FARM AND GARDEN

Feeding for Young Chicks It is so easy to overfeed young chickens that the trouble is more to give too little than too much. One ounce of cracked wheat is quite enough for a young brood daily, divided into four meals. The food should be given on a board or pan beyond the reach of the hen, which should be confined in a coop. After ten days or two weeks the little brood will forage for themselves very actively if given run on some grass or in a garden and will pick up a good deal of food that is suitable for them. But the food may be gradually increased from time to time until they are a month old. If fresh ground is given to the chicks they will not be troubled with gapes. If gapes appear mix a few drops of turpentine with some scalded oatmeal once a day for them .- New York Time .

Leaky Tin Roofs.

Farmers who live remote from any place where there is a tinsmith are often troubled by leaks in the roofs, or eave troughs. Any farmer can repair them and make them stronger than before. Find the leak, and apply a good cost of rather thick paint; put on a piece of old bagging or coarse muslin, then a se ond coat of paint, rubbing it well in, and smoothly. Then cover with a piece of tin, nailing it down tightly, close to the edge, using large headed tacks; those known as 24 or 30 oc. Swede's iron tacks are best. Then give another coat of paint, and the leak is not only repaired, but that part will last much longer than the rest. Old fruit cans are just the thing for the purpose; set them on top of a hot stove till the solder is melted, and then flatien them out.

Apples for Cows

Having fed app es to cows more or less for a generation with profit, perhaps the facts in regard to an experiment I tried thirty-five years ago may be interesting, says L. L. Eames in the New York A small Devon heifer that dropped her first calf in January rau in an ordinary pasture the following summer and was fed windfall apples night and morning, gradually increasing the amount until she had a bushel per day. I measured the milk every day and found a general increase, then I fed less and less two or three days, and at the close of the week she had none, when she gave two quarts less, beer measure. I was selling the milk at five cents per quart. I repeated the experiment and obtained the same result. In feeding I have found it safer to cut the apples than to feed them whole, as there is less danger of their getting choked, and less danger of gotting sore gums, as sometimes happens from eating hard app es whole. There is not much danger of feeding all large or small apples alone, the danger is with medium sized mixed with large ones.

Squashes and Potatoes Together. I have never grown these vegetables together, and see no advantage in so doing, unless it be the possible protec-tion the potato vines might give the squash as a decoy to the squash bug and spotted beetle. The s il should be prepared for the potatoes as early as pos-sible, the rows marked out three feet apart, and only the alternate rows planted, leaving the others for the equash. This would give squash vines six feet one way, and they could be planted three feet apart in the row, for the bush varieties. Well rotted manure of the best quality should be applied in the hills for the squashes before the time the potatoes were planted, the squash hills to remain until the conditions of soil and weather were right for planting the seed, which probably would not be until the potatoes were up. By the time the squash had uted the potatoes would have a good start, and would protect the squash plants from hard winds. The frequent cultivation given the potatoes would hasten the growth of the squash and interfere wonderfully with the ravages of the squash bug, as he is shy and runs away at the first alarm. Precaution should be taken against the fea beetle by dusting the young vines in the top each hill of squashes with gypsum or land plaster, into each bushel of which a pint of turpentine has been thoroughly stirred; then allow it to stand a few days, well covered, to retain all the tumes. This acts as a preventive, not as a remedy, and can also be used on the bage and all plants liable to infect on from the flea beetle. To subdue the enemies of the squash crop is the most expensive and laborious part of culture. The potatoes would be dug before the squash vines were done growing, or before the squashes were picked. -American Agriculturis'.

Sheep Husbandry.

Numbered with many valuable papers that have been read before the Wisconsin Farmers' Institute is one by Harrison Cole, of Dane County, to beginners in sheep husbandry. Following are ex-tra ts that can hardly fail to interest

prospe tive sheep growers:

In de iding the breed be gulded by the bran h of sheep husbandry you intend to follow. If you wish to raise lambs to sell at from eight to twelve weeks old you must have one or both parents of the coarse wooled variety for the sake of early maturity. If your object is wool and mutton there is no breed that is equal to the Merinos. They will herd in large fo ks better and do well on less feed than any other breed. In starting a flock it is generally the most profitable to buy the best of the kind, but if you lak means the next best thing is a healthy old sheep from a large flock. Put by themselves, the will often renew their age and prove not a bad investment, but avoid young or middle aged culls; they lack constitutional vigor and are the most worthless stock one can purchase

Having selected your breed for a spetraving selected your breed for a specific purpose, press steadily forward by breeding to a fixed type. On the subject of coarse and fine wools Mr. Cole gives figures which are decidedly in favor of the fine wools for money in his section, where soil and climate are well adapted to the Mexico. adapted to the Mcrinos.

adapted to the Merinos.

