are

the rage in cull buttons. Short summer wraps approach more and more the mantilla.

Lady Londonderry is trying to make green fashionable in London.

In woolen evening gowns pure white is now better style than cream. Gloves are now chosen to contrast

with rather than to match the toilet. "Jenny" is one of the baptisma names of the new Empress of Germany. For boating costumes nothing is better than a blouse of flaunci or light cassimere.

Miss Catharine T. Simonds has completed fifty years as a Boston school

Large quantities of white muil and minsook frocks have been sold for country wear. Nothing is better style than pure

white linen ornamented with dainty hemstitching. The New York Mail says that the woen of New York appear to be stronger

han the men. Mrs. Garfield will eventually take up her residence with her daughter, Mrs Stanley Brown.

The records of the patent office show that women have obtained patents on 1900 inventions.

A favorite finish for gowns of gray toth is a pinked edge, with an underpinking of white. Ouida, it is reported in Europe, has

become extremely religious, and will give up literature. Lace and net are so much the rage for dresses that they are brought out in all

hues and patterns. Mile. Leblois is the first woman in Paris to be awarded a diploma of Docteur-es-Sciences.

Cream white Flemish lace has the call as the preferred garniture of yokes, blouses, vests and tea gowns.

Sarah Bernhardt, when entertaining quests at her table, sits on a regular throne with a canopy overhead. Dr. Annie Pomberger, of Philadel

phia, is the first woman in America to be granted the degree of D. D. S. A pure white silk, soft and fine, and capable of washing like linen, has just been brought out by a London firm.

The ladies are preparing to let \$5 derby hats with the gentlemen against \$30 bonnets on the result of the election. A very new fabric is silk elastique, the thinnest possible China silk, so woven that it draws up into shallow accordeon pleafs.

The lovely but trying absinthe green will be even more the rage in the fall importations than in those of the present

One of the warmest advocates of woman's cause before the general confer-ence was Dr. Potts, of Michigan, who is stone deaf.

Somerset county, Penn., has a female Hercules who can shoulder three bushels of wheat and walk away with it. She us never seen a milroud.

A Common-Sense Remedy. In the matter of curatives what you want is conething that will do its work while you continue to do yours-a remedy that will give you no 1: convenience nor interfere with y ur business. Such a remedy is Alacock's Pon-OUS PLASTERS. These plasters are purely vegetable and absolutely harmless. They require no change of diet, and are not affected by wet or cold. Their action does not interfere with labor or busin as; you can toil and yet be cured while hard at work. They are so pure that the youngest, the oldest, the most delicate person of either sex can use them with great benefit.

Beware of imitations, and do not be deceived by misrepresentation. Ask f r ALLCOCK's, and let no explanation creolicitation induce you to accept a sub-

stitute. Thirty-eight farmers in Victoria own 1.428, 000 heres of land, an average of more than 37,

A Business-like effer.

For many years the manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Cararrh Remedy have offered, in good faith, \$500 for a case o Nasai Catarra which they cannot cure. The Remedy is sold be crugglists at only 50 cents. This wonderful remedy has fairly attained a world-wide reputation. If you have duit, heavy headache, obstruktion of the na at passages, discharges failing from the head into the throat, sometimes pofuse, watery, and arrid, at others, thick, temacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid: if the eyes are weak, watery and inflamed, if there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scale from ulcers; the voice being that ged and has a masai twang; the breath offensive; smell and taste impaired; sensai lon of dizziness, with mental depression, a backing cough and general debility, you are suffering from fasail catarrh. The more complicated your disease, the greater the number and diversity of symptoms. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting; alf of the above symptoms, result in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive and dangerous or less understood, or more misure essently treated by physicians. A Business-like offer.

Herr Krupp is building another enormous aunon factory in Germany. Would you know the keen delight Of a wholesome appetite,
Urrestrained by colie's dire,
Headache's curse, or fevar's firs,
Thoughts morose, or ley chilis?
Then use Dr. Pierce's pills.
Dr. Pierce's Purantive Pelietts—the original and only genuine Little Liver Pills; 25 cents a vial.

Edison is building a flying machine for the Spanish Government.

When a threatening lung disorder, Shows its first proclivity. Do not let it cross the border— Queli it with activity.

Many a patient, young or olden, Owes a quick recovery. All to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

Florida is exporting alligators to Germany, hey are going as museum pets.



from Biliousness, Constipation, Piles, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Colds, Liver Trouble, Jaundiee, Dizziness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, etc.— You need Suffer no longer.

