Ryc, cat, and wheat straw are all ex-cellent materials for mulching straw-berry plants, provided all of the grain has been threshed out; but if any of this has been left in the heads it is likely to fall out during the winter, and in the spring it will spread and grow, and by the time the fruit is ripe the young grain will be large enough to be very troublesome, not only to the pickers but by shading the plants. We do not know of anything better for mulching strawberry plants than lowland hay or hay from salt meadows. The weed which are "natural" to low moist soils rarely thrive on up-land; consequently there is little danger of introducing noxious species in mulching materials of this kind. - American

Raw Potatoes as Food.

Farmers who have fed potatoes to stock have seldom found much profit in them when given raw. They are hard to digest, and if given in large quantities are so laxative that other food given with them often passes through the stomach without doing much good. This is especially true in cold weather, probably because raw potatoes consist largely of water, and this in winter is always cold, and chills the stemach. In cooking potatoes much of this super-fluous water is got rid of, and the nu-trition in the potato is in more digesti-Every farmer knows that boiled potatoes are excellent feed for hogs early in the fail. With a little grain they make pigs grow much better than with corn alone. Young pigs have weak digestion, and are easily cloyed on a corn or meal diet. The boiled potatoes are less concentrated food, giving more bulk for the same nutriment. But raw potatoes are very poor food for hogs at any time. They will not be eaten unless the animals are starved to it, as pigs never should be for profitable feeding. It is to give bulk rather than cheap nutrition that potatoes are most valuable for feeding. Not more than afteen or twenty per cent. of the bulk of the potato is solid, and this is mostly starch, the cheapest form of nutrition. Deduct the water from potatoes, and they must be very cheap before any judicious feeder will buy them as food, except as a lavative, or to give bulk in connection with dry and more concentrated foods. -Boston Cultivator.

How to Judge a Horse.

Dr. J. E. Cardner writes in the New Orleans Picayane: "Supposing that you have found a horse which you think will suit your fancy, your next step will be to determine his soundness or whether he is as represented to you. If you are sufficiently familiar with the allments of a horse I have but one word of advice to give you, and that is that you should be systematic in the method of your examinations. But if you are not thoroughly so familiar you had better employ some one who is and in whom you have implicit confidence. Beginning with the mouth you proceed in order to the examination of the nostrile the face are and to of the nostrils, the face, eye and ear, thence downward over the neek to the shoulders, forelimb and feet. Then the body, the coupling croup, tail, hind leg and foot. Then the opposite s de should be inspected in like manner. Having completed your examination of the animal in detail, I would suggest you have him hitched for the purpose of test-ing wind and other qualities. Start at once at a brisk pace, and keeping your ear alert for sounds of whistling, toaring or other indications of distress. you should at the same time be observing the gait, whether he stumbles or interferes or forges, whether he moves out boldly and fearlessly or whether he cripples when a bit of hard road is reached. Allow no high checking, as this is often done to facilitate an animal's breathing. Neither allow any urging beyond what is necessary to keep up the pace which is advisable to continue until he begins to perspire, as some forms of the tail) are often not shown until the animal is heated. Having satisfied yourself upon these qualities let him be stripped of his harness and placed in his stall and here observe his actions. Evidence of cribbing, weaving or rubbing and stall rolling should be noted. lowing an interval of three or four hours, have him led out to the halter, as some forms of lameness, such as ancipient in, are better detected in this way

Dehorning Cattle

The subject of dehorning cattle is receiving more and more attention, not only from stockmen, but farmers and dairymen. The experience of the writer the present winter has been wholly in favor of removing the horns from all kinds of mattle, dairy cows as well as booves. A small bunch of feeding steers have so far by their inveterate quarrel-someness lost fully one-half of the value of their food. of their food by the constant vicious fighting and disturbance in the herd. ighting and disturbance in the herd. One heifer has disturbed the peace of a lot of yearlings, and has so worried them that no gain of growth has been made during the past three months, while many have been damaged by the bruising and tearing of the sharp horns. The result has been the total loss of any profit on the feeding and a great deal of mental worry. To house and tie up these few cattle would cost much more than could be made of them where beeves sell for two and a half to three cents per pound. This experience being general in large and small herds, it seems as though there is no relief but the removal of the horns, just as there is no relief from analogous difficulties except by emasculation. The only thing to be considered is the best way to perform the

operation.