On fattening sheep Mr. Cole says: "I think the best age at which sheep fattens is three to four years, but all the way from lambs to that age you can pick out sheen that will fatten well, feed grain in a fat bottomed, dry trough if possible—a trife at first. Increase until you reach to one and one-half rounds each, per day. In damage half pounds each, per day. In damp, muggy weather feed lighter. He sure and not feed so as to have them leave grain in their trough. Do not disturb them in the morning; let them get up of their own accord and pack around a little before you feed them. I like mixed grains for sheep better than feeding all one kind, and in coarse feed I also give as great a variety as possible, but the same kind at a stated time each

Lambs in large flocks should be removed when they are four or five months old and placed on good pasture. There than this every day. As long as the anis nothing better than a stubble field, maleats well and appears well and will with a good growth of young clover. not drink when led to water there is no reed a little grain as the pa-ture begins need to force him to drink against his to get short, only a trifle at first.

Feeding Farm Horses

An English veterinary surgeon reconmends that those who have charge of horses, especially farm horses, should be taught that the stomach of a horse is not like the rumen of a cow, a mere receptacle for food, but an essential organ of digestion of limited capacity, which does not need to be crammed in order to perform its proper functions, and that cannot be so treated without danger to the animal; that the teeth of the horse are provided for the purpose of masti-cating the food, and that food which does not require mastication should be sparingly, if ever, used. He further recommends that no horse be put to work immediately after a full meal, and where a horse has done a heavy day's work it should be allowed to stand in the stable until it is cool and comfortable before being fed. A little water may be given, and if a little good hay put into the rack it will occupy his attention, and besides requiring proper mastication will further have the effect to slightly stimulate the stomach to secretion and prepare it for the recep tion of the feed which is to follow. Should a horse require more food than usual to supply the extra waste of tissues caused by hard work give it by all means, but let it be in excess in its albuminoids or nutritious constituents, and let the horse be fed oftener and not in increased quantities at a time. - New

Planting an Asparagus Bed. The best plan for obtaining early re sults is to secure one or two year old asparagus roots and then plant them in rich soil and give good and clear culti-vation. The rows should be four feet apart and the plants not less than two feet apart in the row. If you want the asparagus for your own use, do not se the crowns more than four inches deep, that is, have them covered with four inches of good rich soil when the bed is levelled off after planting. If the soil is light and naturally well drained it need not be plowed more than ten or twelve inches for the reception of the plants, adding a little manure at the time, then apply as much as you please over the crowns or on the surface of the bed. The strength of the manure will be carried down by the rains, as rapidly as it is needed by the roots. It is a waste of manure to bury it deeply, even for asparagus, although it is usually recomasparagus, athough it is usually recom-mended in preparing ground for this vegetable. In selecting a variety for cul-tivation you can scarcely go amiss, for all the varieties offered in nurserymen's and seedsmen's catalogues are one and the same thing under different names. If you bury Conover's colossal you will find some sprouts, as they appear above ground, are of a purplish color, others pale red, with an occasional one greenish white, showing that there is no one distinct variety known under this name. If you secure good, healthy roots, and give them good or extra care, you need not fear the results. "Giant asparagus" is only obtained by what may be termed giant cultivation. -New York Sun.

Farm and Garden Notes One of the essentials of soiling is a

Every farm ought to have its experimental patch.

Top ventilators in poultry houses are being vigorously criticised.

Onious thrive best in a bed made firm underneath but fine on the surface. The early killed is the easily killed weed, and the weed that robs the crop least.

If you are careful to keep the furrows straight, you will do faster and better plowing. When cleaning out poultry houses put

the manure where it will keep dry and not be leached out by rains. The success of the season's work de pends upon being ready with the early

spring and getting the crop in early. Turnips and other roots should be sliced for cattle, and not chopped, as the chopped roots often choke them.

