A TRIBUTE TO THE SWINEHERD. The swineherd has commonly been considered a rather degraded person, but little better than his companions to whom he dispensed the husks and garbage upon which they subsided. But this is all wrong, as we are informed by a manufacturer of "pig condiment." This individual takes a much higher ground, so to speak, in considering the ancient status and the present possibilities of the swineherd. Formerly this person was held to be of much importance and was highly respected. He was all the more highly considered as he might possess "an agreeable poice and a musical talent that he might full the pigs to sleep after their meals by his sweet singing, so that their fattening might be promoted." He was also well versed in the science of feeding, and able to select "such food of the proper astringent property as would correct the propensity of his greedy herd to disturb their digestive faculties and improve their appetite and health. And this enterprising person impresses, upon the swineherds of America espe-cially, the great importance of buying his condimental food of barks and spices to avoid the risks of cholera from the prevalent system of running hogs in the corn fields after cattle to fatten them on the

CULTIVATION OF WHEAT, ...

unwholesome ordure. Possibly a diet of

aromatic herbs and spices with accom-

panying music might give the ordinary

hams and bacon a better flavor than is acquired from the filthy food which the

rough, uncultivated, coarse-voiced Ameri-

can swineherd now dispenses to his hogs.

-New York Times.

Professor A. B. Blount says in the American Agriculturist: In growing a crop of wheat the seed is all important. There is much difference in seed-even that grown on the same stool-that the most careful selection is necessary. The seed must be good, prime, well-ripened, plump and with active germinating pow-The only way to secure such is by selection at the time of ripening. Selection is absolutely essential to good average crops and good average quality. Non-selection is a great drawback to all crops. It entails upon the grain elements of deterioration which cause so many varieties to "run out." The habit of the wheat plant is to tiller or stool, and this habit must be indulged and favored by giving grain more room and substance enough to develop its val-uable properties. To have good seed therefore, that must be selected which is nearest like the original and found upon the parent stalk of the stool. It ripens first, contains the best elements and is the best in all respects. The physiological laws governing the production of the animal kingdom also hold good in the vegetable. The transmission of good and bad qualities from parent to offspring are inherent; hence to have good wheat we must sow good seed.

Next to good seed we must have well prepared soil. Rich, stiff, calcareous soils are best for wheat. Corn stubble and potato land slightly harrowed and without manure make very fine land for good crops of wheat. The application of fresh or even well rotted barn-yard manure directly to the soil in which jurious. It produces too much stalk and too little grain. Such manure should always be applied in its fresh state to the crop preceding wheat. Clover sod turned in the fall for spring wheat is exrellent, but alfalfa sod excels them all. Its roots penetrate to a great depth, not only enriching the soil but making it porous and remarkably well adapted to the growth of all crops. So superior is it that as high as sixty and seventy bushels of wheat per acre have been produced upon land thus treated. Wheat, especially in arid reigions, should never folwinter that the seed scattered in the harvesting germinates in the spring and be-nomes badly mixed with the wheat, and paper mills.

they are not the proper crops to rotate.

As many opinions are held about sow mg as there are farmers that sow. In from the cold winds of winter and the Europe, Australia and other wheat countries two or three bushels per acre are sown, while in our own country about a bushel and a half is the rule. Almost all the experiments made with thick and thin seeding are favorable to the latter; ndeed they have reason to be, because the greatest enemy to the successful germination and healthy growth of the wheat-plant is wheat. Like people, wheat cannot flourish when sown too thickly. If a bushel of wheat were sown evenly over an acre of ground, no two grains would be more than two inches apart each way, and a half bushel would place them less than four inches apart-thick enough for all soils under favorable conditions. However, different preparation of both seed and soil will vary the amount of seed. Rich land requires less seed than poor, and a long season in some sections less than short ones. The proper depth to sow grain varies with soil and elimate. In rainy sections where the frost heaves the surface of the ground in the spring, wheat should be sown at hast two luches deep and on a rough surface, while in dry, arid climates, one and a half inches is deep enough. The heavier the soil the shallower the sowing, and the lighter the soil the deeper.