The horn is a prolongation of the bones of the skull and a hard covering which grows from the skin. The central core is attached but loosely to the covering, which in cases is very easily de-tached by a blow or wrench with little pain and very small loss of blood. the horn is cut off with a fine, narrow-bladed saw at its junction with the skin, in such a manner as to follow the line of junction as it curves, the cutting is quickly, smoothly, and comparatively painlessly performed, and the animal takes very little concern after the opera tion, which is very much less serious than emasculation, is followed by much more rapid healing, and no important organs are involved as in the latter

common back saw, with a blade a quarter of an inch in diameter, that can be purchased for \$1.50 or less, and which is useful for cutting up ment in every farmhouse, should be used, and any person can do the work when the animal is once securely thrown and t'ed, or tied stancbion so that the head can be Lurmly held. An experiment performed tion pon two quarrelsome beasts by the

iter has resulted so successfully that of horns as soon as the weather permits. The hair around the base of the horn. matted with tar, makes an excellent styptic. The operation may be per-formed as soon as the severe cold is over and before the flies appear. - New York Separate the Sheep.

Sheep naturally huddle together, and this is especially hard on those poor in flesh from age or other causes. All the ticks in the flock will find their way on to the poorer sheep. They will be crowd-ed from feeding troughs by their stroug-er companions. The only remedy is to keep weak and strong in separate apart-ments, putting only a few of the poorer together, giving them especial care.— New York Herald.

Causes of Diseases in Fowl. One of the commonest plagues of the fowl-keeper is the scurvy. It is really no easy matter to keep a flock of fowls clear of it, for sooner or later it will peep out here and there in spite of all precau-tions which may be used. The greatest cause is usually dampness in their quarters or runs, and can often be remedied. If filth is permitted to accumulate in the nests or coops, the fowls will be sure to show this disease. It can be cured by pouring kerosene oil over the affected parts. But a better remedy, though not colte as quickly applied, is to make a salve of lard and lower of sulphur, and

rub on once or twice.

The universal use of corn is the cause of nine-tenths of the soft-shelled eggs, leg weakness and other ailments. It is too heating and fattening fed alone. Oyster shells and bone meal will not help matters, as they act mechanically, the same as gravel and cinders, and no amount of them will assist a corn-fed hen to lay hard-shelled eggs, or a young chick to grow sound bones. The corn-fed horses of the West are notoriously weak in this respect, and the breaking and snapping of bones is not an infrequent occurrence there. -Farm, Field

Farm and Garden Notes.

Do not delay pruning the grapes too Unleached ashes are excellent for the

vineyard.

Hog manure is one of the best fertilzers for peach trees. Mulch your pears when set and always

seep them mulched. There is nothing like dispatch in the routine of farm labor.

Repeated plantings are necessary to keep up a full supply of fruit.

Stand by the rural home and enjoy competency, health and happiness. Put the garden tools and farm ma-

chinery in condition for spring work. Harness that hangs where the ammonia of the stables will reach it will be in-

Let no manure be put in about the roots, but top dress with manure if the land is poor. One of the most important requisites

in growing good berries is clean, thorough cultivation. The boys and girls raised in our coun-

try homes become the practical men and women of the land. Ten acres of corn put into a silo will keep as many cattle as forty acres treated

in the ordinary way. The wise farmer will ever have a garden. He wants something more than pork and potatoes the year round.

The Massachusetts Horticultural Society are experimenting in Boston on the growth of lettuce by electric light. Ducks can be hatched at any time

during the year, but much better growth and finer plumage is secured by hatching early. A garden trowel is a very convenient

implement to use in setting out plants, either in the small fruit or vegetable On very cold nights a large flock will be more comfortable than a small one,

as there will be more warmth in the poultry house. The great source of contagion is the drinking water. A sick fowl should never be allowed to drink from the same

vessel as others, Heat sour milk slowly until it thickens and the curds separate, then stir in oat-

meal and you have one of the best of foods for poultry. If pruned too late often considerable

is done to the vitality of the plants by bleeding. The pruning should be done before the sap starts

Salt has always been recommended for the asparagus bed. Yet it is ques-tionable whether it is sufficiently beneficial to make the application profitable. It is a comparatively easy matter to test the vitality of all seeds before planting, and such a course will often be

the means of saving much disappoint-Where weeds have grown up in the garden to such a height that they cannot be plowed or spaded under, cut them down and let them dry. After they have been well dried apply fire and burn the surface of the ground over.