A diversity of crops distributes work, receipts and expenses more evenly through the year and through the years. In trimming the grapevines trim so that the sunshine and air can have a free circulation among the foliage. In many cases too heavy and close foliage induces

In no other way can the farmer so radically do the work of nature to his advantage as by using tile; for under-drainage both lengthens the seasons and deepens the soil.

If snails trouble rose bushes when they start in growth place a few cabbage leaves around the plants. The snails will collect in them and can then be easily destroyed.

Farmers who must have hired men to help them in their farm work ought not to forget their overworked wives. There is as much need of extra workers in the kitchen as on the farm.

Keep the house plants well supplied with water, but care should be taken to avoid either extreme-making them go without water too long, or applying too much. Either is in urlous.

The smaller the field the more fence required and the more land taken from cultivation. The more oblong the field, the more fence required to inclose a given area; conversely, the nearer a square is the field the less fence is required.

Of great importance at this season is the manure crop. Every shovelful should go to the heap, not only for the sake of clean and healthful stables, but for the intrinsic value of the manure. Keep all the manure piles well made and

A florist in England claims that a rose bush, which has been bearing white roses for more than thirty years, has suddenly changed and now puts out only The only cause assigned for this is the enrichment of the surrounding

Packages for butter should always be nir tight. Tubs and firkins should be seasoned and the hoops driven tight, and the outside filled with shellac var-nish or oil and beeswax. This gives the tubs a neat and clean appearance. The tubs may also be lined with paralline or parchment paper to protect the butter. White oak is the best material for firkins and tubs.

The hard lumps on the bone at the inide of the fore leg, between the knee and pastern, are splints. If there is no amenes nothing need be done, as these growths are merely blemishes and do not interfere with the use of the limb. They are caused by the adhesion of the super-numerary bone, called the splint bone, to the leg bone, and this often happens

not much, if any, perspiration from the skin, he does not require more water mal cats well and appears well and will not drink when led to water there is no

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL

The French, the best naval architects, rmor their vessels all around Holding the breath is found to control the sensibility to tickling.

Electric snow plows are to be used on the electric railway in Boston. Not a poisonous reptile, insect or plant is found in the Puget Sound re-

A new cannon made for a Russian iron clad throws a solid shot weighing 1685

Nev. W. Holland, of Pittaburg, has accumulated 100,000 bugs in the interest of science.

The steamer Faraday laid the cable in the Guif of Mexico at the rate of six miles per hour. Mr. W. Mattieu Williams urges the

adoption of locust paste, or potted lo-custs, as a table delicacy. One of the real problems of the day how best to coal vessels at sea when blockading or watching a port or when

cruising in war times. The series traction system, tried and abandoned in Denver, Col., is being experimented with under improved patents at Gravesend, England.

A Griffin, (Ga.) citizen who shaves three times a week, has noticed that his beard grows much faster in bright, sunny weather than when it is cloudy.

On Malden Island, in the Pacific, guano is conveyed to the coast over a tramway about five miles long, on which the loaded trucks are driven by sail power.

Heriz's recent experiments prove that actual magnetic waves are reflected and interfere with one another, and that the velocity of such waves is about what is calculated. A mountain of iron ore, 200 feet high

and a square mile in area, has been found by Dr. Nostling, of the Indian Geological Survey, among the Shan Hills of Upper Burmah. The great advantage of high speed engines is that the steam has no time to condense, or, rather, that very little of it is condensed in comparison with the

amount utilized. The ginseng of China, a plant to which the Chinese ascribe such remarka-ble virtues as the renewing of youthful vigor, is said to be in such demand that the root has sold for more than \$200 an

Marquette, Mich., proposes an ex-cusive installation of lighting and traction by electricity, to be under the con-trol of the city fathers. Water is within onvenient distance, and will greatly re-

duce the cost for power. Natural gas was discovered in Indiana about two years ago, and since that time seventy-nine new manufactories have been established in that State, with a capital aggregating \$4,500,000, employing, all told, 5800 men.

In the recent trials of the United States dynamite cruiser Vesuvius it was noticed particularly that the temperature of her fire room and engine room was very much below that usually carried in vessels making a sixteen-knot speed un-der ordinary draft.