The cultivation of the wheat crop adds much to its growth and yield; however absurd this may appear to some, it is nevertheless true. Most people, and I might say ninety-nine hundredths of all farmers in the United States, never touch their wheat from sowing time to harvest. A cultivation of the wheat crop does it as much good as a cultivation of the corn crop or any other crop. As soon as the wheat is well up and begins to stool, a The paint brus wheat is well up and begins to stool, a light harrowing not only kills the weeds bargain was cleaned in turpentine each but helps the growth of the crop, and time its work was done, dried, and hung another and a heavier harrowing will often increase the yield ten to fifteen per cent. These harrowings not only kill the little weeds and give vigor to the plant, but they keep the surface of the soil open and mellow for the better action of the atmosphere upon the roots. If the wheat is sown in drills a foot apart a small cultivator is better than a harrow, especially in those sections where the crops are irrigated. All crops do better when irrigated tender plant and injures it.

Harvesting should be done early, when should not be cut until fully ripe. Early harvests often escape rust, make heavier grain and of better milling elements, less and the farmer is better satisfied, having

HOME-MADE DIPLEMENTS.

Days when no outdoor work can be done can be turned to good, account by making various conveniences. For example, a light-stone boat, or what is better a sled to carry the harrow, plow, ongs of seed, rakes, water jug, etc., to the field. Men drink much less water when it is close at hand than when they have to go some distance for it. Another useful implement to be made, is a marker for laying out the corn ground. in use about the farm should be of a size to hold a bushel or half a bushel. They will save a great deal of grain and perhaps a great deal of hunting for the halfbushel measure. - American Agriculturist.

HOW ROSES BLOOM. Hybrid perpetual roses bloom mostly apon shoots that grow from the old wood; that is, canes of one or more years' growth. The best blooms are found upon the canes which start from near the root the previous season. Therefore, it is best very spring to cut out all canes which have bloomed one season. As you value good roses and a quantity of them do not fail to do this. To increase the quantity and richness of bloom with hybrid perpetuals practice what is called "pegging down." This is to bend all the canes that have been left after pruning nearly to the ground. The outermost ones may be within six inches of the surface and the others a little higher. This horizontal position of the canes somewhat retards the flow of the sap as it returns to the roots, and more of its is used in forming buds and flowers. If you prefer to grow your roses upright, do not fail to cut back the canes about one-half. If you wish to have seed formew varieties, it is well not to have the soil too rich, else, according to my experience, you will get fewer seeds and not the best roses. All the roses should be where they will have plenty of sunlight, and yet be protected from high winds .- New York Herald.

PARM AND GARDEN NOTES. Farmers should limit and control the

east of production. Corn should be ground in the ear; it is better than to shell it and feed the cow eparately.

Everything points to the silo as one of the best and probably the best way to harvest corn.

Farmers who raise rye should sell the straw and buy grain and fertilizer with the proceeds.

Careless, hasty seed-sowing accounts for the failure of many amateur attempts at gardening. A mixture of kerosene and lampblack

a good application to keep steel surfaces bright. One speaker thought that a little pure vater added to thick cream would assist

n its separation. If the whiffletree breaks, don't throw

it into a corner. Remove the irons. They can be fitted to new wood. Corn for ensilage should not be cut when the kernels are in the milky state.

It should be allowed to glaze a little. By keeping the cattle off the pasture one day longer in the spring you may keep them upon it two days longer in the

Farming is like other industries; if manure directly to the soil in which you expect to be successful, you must wheat is to be sown is unwise and in- adopt some special line and make it a

> Cows should have plenty of fresh water and salt daily. Always feed and milk egularly. Keep stables clean with good bedding.

> The farther you are from market the reater is your need of condensing products by feeding grain and stover to your

> A handy thing to have is a box containing an assortment of bolts, nuts, rivets, nails and a hammer, pinches and cold-chisel.

Rue straw only \$3.50 per ton as a fertilizer. It brings from \$10 to \$15 n ton at the straw-

Trees about the house make it more homelike and attractive, and shield it

"If I were to preach a sermon on horticulture I would take as my text; 'Stir the soil,'" was said by one of our best horticulturists.

Forty pounds of good corn ensilage, with five pounds of hay and six pounds of cotton-seed meal and shorts is a full ration for a 800-pound cow.

A sile and good ensilage is necessary to making good butter in winter. It cheapens cost of production, and improves the quality of the butter.