The work of preparing for the spring planting of fruits and the making of an early garden should be pushed along as rapidly as possible. It is most desirable to get all this work done in good season, and this necessitates preparation ahead.

In making a hot bed dig out fully two feet deep and save a considerable part of the subsoil to bank up the sides, then fill in with plenty of coarse, fresh manure, It may be necessary to have heat some and sufficient manure should be used to supply it.

Some Diplomatic Romances.

Many diplomats have recently wedded Americans. A few years ago, however, there was even a greater eagerness to wed American girls. One Det Campo, of the Chilian Legation, angled earnest-ly and widely for an American girl with a fortune. He was a rogue and kept the city in an uproar by his sprees. After an unusually impassioned appeal to a Washington girl he was recalled, and returning by the way of Panama he wrote a letter to her, purporting to come from a friend, describing in vivid language an account of the rejected Del Campo's death by the dread fever of the tropics. His obstuary was done up by humself in good slape. The girl was still lamenting her coldness to the sensitive Southerner when she heard from the Chilian who took her lover's place that the former attache of the Chilian Legation was now attache of a horse car in the Chilian capital.

These modern romances of American girls and foreign noblemen cannot match the alliance of forty years ago—the fa-nous marriage of the old Count de Bo-lisco, the Russian Minister, and Miss Harriet Williams, the Georgetown beauy. He was old and decrepit. It is said hat he wore 'plumpers' in his cheeks and dressed his poor, broken old form to that he looked like a man of forty after he saw the beautiful school girl at her father's house in Georgetown. For she was a schoolgiri-only fourteen when he married her. He sent her to urope to finish her education, and when he came back she was the most beautiful woman in America. A magnificent, fair woman, with golden hair and brown eyes, was this young wife of the old ount de Bodisco. After leaving here her husband returned to Russia, and she became the reigning belle of St. Petersturg.—Chicayo Tribune. SELECT SIFTINGS.

The tarpon is the king of game fish. The first incineration has just occurred

Wedding rings were used by the ancients. An official of Tombatone, Arizona, i

Sheriff Slaughter. Six different patents were secured on chewing-gum last year.

The bullet for the English magazine rifle is to be nickel plated. The leader of a nation is an "ethna-Gladstone says so, and he

ought to know. The Key West fisherman rubs his body with kerosene oil and swims among the sharks in safety.

At Springfield, Mass., there is a Turk-ish praying rug on exhibition said to be 1000 years old and valued at \$2500. A Frenchman is anxious to arrange for a fight between a devil-fish and a shark in a tank where 20,000 people can see

the combat. Porous giass for window panes has been produced in Paris. The pores are too fine to admit a draft, but they assist in ventilation

"Ohe Mah," the Chinese dwarf, the smallest liliputian on earth, aged fifty years, is so small that you can cover him with an ordinary plug hat.

Gnostics was the name applied to a sect who soon after the preaching of Christianity endeavored to combine its principles with Greek philosophy. The first pair of India-rubber shoes rought into the United States from

South America in 1830, were gilded and resembled in shape the pointed slippers of a Chinese mandarian. A St. Louis taxidermist who recently preserved a large bald eagle, says the muscles of the breast were of great size

and formed nearly one-fourth of the weight of the entire bird. Almost anything is insanity, says a New York doctor. If you laugh heartily -get mad-forget anything-drop a letter into the postoffice without a stamp, you can be called insanc.

An international exhibition of postage stamps is to be opened at Amsterdam. To give additional interest to the show there will be sketches of the various costumes worn by postmen in different countries.

Jersey City, N. J., has abolished its newsboys' home. It was found that the boys used it for a loafing place, and that four-fifths of its lodgers were boys who ran away from home and had no real need for its conveniences.

Scent pencils, composed of solided perfume are a novelty. They are fitted in silver holders, have a tiny ring attached to them for fastening to the watch chain or chatelain, and when rubbed on the hands or any part of the dress emit a delicate odor.

Insurance companies want to know all about it, you know. Because John Obert was blown up by 200 pounds of nitro-glycerine in Pennsylvania, and be-cause only a piece of one of his toes could be found, the insurance folks says that he might have run away to trick

A perfumer says that there is more downright fraud perpetrated in the manufacture of attar of roses than in the making of any other perfume. Connecticut is a prominent place of the production of attar of roses. Heliotrope, one of the most popular of perfumes, is made by combining violet and vanilla in certain proportions.