It is now understood that many puzzling headaches are due to overstraining of the eyes and defective vision. In such cases a skillful oculist may give permanent relief by removing the cause of straining or providing suitable glasses to remedy the defects of the sight.

In the long continued experiments conducted at Portsmouth, England, with a view or determining the respective merit of compound armor and of solid steel armor as a protection for battleships, the superiority still remains with the steel-faced armor now adopted in the navy.

Paper doors are said to be great imovements over wooden ones. They are formed of two thick paper boards, stamped and molded into panels and glazed together with glue and potash and then rolled through heavy rollers. if covered with a waterproof coating and one that is fireproof, they are painted, varnished and hung in the usual way.

Dr. J. M. Edmunds, in a paper in a deutal monthly, advocates the implant-ing of metalic roots in the jaw and the building of artificial teeth upon them. He believes that this method opens new possibilities for dentistry. By planting two metalic capsules in the rear of the jaw and two in the forward portion, he thinks it practical to lay a foundation for a complete set of permanent teeth.

The Earth's Duration,

The present age of the earth has been blaced by Sir William Thomson at 100,-000,000 years, while the speculations of others have given much larger figures. M. Adolphe d'Assier, who believes such estimates to be greatly exaggerated, considers the life of the earth in three periods, which he terms the igneous or nebulo stellar stadium, the stadium of solar illumination or of organic life, and the stadium of darkness, cold and death. The first, which began with the de-tachment of the terrestrial nebula from the solar, and ended in the formation of the crystaline crust of the globehe calculates from physical laws to have been 500,000 years in duration. The second, comprising the present epoch, and to close with the extinction of the sun, embracing the entire cycle of geological formations—is found by geologi-cal and physical evidence as likely to have a total length of 25,000,000 years, of which more than half has passed. The third stadium, starting from the end of solar illumination, and closing in the terrible and inevitable catastrophe of the fall of the earth to the sun, and momentarily brightened by the incan-descence of the earth as the moon crashes into it-will have a length that cannot be calculated until the precise rate of ac celeration of the motion of the earth around the centre of attraction is known, but will proably be, at the lowest esti-mate 100,000,000 years or more. Upo the whole, the present age of the earth appears to be about 10,000,000 years. This is but a small part of its existence, and everything leads to the belief that its total evolution through the immensity of space will exceed a million cen

Contagion in Postage Stamps.

The Sanitary News calls attention to the fact that a postage stamp may, in various ways, convey contagion. Cof the simplest and most plausible that in which a postage stamp, partially attached to a letter to pay return post-age, is sent by a person infected with some disease to another person. The disease is transferred, in the first place, to the adhesive stamp through the saliva, and in being attached to the gets three quarts of water in each half pack, and in cold weather, when there is not much, if any, negative for the pack and in cold weather, when there is saliva. Another cause may be the saliva. The stamp, having been exposed in a room where a diseased person lies, may become slightly moistened and thus retain the germ. That this is true can be proved very simply by a microscopical exampletion.

"Who is H. H. Warner, of Rochester, N. Y., whose Safe Remedies, especially Warner's Safe Cure, have attained such success and celebrity at home and abroad?"

The question is inspired as much by affection as curiosity, since through his instrumentality hundreds of thousands, in both bemispheres, have been restored to health and happiness.

and happiness.

Hon. H. H. Warner, then, is a leading and honored resident of Rochester, not only, but a prominent and influential citizen of the United States. On several occasions chosen honored resident of Rochester, not only, but a prominent and influential citizen of the United States. On several occasions chosen by his party as a National delegate to nominate a President of the Republic, he has been a member of the Republican State Committee and of its Executive Committee. He is a mamber of the American Institution for the Advancement of Science; President of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce; a successful and upright Insiness man. He has given away fortunes in chartiles. The celebrated and costly Warner Observatory of Rochester was conceived, endowed, and is maintained by him. His munificent prizes for the discovery of comets has been at once the wonder and delight of the scientific world.

The yellow fever acourge in the South, the Ohio floods, the fire disasters of Rochester and other cities awakaned his profoundest sympathies, and in each instance his check for from \$300 to \$5000 swelled the several relief funds. Where other wealthy men give tens and bundreds, he gives hundreds and thousands.

