A Giant Stalagmite Containing a Chamber 30 by 40 Feet, in Which is a Pool of Water.

That Southwest Missouri abounds in caverns is well known, but comparatively few people are aware of the existence of such a mammoth system of subterranean passages as are to be found in the Marble Cave, the entrance to which is situated on the summit of the Roark Mountain, in Stone County, eighteen miles southeast of Galena, two miles from the Tancy County line, and three miles north of White River. It is true, nevertheless, that Southwest Missouri can boast of a cave containing a chamber 150 feet high, a stalagmire 300 feet in diameter at the base, 130 feet high, inside of which, sixty feet from the base, is chamber thirty by forty feet, a lake fif-teen feet in diameter, and a natural petrophone (if a new word must be coined), on which musical airs can be played; a chamber filled with the remains of animals, etc. The entrance to the cave is at the bot-

tom of a basin shaped like the crater of a volcano. The remnants are visible of an enterprise started some time ago for the removal of bat gunne, of which there are thousands of tons, from the cave, but which failed because the transportation to market cost more than the fertilizer was worth. From a windlass at the top of the crater a rope hangs down. By holding to the rope we reached the bottom of the crater. Next, a twenty foot ladder, aimost perpendicular, and not fastened at the top, leads to a platform. From this dizzy height a ladder sixty-five feet in length rests upon a hill in the amplithment. the amphitheatre, as the first chamber of the cave is called. The ladder is made one hundred and fifty feet is made, which is so steep that the hands must aid the feet in going down. About thirty feet further to the southwest the bottom of the amphitheatre is reached, from which the scenery is sublime and indescribable.

spreads out like a dome, and 300 feet above and to the northeast the crevice in the rocks, revealing the sky and admit-ting a flood of light, looks like a rift in a dark, lowering cloud. The sixty-five foot ladder is plainly visible, and the visitor is thankful that in descending he was unconscious of the great depths bo-low, but henceforth he dreads the descent with an emotion akin to herror. In portions of the amphitheatre the effects of an echo are startling. The concave walls send back an echo many times louder than the original sound. The whole amphitheatre resembles a theatre in its general shape, the resemblance being heightened by a stalagmite called the Great White Throne, situated in the centre of where the stage should be. It is 150 feet in circumference and fifty-five feet high. The top is shaped like a dome, and two-thirds up there is a fringe of drapery extending around it, making a beautiful scene. The throne inside may be reached by a winding passage among the formations. The next passage to the right leads to a stream of water forty degrees in temperature, and a blast of wintry air. This ice water is pecu-Harly refreshing after the violent exercise of a tour through the cave.

It is 200 feet long, about the size of a barrel and almost perfectly round at the top. At no point of this passage is there room to turn around, and on returning one must crawl backward. The passage is as straight as an arrow. It leads into an animal burying ground. The exit was so choked up with the dust from decayed or many that that the character sould as the straight as an arrow. animals that the chamber could not be entered. The bottom of the entire passage is filled with dust which, when stirred up, is sufficiently and hence great caution is required when exploring this portion of the cave. The chamber is fleed with dried up cares are of coordinates. animals that the chamber could not be is thed with dried-up carcases of coons of all kinds, possums, foxes, and various other wild animals, some unknown to this other wild animals, some unknown to this zone, but no stench arises therefrom, the only inconvenience being the suffocation is a hole in a bluff down the mountain side through which these animals are supposed to have entered.

No idea of the distance traveled over can be formed, but the proceedings everywhere are fraught with labor and peril. Now we are crawling flat in the mud; next we are straddling with hands and feet a chasm of unknown depth, and then we are descending a slippery series of stones. After two hours' wandering our guide said we had traveled two miles, but had not taken in half the explored part of the cave. In one portion of the cave is the registry room, the walls of which are adapted to the carving of one's initials. A passage from this is called Lost River Canyon, a mile up which may be seen Springstead's Throne, a forma-tion 35 by 35 feet at the base, and com-