WARNER'S SAFE PILLS will cure you. They have cured tens of thousands. They possess these points of superiority: sugar coated; purely vegetable, contain no calomel, mercury or mineral of any kind; do not gripe; never sicken; easy to take; mild in operation; and for these reasons are especially the favorites of women. Ask for

WARNER'S. SAFE PILLS.



TO thoroughly cleanse and purify garments without injury, they must be boiled to dissolve the oily exudations of the skin, and loosen the dirt, when both can easily be removed by using a mild but effective soap like the "Ivory," 99 100 % (pure). Washing Compounds and Soap recommended to be used in cold water, to save labor, fuel, etc., are highly chemicalled, and are so strong that they attack and destroy any fabric they are used on.

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 penuliar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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In 1885 Germany spent for the education of her people \$40,900,000; England, \$36,000,000; France, \$15,000,000; Austria, \$9,000,000, and Russia, \$5,000, - The United States in that year spent \$100,000,000 for education, or as much practically as the five nations

Delicious jelly is made at the South at this time of the year from the May haw, the small fruit of which is said to produce a jelly second only to the guava in excellent qualities.

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Blair's Pills. Great English Gout and Gval Box. 341 round, 14 Pills. HERBRAND FIFTH WHEEL, Latest Buggy Improvement. HERBRAND CO., Fremont, O.





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\$100 to \$300 A MONTH can be the Agents preferred who can furnish their own horses and live their whole time to the hughless.





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A FINE, SURE MEDICINE.

Rapway & Co. Gentlement Your Pills have warded off sickness in my family. I never this sain to be written them: they are a me, sure cline. Host respectfully your cline. Host respectfully your Chelianse, Iroquois County.

I am using your R. R. Rollef and your Recall Pills, and have recommended them above all and self a creat many of them. I have the hand always, and use them in my practice and i own family, and espect to, in profession of all. Yours respectfully, 'Di, A. C. MIDDLERHOUS

DYSPEPSIA.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS are a cure for.

Dyspepsia of Long Statum.

Earway - I have for years been trouble
desten and Lave compaint and round but
at until feet your Pile, and they made a

Tour friend tope will JAM NOON
Handard. Dyspensis of Long Standing Cure

DR. RADWAY & CO., N.

SCHENCK'S

For Bilious & Liver Complain

SIOD A YEAR SAVE

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The only medicine for woman's peculiar ailments, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee, from the manufacturers, it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded, in Dn. Funce's Favourre Physical Prescription. This guarantee has that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded, is Dp. Fig. been printed on the bottle-wrappers, and faithfully carried out for many years.

THE OUTGROWTH OF A VAST EXPERIENCE.

A BOON
TO WOMEN.

To Women.

The Prescription is the outgrowth, or result, of this great and valuable experience. Thousands of testinonials, received from patients and from physicians who have tested it in the more aggravated and obstinate cases which had baffled their skill, prove it to be the most worderful remety ever devised for the relief and cure of suffering women. It is not recommended as

Dr. Pierce's Favor-

A POWERFUL TONIC.

A POWERFUL

Imparts strength to the whole system, and to the uterus, or womb and its appendages, in particular, For overworked, run-stresses, "holp-girls," house-keepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally.

Dr. Pierce's Pavorite Prescription is the greatest earthly hoom, being unequaled as an appendix piece contain and restorative tonic. It promotes digestion and assimilation of food, cures natures, weakness of stomach, indigestion, bloating and eructations of gas.

A SOOTHING NERVINE.

As a soothing and strengthening nervine, "Favorite Prescription" is unequaled and is invaluable in allaying and subduling nervous excitability, exhaustion, prestration, nervous symptoms commonly attendant upon functional and organic dignase of the womb. It induces refreshing steep and relieves mental anxiety and despendency.

the system for delivery as to greatly lessen, and many times almost entirely do away with the sufferings of that trying ordenl.

CURES THE WORST CASES.

"Favorite Prescription" is a
positive cure for
the invest complicated
and obstinate cases
of leurorrhea, or
whites, excessive
whites, excessive
from the wonth, wend back,
"founds weakness," anteverwion, retroversion, bearing, down sensitiving, chronic
congestion, inflammation, and unceration
of the wonth, inflammation, pain and
tenderness in ovaries, ancompanied with
"internal beat."