A youth who went into a Buffalo, (N. Y.) store and asked for socks, not knowing the proper size, was told to hold out his hand. The customer held out his hand and doubled up his fist as directed. The clerk took a sock from the box, wrapped the foot around the fist and guaranteed a perfect fit. "I am just as sure it will fit you as though I had measured your foot," said he, "as the distance around the fist is a ways the length of the foot."

WISE WORDS.

Peseverance is always rewarded. Human beings are easily deluded. Money is king and man the servant. Most men are within a finger's breadth

of being mad. So many detached parcels of knowledge cannot form a whole.

Of what use is freedom of thought, if it will not produce freedom of a tion?
Every man, however humble his station or feeble his powers, exercises some influence on those who are about him for

good or for evil. Often the soul is ripened into fuller goodness while age has spread an ugly film, so that mere glances can never divine the preciousness of the fruit.

Every woman or man, however low or degraded, whether tanned or black, or wrapped in mere rags, who possesses the gem of life, which no man has been able to define, is a human being.

Man knoweth not his own end; but as fishes are taken with the hook, and as birds are caught with snare, so men are taken in the evil time, when it shall suddenly come upon them.

The greatest of fools is he who imposes on himself, and in his greatest concern thinks certainly he knows that which he has least studied, and of which he is most profoundly ignorant,

Few natures can preserve through years the poetry of the first passionate illusion. That can alone render wedlock the seal that confirms affection, and not the mocking ceremonial that consecrates

What Washington Had for Dinner. The following is a verbatim copy of an autograph letter, now in possession of the New York Historical Society, to which it was presented by one of the heirs of the original recipient:

heirs of the original recipient:

"West Point, Aug. 16th. 79.

"Dear Doot.—I have asked Mrs. Cochran and Mrs. Livingston to dine with me tomorrow, but ought I not apprise them of their fare! As I hate deception, even where the imagination only is concerned, I will.

"It is needless to promise that my table is large enough to hold the indies—of this they had occular proof yesterday. To say how it is usually covered is rather more essential, and this shall be the purport of my letter. Since our arrival at this happy spot we have had a ham (sometimes a shoulder) of bacen to grace the head of the table, a piece of ronst beef adorns the foot, and a small dish of greens or beans almest imperceptible) decorates the centre.

"When the cook has a mind to set a four

tes the centre.
"When the cook has a mind to cut a figure "When the cook has a mind to cut a figure (and this I presume he will attempt to do to-morrow), we have two beefsteak pyes or dishes of crabs in addition, one on each side the centre dish, dividing the space and reducing the distance between dish and dish to about six feet, which without them would be near twelve apart. Of late he had the surprising luck to discover that apples will make pyes, and its a question if, mindst the violence of his efforts, we do not get one of apples instead of having both of beef.
"If the ladies can put up with such entertainment, and will submit to partake of it on plates, once tin but now iron (not become so by the labor of scouring), I shall be harryy to see them.

"I am Dr. Doct.
"Yr. most obed. serv't.
"Go, Washington.

The letter is addressed to "Dr. Cochn, New Windsor."

Doctoring in the Dark.

Doctoring in the Dark.

No sensible surgeon will attempt the performance of an operation involving human life in a room secluded from the proper amount of light. A practitioner will not attempt the diagnosis of a complicated disease unless he can see the sufferer and make an examination upon which to bose his opinion relative to the course of treatment necessary to bring about a complete restoration of health.

Notwithstanding the impropriety of such action there seems to be a great deal of doctoring done in the dark.

By this it is not intended that a literal meaning be inferred, but that a great many mistakes are committed because of the darkness which is the result of ignorance. Be needs no illustrations to demonstrate that gross ignorance has caused many fatal mistakes to be made in the treatment of diseases by those who profess to be learned in the art of healing.

In many diseases several organs are more or less implicated and what seems a primary aliment may be one quite remote. For instance, a severe beatache may have its origin in a disturbed stomach. On the other hand, eickness at the stomach may he caused by a blow on the head. The seat of typhold fever is in the upper part of the bowels, but most of its worst symptoms are often in the brain.

Symptoms of disease as well as diseases.

Symptoms of disease as well as diseases themselves are oftentimes followers or concentiants of some insuspected organic disease and this is peculiarly true of lung, liver, brain and heart diseases in general, for it is now known that they are the result of kidney disease, which show its presence in some such indirect manner.