case, and probably the largest crystal-ized formation in the world, is Blonde's Throne, so named from the discoverer. It is reached after numerous and perilous descents and ascents, terminating in a flat crawl through mud a foot thick. On account of the recent rains the floor of the chamber containing this wonder is covered with water shoe-mouth deep. Blonde's Throne reaches from the floor to the roof, a height of 130 feet. At the base it is 300 feet in diameter, but it grows smaller higher up, like a churn. At a height of 120 feet, a cupola connects with the roof, being a stalactite formation. Sixty feet from the base there is a chamber inside about thirty by forty feet, and in the center a lake fifteen feet in diameter, containing water from two to four feet in depth. The water is clear and cool, and is supplied by drippings from stalactites above. The only inhabitants of the water are white, eyeless water dogs. The cham-ber and lake are reached by easy passages. Around the chamber are numer-ous leaf-like formations hauging downward, which being struck give forth a musical sound, loud, or soft, according to size, and in a high or low pitch ac cording to their length. By experimenting a few minutes an octave was arranged on which various airs could be beautifully executed, the music rivalling in sweetness the notes of the xylophone or Swiss bells. No cave can produce a greater curiotity than Blonde's Throno, -S. Leuis Globe Democrat.

The reports of the officers of the Afghan boundary say that the Indian soldiers are so much larger than the Russian Comacks that it would take 100,000 of the latter to contend with 50,-000 Indians.

There are several women in New York who make a living going from house to house, washing, combing and caring for the hair of other women who like it, but variably given better results than cut can't afford a lady's maid.

decourse ur

FARM AND GARDEN.

Extracting Honey.

I have been a careful observer and find that when bees are at work beat in boxes there will be a arcely a pound of honey in the body of the hive, if the hive has the right size of brood chamber, which is one having a capacity of about 1500 cubic inches. If a hive-holding 2200 cubic inches is used, as was formerly recommended, of course some honey will be stored in the brood chamber, but not to crowd the queen of any account during the early honey harvest, but later on they may. Even with this size of hive I would think it a doubtful experiment to use the extractor on the combs below, and believe that if any one expects to get a large yield of comb honey and use the extractor on the brood combs at the same time, they will not reclize their expectations. After the bees get thoroughly at work in the boxes let the broad combs alone, and you need have no fears of the queen's being crowded. If honey accu-mulates in the comb before the bees get fairly in the boxes, have no fears, for as soon as they get to work in the boxes they will carry it up into the sections, and make abundant room for the queen. For instance, I have repeatedly hived swarms on nine Gallup frames well filled with honey, all capped over, putting on the boxes at once, and in from fourteen to eighteen days (if honey is to be had in

Proper Care of Farm Tools

the fields) had every bit of it put in the boxes. - G. M. Deslittle, in Eural Home.

The main cause of failure of many farmers, as well as of men in other pursuits, is simply bad management, or rather no management at all, having no matured plans ahead and using tools in-ferior for the purpose, doing twice the labor that should be done to perform the job. How often we see men who work hard and constantly with their hands always behind and in hot water, work always driving them. Another great secret to success is the taking care of tools, keeping them well housed when not in use. I do not allow my wagons, plows, harrows, cultivators, mowers, harvesters, seeders, etc., to lie out, even over Sunday or over night in catching and showery weather when it can be avoided. Machinery and farm utensils of every kind lying out from time to time and year to year is terrible management, and thrift is impossible with all these leaks of care and cultivation, and these same men condemn their occupation and show a coolness toward their neighbor who succeeds without seeming effort. To sum up, get tools suita-ble for the work, keep them housed al-ways, keep your wagons and machinery well oiled, watch closely the burrs and keep them up snugly. A safe way to prevent danger of burrs coming oil and breaking ma hinery, I have found, is to upset slightly with a light riveting hammer every bolt to hold the burr snug in its place, and always keep tooks in the field ready for these little emergence. field ready for these little emergences. To have a set of harvest hands waiting while some one runs to the house or barn to get a wrench or hammer is costly Whenever you see your harness giving way don't walt until it breaks down in the field and stops team and hands. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. - Virginia Farm

Tree Borers.

A late bulletin issued from the Ohio Experiment Station describes the round and flat headed apple tree borers: gives a description of the beetles, their habits and methods of propagating their spe-ces; also describes the well-known bark louse, concluding with the following ex

prevented by a single, easily applied pint of crude carbolle acid. The solu-tion should be thoroughly applied (a caused by the dust when stirred. There | scrub brush is excellent for the purpose) to the trunk and larger branches of the tree. If the bark of the tree is especially rough it should be scraped before the wash is applied, and the soil should be smoothed down about the base of the trunk, so that there will be no cracks for the insects to enter to deposit their eggs. Of course the object of this application is to prevent the laying of the eggs from which the grubs hatch. As an additional precaution it is well to examine the trees during the late summer and early autumn months for eggs and young grubs, which are rendily detected, and can be easily destroyed with a knife. In this way one man contracts the same contracts of the same contracts of the same contracts. this way one man can go over an orchard

of 500 or more young trees in a day.