It is impossible to make a first-rate quality of butter from poor milk; hence the making of good butter commences with the cow, her food and care.

A grapevine over the out-building will not injure the building, will increase the attractiveness of the premises, and will furnish wholesome, agreeable food at

The best land you have got is not any oo good for strawberries, but any land that will raise a first-class crop of corn or or potatoes will raise a good fair crop of strawberries.

When the garden gets as much attention as the swine lot, and the fruit trees as much feed and care as the cattle, there will be more health and good humor on the farm, and just as much money.

Many people make a mistake in turn-ing their flock out in the pasture too early the spring, before there is sufficient food for them to nourish themselves, and in that case the wool will commence to wind, which occurs only on the Cross shed, affirms a sheep-owner of many

up by its handle. Keep a few panes of window glass and a paper of tacks or some putty on hand. When the window roll of dark cloud—called the Helm bar pane is broken, don't make-shift; replace

A New Spy.

It is an interesting fact, which might become important in case of war, that the telephone furnishes a simple and ready means of intercepting secret telegraphic dispatches without the knowledge from below. The water, when put on of the operators. All that is necessary is the surface, comes in contact with the to run a wire parallel with the telegraph line for a short distance, when the currents induced in this wire as the message in the wheat is in the dough state, to make good returns for the mill, but seed wheat The plan is attended by one difficulty, which is that the signals would become confused medley of sounds if dispatches were transmitted simultaneously from wheat is lost in the cutting and handling, both ends of the line. This matter has attracted the attention of the Austrian Government, - Trenton (N. J.) American, Lip.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

Pifteen cubic foot of gas will give as uch heat as one pound of bituminous

Hard-working Parisians average sensily less in stature than their wealthy dehbors.

A German chemist condemns boracic cid as an ineffective and poisonous foodpreservative.

The latest use of photography is to make a cannon ball take a picture of its wn wabblings.

Ice crumbles under saw and chisel, but s said to be more capable than wood of cing smoothed and shaped by the plane. A Dresden manufacturer has produced bread from the common nettle so fine that sixty miles of it only weighs two

and one-half pounds. It has been noted at several of the leading natural gas wells that the minimum and maximum of pressure corresponds to the ebb and flow of the tides.

The saw is largely used now instead of the axe in bringing down the giant redwoods in California. The tree is sawed partly through, and then is forced over

By means of the bisulphide process, aow used for paper pulp, a foreign me-chanic has succeeded in preparing wood ibre that may be spun and woven into

Dr. Lintner, the entomologist, say that insects destroy \$300,000,000 worth each year, and that a single insect caused 1 loss of \$15,000,000 a year in the State of New York.

Seamless boiler tubes are now made from solid ingots of metal by a process that twists and stretches the fibres, and 's said to make a tube much stronger than he ordinary ones.

The common use of kerosene as a preventive of corrosion in boilers is not without its danger, as gas arising from it may accumulate and explode upon finding an opportunity to escape to a light.

A photographic reflecting telescope has been presented to Dunsink Observatory having a mirror by With of fifteen-inch aperture. It will be employed in furthering the study of star parallax.

Carriage manufacturers are predicting that in the not distant future wooden wheels will be done away with, and steel wheels substituted on account of the increasing scarcity of lumber for wheels.

Soupstone is made into tubs, sinks, stoves and so, and the waste is ground into powder that is used for paint, and as an indestructible wall covering as well as an adulterant to rubber for overshoes.

The new circular cloth so highly renmend as a preventive of colds, is made of either wool, cotton or silk, so woven as to inclosuralls in which the air is warmed, while the vapors of the body readily pass off through them.

An English electrician has invented a naterial that he calls "alterion," for the prevention of corrosion in boilers. The interior of the boiler is coated with the material, and from time to time electrical currents are sent through it.

Kanaff, the new Russian textile, is oft, elastic, silky and immensely strong, It takes all colored readily, and is easily ide into all manner of stuffs, but espe cially adapted to bagging rope and cordage, as it is very cheaply produced.