Several years ago a gentleman became convinced of the truth of this, and through his efforts the world has been warned of kidney disease, and as a result of continued effort a specific known as Warner's Safe Cure was discovered, the general use of which has shown it to be of inestimable benefit in all cases where kidney treatment is desirable or necessary.

cases where hidney treatment is desirable or necessary.

When consumption is threatened see to it that the condition of the kidneys is immediately inquired into, and if they are found diseased, cure them by an immediate use of Warner's Safe Cure, and the symptoms of lung decay will rapidly disappear.

There are too many instances already recorded of the terrible results produced by a lack of knowledge concerning the cause of disease, and human life is of too much importance to be foolishly sacrificed to higotry or ignorance.

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN,

Fringe is a fashionable trimming. Roses are a popular floral ornament. Cloth dresses are ornamented freely. Genesco, N. Y., contains 106 widows.

There are 275 "lady clergymen" in this ountry. All-over mackine braiding upon cloth

jackets is passe. New ribbons are from one to five inches in width.

The engrossing clerk of the Kansas Legislature is a woman. The trimmings on spring hats and bonnets are arranged low.

Empire styles promise to predominate n costumes for next summer Directoire revers are seen upon low

rsages as well as high ones. Scrosis, New York's fam us woman's club, is twenty-one years old.

Mrs. Burnett, the authoress, is decorating a new house in Washington. Columbia College's women's annex will e named for President Barnard.

There are 62,000 women in America interested in the cultivation of fruit. Black is effectively introduced into many of the light ribbons for spring use. An original hat pin of silver is a per-fectly simulated nail with a rather large

New York women are called the most natural in appearance of any in the world.

What are known as laminated ribbons are richly embroidered with gold, silver or copper. A "cat reception" is the latest form of

entertainment among the young girls of New York. Passementeries of jet or silk cord and imps and galoons of silver or gold remain popular.

The women of Deamark, to the num-er of 20,000, have petitioned for the right of suffrage.

The Nevada Assembly has passed a bill prohibiting the sale of intexicating liquors to women, The old-time Ture satin, in changeable

colors, is used for the shirred portion of some of the new gowns. Passementerie holds its own as a fashionable ornament. Embroidery is seen

everywhere and on everything. Surah siiks, when made up in Direc pire style, with straight skirts, must be

of heavy quality to be effective. Girls under fifteen years of age fre quently wear the hair all thrown back and failing in long curls behind.

The latest craze among actresses is the hand and arm photograph. They spend no end of money for such pictures.

Quite fashionable for chatelaine pur-poses are the pretty crystal ball watches, ome of which keep very true time. We seem to be fast approaching the classic outlines of Greek dress in our most elegant and fashionable attire.

A stylish and effective dinner dress is made with lace skirts. The skirts are plaited all around and open in front.

Another Tennessee woman in an official position is Mrs. S. P. Lowe, who has just been re-elected State Librarian. The new bonnet ribbons show stripes of irregular widths in contrasting colors,

also of various weaves in a single color. Thick aigrette bows of ribbon and tuile, with grasses, leaves or wheat spikes in the midst, appear upon the new bon-

Jet retains its hold upon headgear, and is seen in crowns and bands and buckles and things as it has been this five years Some of the very prettiest and most

stylish evening mantles are made up in delicate grays, lined with white or flesh-Velvet covered hats in toque shape are now worn, and both fancy gimps and metalle laces are used for banding

them. Full skirts will be worn again next summer, and the bodices and sleeves will not be very different from those now in

In artistic circles in London the Em pire gown is worn in all its classical severity by married and unmarried young

The queerest of the queer fads which have come into style recently is the fast ening of a watch into the rosette of a Mrs. Oliphant lives at Windsor and is treated with much consideration by Queen Victoria, who is fond of her

writings. For walking costume, the redingote divides honors with the long plain pelisae. Passementeric braiding or fur is used for trimming.

Mrs. George Pell is said to have her coachman and footman gotten up more expensively than any other woman in Now York.

Mrs. Cludstone has just celebrated her reventy seventh birthday, the festivities taking place at Hawarden Castle, where she was born. White and cream woolens, widely barred with a color, are chosen in pre-ference to the solid colors for home and

afternoon wear.