The soap and carbolic acid wash can also be suc essfully used in freeing trees infested with the apple tree bark louse, whose presence is detected by the presence of minute oyster shell shaped scales on the bark of the limbs. If one of these scales be raised early in spring there will be found beneath it a mass of yellowish or whitish eggs, which hatch about the middle of May into small lice, which appear as mere specks to the naked eye. These move about over the bark a few days, when they fix them-selves upon it, inserting their tiny beaks far enough to rea h the sap. Here they continue to increase in size, and by the end of the season have secreted scaly coverings. As has been ment oned above the soap wash recommended for the prevention of borers also effectually de-stroys this pest. The mode and time of application for the two kinds of insects

Farm and Garden Notes. See that pigs in the pasture do not

"Dig early potatoes as soon as ripe" is the usual rule.

lack water.

A vicious bull without horns is still a dangerous creature.

Heware how you get into debt. It is not so easy to get out of it.

Clean out and inspect sheep's feet to iscover if rot is beginning,

Fruit should be fully ripe and not in the least decayed when eaten.

An old farmer says: "Don't have the eggs all in one basket." Diversified

farming is what pays. A crushed tomate leaf rubbed upon the part stung is now recommended as a

remedy for a bee sting. The returns now show a total of 2.815,000 hogs packed in the West since March 1st, against 2,825,000 a year ago,

"Stand by the sheep," urges there!

Home. A sheep comes up every six months and pays its bills; it does not die in debt. The report of the Ohlo Experimental

W. C. T. U. COLUMN, NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN. 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 Sac'y-Mrs. L. A. Howe. Cor. Sec. and Treas .- Mrs. S. D. Irwin.

Woe unto him that gireth his neighbo ink, that mittest thy bottle to him, a akest him drunken also.—Hab. II, 15, The wicked works had deceifful work; but to him that soweth righteomess shall be a true reward.—Rev. 11, 18.

Atcohol Dulls the Moral Sense.

Deterioration of the moral obligation is, asserts Dr. W. C. Towers, among the earlier phenomena of alcoholism. It is perverted and enfeebled, and sentiments of honor, of reputation and of decency are no longer charatast or regarded. The responsibilities of social life and the proprieties of personal conduct are no longer considered. He who was thoughtful now becomes negligent, self-ish and indifferent; gives himself up to indulgences, and cares not for his reputation or that of his family. The conceptions of duty, of honor, of justice are lost. These changes are gradual and progressive, their evolution being largely influenced by the hereditary traits and previous moral culture of the individual. The sense of obligation to his family is forgotten, and the responsibility of providing for and earing for others is unfelt. The affections are not only enfeebled, but perverted, and not rarely are they displaced by hatred and aversion. He who was calm reasonable and patient becomes excitable and preverse and intolerable of opposition after a while, the character being more changed, loys and servews fail to provoke real feeling. At last the confirmed sot manifests moral traits that are simply infantile. Alcohol Dulls the Moral Sense.

fests moral traits that are simply infantile, Father Mathew's Fable.

Father Mathew frequently used the following illustration: A very fat old duck lowing illustration: A very fat old duck went out early one morning in pursuit of worms, and, after being out all day, she succeeded in filling her crop full of worms; she had the misfortune to be met by a fox, who at once proposed to take her life to satisfy his hunger. The old duck appealed, arguest, implored, remonstrated. She said to the fox: "You cannot be so wicked and hard-hearted as to take the life of a harmless duck merely to satisfy the cravings of hunger!" She exhorted him against the commission of so great a sin, and begged him not to stain his soul with innocent blood. When the fox could stand her cant no longer, be said: "Outupon you, madam, with all your fine feathers; you're a pretty thing to lecture me for taking you're a pretty thing to lecture me for taking you're a pretty faing to lecture me for taking life to satisfy my hunger. Is not your own crop full of worms! You destroy more lives in one day than I do in a mouth. This was Fatler Mathew's reply to the makers and venders of liquer when they charged him with spoiling their trade and taking the bread from the lips of their children.

A Disease as Well as a Vice. A Disease as Well as a Vice.