"Favorite Prescripe steria, spassins strong symptoms companies and point functional and organic mine spandancy.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a legistmate medicine, carefully compounded by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to comman delicate organization. It is purely regotable in its composition and feed, carefully armiess in its effects in any condition of the system.

A MOTHER'S

The Prescription is a "mosther's condain relieving naises, weak and cheer distressing symptoms of the consecution in the consecution in the convert, and small arxive doses of Dr. Pierce's Purgate of the consecution in the consecution in the consecution in the consecution in the consecution of the system.

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TREATING THE WRONG DISEASE.

Many times women call on their family physicians, suffering, as they imagine, one from dyspecial, another from heart disease, another from liver or kidney disease, another from nervous exhaustion, or prestration, another with pain here or there, and in this way they all present alike to themselves and their easy-going and indifferent, or over-busy doctor, separate and distinct diseases, for which he prescribes his pills and potions, assuming them to be such, when, in reality, they are all only symptoms caused by some womb disorder. The physician, ignorant of the cause of suffering, encourages his practice until large bills are made. The suffering patient gets no better, but probably worse by reason of the delay, wrong treatment and consequent complications. A proper medicine, like Du. France's FAVourie Passcarpriox, directed to the cause, would have entirely removed the disease, thereby dispelling all those distressing symptoms, and instituting comfort instead of prolonged misery.

Mrs. R. F. Morgan, of No. 71 Lexington St., End Roston, Miss., says: "Five years age I was a dreadful sufferer from uterine troubles. Having exhausted the skill of three physicians, I was completely discouraged, and so weak I could with difficulty cross the room using the local treatment recommended in his "Common Sense Medical Adviser." I commenced to improve at once. In three months I was perfectly cared, and have had no trouble sines. I wrote a letter to my family paper, briefly mentioning how my health had been restored, and offering to send the full particulars to any one writing me for them, and enclosing a stamped-envelope for reply. I have received over four hundred letters. In reply, I have described my case and the treatment used, and have carnestly advised them to 'do likewise.' From a great many I have required for the 'Medical Adviser,' and bad applied the local treatment to fully and plainly laid down therein, and were much better already."

Retroverted Womb.—Mrs. Eva Konten. of Grab Grehard, Neb., writes; "Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has done me a great deal of good. I suffered from retroversion of the uterus, for which I took two bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription,' and I am now feeling like a different woman."

Boctors Failed.—Mrs. F. Conwin, of Post Creek, N. Y., writes: "I doctored with three or four of the best doctors in these parts, and I grew worse until I wrote to you and began using your 'Payorite Prescription.' I used three bottles of it and two of the 'Goldon Medicai Discovery,' also one and a half bottles of the 'Purgative Pellets.' I can do my work and sew and walk all I care to, and am in better health than I ever expected to be in this world again. I owe it all to your wonderful medicines."

A VOICE
FROM CALIFORNIA.

Mrs. Etc., M. Camperriz, of Oubland, Californio, writes: "I had been troubled all my life with hysterical attacks and parcoxystos, or spanns, and periodical recurrences of severe bandache, but since I have had none of these. I also taid womb complaint so bad that I could not walk two blocks without the most severe pain, but before I had taken your 'Favorite Prescription' I to months. I could walk all over the city without the most severe pain, but before I had taken your 'Favorite Prescription' two months. I could walk all over the city without localvenience. All my froubles seem to be leaving me under the beings influence of your medicine, and I now feel summer than for years before. My physicians told me that I could not be cured, and therefore you will please accept my overtasting thanks for what you have done for me, and may God bles you in your good works.

Later, she writes: "It is more four years since I took your 'Favorite Prescription,' and I have had no return of the female trouble I had them."

Well as I Ever Was. Mrs. June Strwaut, of Chippened Fulls. Wil., writes: "I wish to inform you that I um as well as I ever was fee which I thank your medicines. I took four bottles of the 'Pavorite Prescription' and one bottle of your 'Dissovery' and four bottles of the 'Pellets.' All of the had symploms have disappeared. I do all my own work; am able to be on my feet all day. My friends tell me I never looked so well."

** Pavorite Prescription to Sold by Druggiste the World Over! Large Bottles \$1.00, Six for \$5.00.

** Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierco's large, illustrated Treatise (160 pages, paper covers) on Discusses of Women.

Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, No. 663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.