His charities are as ready and magnificent

thousands.

His charities are as ready and magnificent as his enterprises and public spirit are bound-

The world has need of more such men. The world has need of more such men.

An incident led him into the manufacture of medicine. Seized some twelve years ago with what the ablest physicians termed fatal kidney disease, he was miraculously restored to health by what is now known as Warner's Safe Cure. At once he resolved to make known the merits of so potent a remedy, and the consequence is that to-day he has immense laboratories and warehouses in the United States, Canada, England, Germany, Austria, Australia and Burmah. Sales of his Safe Remedics are enormous, and their power over disease simply marvelous.

The merit of a production is in exact keeping with the character of its producer. Au housest and reliable man himself, Mr. Warner makes housest and reliable medicines—a fact abundantly attested by their phenomena

abundantly attested by their phenoreflicacy and popularity.

The Trees of America and Europe, That this country once consisted largely of unbroken forests is well known to all intelligent persons, and although sections have been greatly denuded none of the original species have become extinct. Few persons, however, are fully aware of the remarkable number of the species as compared with other parts of the world. In a report on Michigan State forestry Dr. W. J. Beal, an officer of the Commission, makes some interesting statements not only in regard to the forests of that State, but of the trees and shrubs of North America and Eu-

The relative importance of the trees and shrubs of this country as compared with those of Europe is surprising, Great Britain has one specie of basswood, one maple, not over twenty feet high; one cherry, from ten to twenty feet high; one small ash, two elms, two poplars, one beech, large but not high; one small white birch, one species of pines, inferior to our white pine, and a species of oak which sometimes grows to a great size. About ten species of trees are natives of her soil. Michigan, with half the territory, has seventy species, Great Britain has no white wood, no

white or red cedar, no hickory.

Michigan has six species of maple of tree size, a basswood, a white wood, honey locust, Kentucky collee tree, two cherry, a pepperidge, five species of ash, a sassafras, three elms, a blackberry, a mulberry, a buttonwood, black walnut, butternut, six hickory, about twelve oak, a chestnut, a beach, four treebisch, four willow, of tree size, six poplar, three pine, four spruce, one larch, one arbor vite and a red cedar.

In the Atlantic region of North America there are 202 species; in the Pacific region 153 species. In all Europe there

are only eighty-five species of trees.

Naturally the question arises, what has caused this great disparity? Scientists explain it to their own satisfaction by attributing it to glacial action. Away back in the tertiary period the trees of the regions now possessing an Arctic climate were such as now thrive in a warm temperate zone like that of Georgia and California. Then came the glacial epoch, when snow and ice for most or all of the year extended to the Ohio River. At the approach of cold the trees slowly retreated southward as generation followed generation. As the climate again gradually grew warmer the trees and

other plants slowly migrated northward. in a similar manner during the glacial epoch the plants of Europe were driven southward. Europe, says Dr. Gray in the American Journal of Science, is all within the limits generally assigned to severe glacial action. Most of the plants of the warm temperate region had per-

taked and therefore were unable to re treat when the continent became warmer. "So our lines have been cast in pleasant places, and the goodly heritage of forest trees is one of the consequences."—Nese York World.

Anchovies.

The true anchovy is a fish of the herring tribe. It is taken mostly in the Mediterranean, where it is found in vast shoals and is caught and pickled in salt for use as a condiment. There are seven known species of this fish, differing chiefly in the form of the fins and the color of the skin. They are members of the herring family, as are the shad and the sprat. The Mediterranean species is not a native of that sea, but its abode is in the Atlantic, whence it comes to the shores of Europe and of some of the islands (as the Bermudas) to snawn; it is found along the Atlantic coasts of Eu-rope as far north—as the Pay of Biscay, but prefers the warmer waters. It is probable that the Bermuda species is identical with that found in the early summer in the Mediterranean .- New

A Misfit Crown.

The young Emperor of Germany has ordered his court-jeweler to change the shape of his crown and model the im proved edition after the exact pattern of the coronation outfit of Charlemagne. A French paper suggests that the crown of William the Victorious and Frederic the Noble ought to be good enough for a youngster who, thus far, has done nothing more remarkable than snubbing the German Liberals and assisting his court bigots in driving his mother into exile. The Berlin wits cannot risk such out spoken comments, but express their opinions by a caricature of a snub-nosed boy trying on an antiquated head-dress about forty sizes too small for his skull. -Detroit Free Press.