A writer in the Ladies' Pictorial says:
"The fact that intemperance is often as much a disease as it is a vice has long been recognized by such of us women as has given any study to this subject—one which, I am sorry to say, is of growing importance as regards our sex. A friend of indee, who has devoted fluch time to the re-lamation of female inchriates, tells me of two cases which illustrate the evil in the two extremes of social life. In the one case a very poor woman had become such a size to it that it was only by stepping into the road in passing a publiciouse and avoiding the mere smell of drink that she was able to keep the pledge. In anhouse and avoiding the mere smell of drink that she was able to keep the pledge. In an-other case a lady of good position used to throw herself on a couch, close her eyes, clutch her hands, and literally fight against the craving when it came with exceptional force. Happily, she, too, conquered, but the two instances show painfully enough how in-temperance may grow from a habit into a well-nigh incurable disease in any class of society."

To Be Drunk is a Sin-

To drink deeply—to be drunk—is, says the great English statesman. John Bright, a sin; this is not denied. At what point does the taking of strong drink became a sin? We taking of strong drink became a sin! We suppose a man perfectly sober; one glass excites him and to some extent disturbs the state of sobriety, and so far destroys it; another glass excites him still more: a third fires his eye, loosens his tongue, inflames his passions; a fourth increases all this; a fifth makes him foolish and partially insane; a sixth makes him stupid—a senseless, degraded mass. But when does the sin begin! At the first step toward complete intexication, or at the sixth, seventh or eighth! Is not every step from the natural state of the system toward the state of stupid intexication an advance in sin, and a yielding to the unwearied tempter of the soul!

Belgium's Menace.

M Fmile Lavelays, writing with great earnestness and urgency on the economic crisis in Belgium, a lopts the line of argument with which Britain has been familiarized by the late William Hoyle, and charges his countrymen with wasting by far too large a share of their means in the consumption of alcoholic lignors. There is a cabaret for every ten families in Belgium, and within the last fourteen years the communition of drink has doubled. Whereas the drink bill of Britain is declining, that of Belgium is going up. M. de Lavelaye compains that the government encourages dram-drinking by not making "the trace" contribute sufficiently to the cost of government. The spirit duty is only one-fourth of what it is in France, and one-tenth of what it is in England.—New York Observer. Belgium's Menace.

Temperance News and Notes. Eternal temperance is the price of good

Of 5000 convicted criminals examined by a French medical man, M. Marambet, more than half were drunkards.

The Topeka Capital says: "Kansas has saved nearly \$12,000,000 since she turned her back on the whisky traffic."

Last year 989 distilleries of this country produced 75,974,376 gallons of whisky, with an average net profit of \$78,404. Dr. Norman Kerr says one of the effects of inebriety is "unblushing lying," and that in police courts it is carried to an alarming ex-

There are now eight mission vessels cruising in the North Sea, each a combination of church, chapel, temperance hall and dispen-

That was a wise reflection of the philoso-pher who said: "He who spends too much time before the bar is apt to bring up behind the bars."

The population of the Kansas penitentiary s decreased sixty during the past year, and veral poorhouses have closed for lack of

The St. Petersburg (Russia: Zeitung says;
"The race which proves unwilling to be free
from alcohol will be mercilessly trodden
under foot."

Out of the 300,000,000 natives under British rule in India, there are 150,000,000 whose religion requires them to abstain from intoxicating drink.

Fx-Governor Berry, of New Hampshire, who is now in his ninety second year, organ-tized the first temperance society in the State, at Hebron, sixty-two years ago. t Heeron, sixty-two years ago.

Through the efforts of Mrs. E. S. Moffat, assistant Superintendent for department of oldiers and saliors, a law has been secured roubliting the sale of liquor within one side of the Soldiers' Home at Grand Rapids,

Cardinal Manning, the eminent represent-ative of the Homan Catholic Church in Eng-land, eays: "The drink trade, which is grow-ing every year, is our national sin, our na-tional shaine, and if not arrested soon, will be our national ruin."

Luther Benson, the Indiana temperance orator, is described as a second Gough. He was once a foresken drankard, but reformed and is now a consistent church member. He is an eloquent speaker. He is a heavy set man, with a deep bass voice and raven black hair.

As the annual local consumption in France of brandy is 17,000,000 gallons and the year-ly product only 15,000,000 gallons. American lovers of eau de vis are wondering what the stuff is which comes across the Atlantic labeled as French brandy. Scientific experts say that most of it is chasp German spirits, flavored with cumningly devised extracts and cordials.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Philippopolis, Turkey, has issued, in the native language, a small pamphlet with the title: "The use of intoxicating liquors: is it benedicial to health?" and a leaflet; "Taste not intoxicating liquors."