A Bayville (Ga.) horse which lost all his teeth has been fitted with a set of

false ones. A horse in Norwich, Conn., swallowed a large ball of twine the other day, and had to be held while two men pulled the

cord out of his mouth, unraveling it inch

A drover in West Plains, Neb., has trained one of his horses to go out and drive the cattle home. At about five o'clock every evening the animal starts out unbidden and duly appears in the course of an hour at the heels of the

Cowbows in Franklin County, Texas, frightened a wild pony into dashing blindly over a precipice into a river thrity feet below. After the lapse of a few moments the pony appeared, climbed on to the opposite bank, and dashed away, apparently uninjured by his big

A Maryland horse has developed a wonderful appetite for oysters. A pail of the succulent mollusks was recently left in his stall by mistake. He at once devoured them, and since then he manifests the greatest delight when any of the bivaives are put where he can get them. James McCloud, of Lodi, owns a horse

on his Dakota farm which has eight feet, It is perfectly formed in all respects, ex-cept that it has eight feet. Not until the pasterns or fetlock joint is reached in the descent from the shoulder to the foot is there any apparent difference be-tween the horse and any other. But at the pastern joint, or lower end of the shin bone, the branch begins, and two perfectly formed feet are found on each of the four legs. The horse runs on the range the same as any and as fast as most of them, and all eight feet are shod, or may be if desired. - Chicago News.

How It Works.

In answer to many inquiries regarding the returnency of cures wrought by St. Jacobs Oil towh'ch public attention has been specifically called in many varied forms, the following serves as a most excellent example of how the great remedy performs its miracles and what is meant by a permanent cure. Hundreds have testified to the same effect. Mr. J. E. Bonsall, Prothonotary, New Bloomfield, Perry Co., Pa., in 1881 was permanently cured of rheumatism. From the are of 15 to 48 about 33 years, he had suffered acutely at times from the dread disease and at the date specified, he was permanently cured by St. Jacobs Oil. In proof of this, he waites in 1886 that he has had o recurrence of rheumatic pains since h s re-ef in 1881. Again in April, 1888, he writes as ther in 1881. Again in April, 1888, he writes as follows: "My health continues good: he return of rheuma ism since 1881 whencured by St. Jacobe Oil. I receive letters from all parts asking about my miraculous cure after 30 years suffering." There is no other remedy extant that can show like results, and when it is known that there are hundreds of such cases in the files of the propriet re, from those who have in the files of the propriet re, from those who have in the files of the propriet re, from those who have in the files of the propriet re, from those under a this late date who will deny its miraculous virtues.

THERE are over three hundred thousand bes-seepers in America.

A Sensible Man Would use Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs. It is curing more cases of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup and all Throat and Lung Troubles, than any other edicine. The proprietor has authorized any druggist to give you a Sample Bottle Free to convince you of the merit of this great remedy, Large Bottles 50c and \$1.

Tire country is in a remarkably healthy

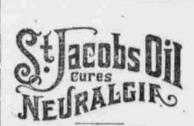
A Rudical Cure for Epileptic Pits. A Radical Cure for Epiloptic Fits.

In the Editor-Piease inform your readers
that I have a positive remedy for the above
named disease which I warrant to cure the
worst cases. So strong is my faith in its virtues that I will send free a sample bottle and
valuable treatise to any sufferer who will give
me his P. O. and Express address. Resply.

H. G. ROOP, M. C., 185 Pearl St., New York.

Catarrh Cured.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from hat loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly rying every known remedy, at last found a mescription which completely cured and saved din from death. Any sufferer from this dreading disease sending a self-addressed stamped rivelope to Prot. J. A. Lawrence, 28 Warren Ct., N.Y., will receive the recipe free of charge. Catarrh Cured.



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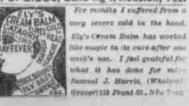
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what it has done for me-Samuel J. Harris, (Wholese) Brown St. No Took St. Nh. Took

MakestheWeakStrong

If you are run down, or have that tired feeling as a raunit of overwork or the effect of the changing essent, you should take that best of all tonics and bloed purifiers. Hood, tones the atomach, rouses, the torpid liver and kidners, creates an appetite and builds up the system. Thousands who have taken is with benefit, testify that Hood's Sarraparills 'maked the weak strong."

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rilla and consider it the best blood motions I have ever taken. It builds me up, makes me sleep better, gives me a good appetite and improves my health generally." Mrs. At P. Lemuros, Portland, Ma.

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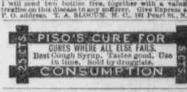
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