The Malaga grape crop is short this year and only 150,000 barrels are coming to this country, in place of the 300,000 barrels that were expected. A single storm destroyed 100,000 barrels of

The potato crop of this country is estimated at 210,000,000 bushels, the largest ever harvested.

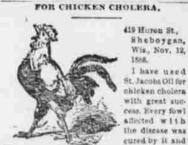
From Republican Hendquarters. Monavia, N. Y., May 5, 1887,-O. F. Wood ward: I have been using Kemp's Babam and I find it very effectual in relieving a cough with which I have been afflicted of late. Our rungists tell me they sell more of this than any other cough remedy. I can chestfully recom-mend it. Yours Truly, J. J. Prass, Editor Re-publican. At all druggists'. Large bottles, 50c

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But I'm bent on the notion,

But I'm bent on the notion,

I'll throw myself into

The deep, briny ocean."

Brown—"Fie, fie, my good friend, don't give way to your aliments so easily,
and settle down into such gloom and despondency. There's no excuse for such
conduct, when it's a well-known fact that all your had feelings, terrible headaches, poor appetite, sense of fatigue, and lassitude, low-spirits, and hypochondriacal condition are due to torpid liver and consequent indigestion, and debility,
which will all give way and disappear, as the dew before the morning sun, if you
but make use of that world-famed anti-bilious, tonic medicine known as Dr.
Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is guaranteed to benefit or cure in all
diseases for which it is recommended, or money paid for it will be refunded. It
cured me when I was in a nuch worse condition than you are, and if you will
culy try it, you will soon be singing—

cared me when I was it a be singing—
culy try it, you will soon be singing—
"But my spirit shall wander
"Through gay coral bowers,
And frisk with the mermaida
It shall, by the Powers!"

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A thorough cleansing this spring, in order to expel-the importies which have accumulated during the winter, or which may be hereditary, and cause you much suffering. We considently recom-mend Hood's Sarsaparilla as the very best spring medicine. By its use the blood is purified, spriched and vitalized, that the decling is entirely ever-come and the whole body given strength and care. The asserties the restored and sharpened, the estive organs are toned, and the kidneys and liver

"For years at irregular intervals in all seasons.

I suffered the intolerable burning and itching of blood poisoning by ivy. It would break out on my term, in my threat and eyes. Last spring I took Hood's Sarsaparille, as a blood purifier, with no thought of it as a special remody for tvy poisoning, but it has effected a permanent and thorough cure."

CALVIN T. SHUTE, Wentworth, N. H. ms so much that I could not turn my head around, nor strop over. Hood's Saraparilla cured me in two weeks." DANIEL BEAD, Kansas City, Mo.

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

100 Doses One Dollar

In 1880 I contracted Blood Polsos of bad type, and was treated with mercury, potash and sarasparills mixtures,growing worse all the time. I took 7 small buttles S. S. S. which cured me cuttrely, and no sign of the dreadful disease has returned. J. C. Nance, Jan. 10, 79. Hobbyvile, Ind

Jan. 10, 29. Hobbyvile, Ind.

My little niece had white swelling to such an extent that she was confined to the bed for a long time. More than 10 pieces of bone came out of her leg, and the dictors said amputation was the only remiely to eave her life. I refused the operation and put her on S.S.S. and she is now up and active and in as good health as any child. Miss Annie Genetics.

Feb. 11, 20. Columbus, Ga.

Book on Blood Dissesses sent free.

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YOU WILL SAVE MONEY. Time, Pain, Trauble and will CURE

CATARRH BY USING ELY'S CREAM BALM. Apply Balm into each nostril.

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820-PAGES-820 Who that reads doesn't every day come are words whose meaning he does not know, and who he cannot pronounce or specify Reme the down for a moderate atmost platformer, which can be he at hand always ready for reference. Such a work had a such as a larger which continued times as much as a larger which continue and known much as a larger which greater than a larger which greater than a larger which greater than a larger which the such as the Spelline and Frommentation of many or mon words have been charned during the last years, people owning the old-fashioned Plottona need a moviem one. More it is at a trifling of Postraid for 25c, in he, or 2c, stamp.

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