Face veils now drop below the chin. All jackets have very short basques

The draperies worn are airy and lightly ornamented. The women of Rhode Island pay taxes

Percale and challies in small patterns

are much worn. With gowns of wash fabrics come parasols to match.

Blouse and pleated waists are in great favor just at present. A young lady of New York city keeps humming birds for pets.

London and Paris costumes are remarkable for the prevalence of green. The mother of General Poulanger is a Welch woman, and eighty-four years of

Miss Etta Ingalls, the daughter of the

President of the Senate, has become a ournalist. Very small black birds are seen among

he other trimmings of black lace hats and bonnets. This year the graduating class at the Harvard "Annex" for women was larger

than ever before. Several New York drug stores employ ng women as clerks, and are teaching

them the business. Upper-ten young ladies in London society have adopted photography as their pet diversion.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe has learned to speak French, Italian and modern Greek since her marriage. The world of dressmakers and design-

ers have become history crazed in the matter of new costumes, The Royal University of Ireland re-

cently conferred the degree of master of arts on five young women. Kentucky was the first State in the Union to give school suffrage to women. The law was passed in 1852.

Ladies who find a veil trying to the eyes are wearing a veil with a fine esprit star on the very thinnest ground. A new shade of tawny yellow is tiger

lily. It is seen in new tulles, gauzes, and piece laces for evening gowns. A pretty sleeve for a house frock is a ather long single puff gathered into a band of embroidery just below the el-

bow. A golden bronze straw hat trimmed with hop blossoms, clove, and daddelion flowers run to seed is a fall offering of

Mrs. Maria E. Beasley, of Philadelphia, is a woman of extraordinary mechanical genius, and has made a fortune

from her inventions. Some of the new imported gloves are delicately perfumed, and a London mil-liner has set the fash on of perfuming choice bats and bonnets.

Tan colored shoes are the "fad" of the fashionable on the other side, both men and women wearing them on occasions when they look out of place.

It is well to remember that blouses of washing silk must be ironed alway on the wrong side, and care taken that the iron be warm rather than hot, Steel lace, as fine as cobweb, and in

any color, makes collars and cuffs for vomen that will not wilt in the warmest weather, and are winning favor. A late fancy in Paris is the wearing in the hair of tortoise shell combs and pins

with heads of faceted steel flowers that look like diamonds by gas light. Sleeves grow loose and looser and are aften ornamented at top with a separate braided bit, to match which there are braided shoulder pieces and collar.

Flannel is still the favorite stuff for teanis and yachting costumes, but serge and Jersey cloth are preferred by the best dressers, if expense is no object.

Woolen gowns are made of special material which has a satin foundation worked all over in gold and colored silks. They are dressy but mexpensive, The dresses called and worn as Empire owns look very little like those worn by

the Empress Josephine, for many of their are parodies of that tasteful weman's at-Yokes of all kinds, square, round, and pointed, smocked and tucked, plain

and braided, and half yokes, are all fashionable on children's dresses and Pale-colored gloves of dressed kid are

the latest fancy. Corn-color, shrimp, teal, and pearl are ornamentel with stitching one shade darker than the kid The average yearly income of the working woman of Boston is \$260.07,

and her average expenses are reckoned at \$251.30. There is certainly not very much left over for incidental items, such as doctor's bills, amusements and books.

A London hostess in search of novelty has given a dinner with a "green velvet table cloth, with wreaths of Alpine poppies." Another used a white satin cloth, on which were placed "large sacks of white satin tied with silver cord, from which a wealth of white flowers was tumbling out."

Among the oddest developments of New York's haberdashery is that shop where under linea may be hired for trousseau purposes, and where the finest of garments may be had for the honeymoon only, if the intending wearer will lay down cold cash sufficient to buy outright a moderate outfit.

Don't Kill the Old Heas,

When hens are shedding feathers they often stop laying and grow fat. Most people consider fat a sign of health. The fattening of moult-ing liens, however, as with some people, pro-duces debdity rather than health. Many of the worst cases of roup are contracted, while the bens are moulting.

The food of moulting hens, if largely vege-table is fat-forming and not required for grow-ing feathers. Therefore corn-fed hens get very fat. They need more nitrogen and pheephate elements in their food when moulting, which if elements in their food when moutting, which if not supplied they stop laying, because the growing feathers have used all, and left no ni-trogenous matter to form eggs. At this season, killing old hens and relying on young pullets is a great mistake, where people have a few hens and late pullets. Because, if properly fed, the hens will have their new plumage and lay well all winter; while the pullets unless specially treated may not commence laying until spring, when high prices for eggs have fallen one-half. Again an old hen's egg will hatch a more vig-orous chickens than a pullet's egg.

orous chickens than a pullet's egg.
John R. Jones, Suffield, Conm., a breeder of
prize winning mostiled Javas, says:
"I find Sheridan's Condition Powder, fed once daily in the food, very valuable for moulting hens. I have used it two years for exhibition birds. It assists in growing new feathers, makes the combs a bright red, and gives a rich gloss to the plumage. It will also make heas lay and the eggs hatch well. I find when the other egg-foods are used in quantities to force egg production the eggs do not hatch."

reg production the eggs do not hatch."

The above is the experience of many people in using Sheridan's Powder. If fest to young milets now as directed, they will begin to lay sefore six months odd. Commence at once using Sheridan's Powder. It helps old hens hrough moulting, and gets the pullets. In laying trim before the season of high prices. Eggs will sell very high this fall and whater. Therefore be ready to great all you can.

I. S. Johnson & Co., 27 Custom House St., Bosson, Mass, sele makers of Sheridan's Condition Powder to make hegs lay, will send to any adiress for one two cent stamp, testimonials with full information how to make a few hens pay well; also how to obtain Sheridan's powder.

tas, or shawls of China crape, cost \$500. America, - Cincinnuti Enquirer.

A microcephalist, aged eighteen, has arrived in Vienna, Austria, from Galicia, and has been placed under the charge of Professor Nothnagel, of Vienna Univer-sity. The head of the youth is extraor-dinarily small, flat on the sides, and coming to a point at the crown. The unfortunate is an idiot, but possesses a great power of imitation and repeats words without difficulty. He has to be tended like a baby, and is very fond of dolls and other toys. In showing him to his hearers during a lecture the other day, Professor Nothnagel said that the man in appearance and in habits greatly resembled a monkey, from which auimal, however, he was distinguished by his power of speech. Besides, the Pro-fessor added, nothing hes been found in microcephalic brains which would point to a closer affinity with the monkey .--Cincinnati Enquirer.

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A Narrow Escape. using Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and You will find it for sale by all druggists, Price 50c and \$1. Sample Battle Pres.

The yacht Coronet met but a single vessel during its trip, occupying 160 days, from New York to San Diego, Cal.

California expects a wine crop of 25,000,000 allons this year, an increase of 6,000,000 over

A Large Estate.

It seems that the discovery of a sure cure for baldness, claimed to have been made by H. A. Fechter, of New Haven, Conn., is genuine, Some of the results it has accomplished are really wonderful. Mr. Fechter has printed a circular describing it, which he distributes free to all who apply for it.

Why Don't

You take Hood's Barsaparilla if you have impure blood, have best your appetite, have that fired feel-ing or are troubled by sick heatlache, dyspepsia or billiousness. It has accomplished wonders for thou-sands of afflicted people, and, if given a fair trial, is reasonably certain to do you good.

"I have been troublest a great deal with heatlache, had no ansettle, no strength and fell server.

had no appetite, no strength, and felt as mean as had no appetite, no strength, and felt as mean as anyone could and be about my work. Since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I have not had the headarbe, my food has reliabed and seemed to do the wood, and I have felt myself growing strenger every day."—M. A. STEINMAN, 19 Grand Avenue, Grand

Rapids, Mich. Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prerared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mana.

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die each year without nowing what the matte was or how to effect remody if she does reconfize the Disease. This not right, as at an excess of 25 denses, from the configuration of the configuration o a 100-Page BOOK giving the experience of a practical Politic Raher (not an amateur, but a min working for wollars and cents; during a period of 3 years. It tenthes you how to Detect and Cure Discasses; how to Feed fur Eggs and also for Futtraing; which Fowls to Save for Breeding Furposes; and everything, indeed, you should know on this \$\frac{1}{2}\text{Politic}\$ [PRE 1997]. BOOK PUB. HOUSE, 134 Leonard Street, N. Y. City,

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A Glimpse of Lima.

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