Professor Haddon, of Dublin, declares that a species of fish of Torres Straits, breathes largely through its tail fin. Though living much out of water, it was not affected by prolonged submersion, but soon died when its tail had been varnished. The process of manufacturing India ink

has been a secret with the Chinese for many centuries, but a firm of English chemists claim to have discovered a process of treating camphor with sulphuric acid that produces a pigment identical with India ink.

There is a small fortune waiting for the nan who can discover some process of making the veneer used in making fruit baskets flexible without the use of steam or hot water, and thereby save the manufacturers the time now wasted in the drying of the material.

Workers in hardware and cutlery will glad to hear of a new solvent for rust which is said to be very effective. A piece of rusty iron is immersed in a satarated solution of chloride of tin for twenty-four hours. It may then be rinsed first in water and afterward in ammonia, when it will be found that the rust has entirely disappeared.

#### Causes of Sudden Death.

Sudden deaths are most frequent, acording to the Lancet, when the condiions of life change suddenly, or are esperially liable to change—and this without ecessary reference to whether the change effected be relatively for the better or for the worse; for the change may be so rapidly effected, in either direction, as to throw upon the circulatory and respiratory functions a strain which the organs are not able to bear. In this way, persons with unsound or weak hearts or weak arteries die suddenly under rapid changes, although, if there were no special strain consequent on the change, it would in itself prove advantageous to them. It may be accepted that sudden deaths are especially likely to occur at periods of seasonal change, and at times when rapid variations of temperature are taking

#### The Helm Wind.

During recent years some scientific atation has been given to the meteoroogical phenomenon known as the Helm Fell range of mountains in England. This range is 2900 feet high, and drops mit of the range, while parallel with it at roll of dark cloud—called the Helm bar -appears in mid-air, A cold wind blows down thessides of the Fell until acarly under the bar, when it suddenly ceases. The Heim wind proves to be less rare than has been supposed, the bar hav-ing been observed 41 times in 1885, 63 n 1886 and 19 in 1887 .- Trenton (N. J.)

#### Cunning Seekers for Tips.

Women in the west end of London go about armed with small squirt guns filled with dirty water, with which they slyly oil the coats or dresses of persons whon they pass. Then they meet the persons, and, with elaborate bows, beg pardon for calling attention to the fact that the dress or coast is splashed, and offer to wipe it off with a clean white apron. Nine times out of ten the trick brings a generous

Lost in the Storm,

Lost in the Storm.

One of our leading editors clipped from a leading magazine extracts from a vivid description of a Western bliszard which we have taken the liberty to publish, and at the same time suggest to H. H. Warner & Co., the proprietors of the celebrated Warner's Safe Cure, the feasibility of taking therefrom an extract for the introduction of one of their telling advertisements. The following is the description:

description:

"At the close of a dark day in January a solitary horseman wends his way across the open prairie in one of our Western territories. He passes at long intervals the lone cabin of the hardy frontiersman. Two or three old settlers, of whom he has imquired the way, have warned him that a storm is approaching, and one of them, with true Western hospitality, urges him to find shelter in his cabin for the night. But he declines the proffered kindness and urges his tired horse forward.

"" The skety grows studenly dark, "" He decides to seek shelter.

"" The rider dismounts to warm his fast chilling limbs.

"" Can scarcely breathe. Blindness comes on, Drowsiness steals over him. The end is near.

"Here is no doubt that the terror which select the bewildered traveler is similar to that which overcomes one when he learns that he is suffering from an advanced Kidney Discoses, and is informed that he is in the last stages of Bright's discesse. At first he is informed that he is in the most of the has a shell kidness of the has a At the close of a dark day in January a

that he is suffering from an advanced Kidney Disease, and is informed that he is in the
last stages of Bright's disease. At first he is
informed that he has a slight kidney affection. Later he begins to feel tired. Sight
headache, Fickle appetite. Failure of the
ove-sight. Cramp in the calf of the legs.
Wakefolness, Distressing nervousness,
Rheumstie and neuralgic pains. Occasionally pain in the back. Scanty, dark colored
fluids, with scalding sensation. Gradual
failure of strength.

Any of the above symptoms signify Kidney Affection, out he is told that he is all
right. His physician treats him for symptoms and calls it a disease, when in reality it
is but a symptom of Kidney trouble. He
may be treated for Rheumstie or Neuralgic
pains, heart affection, or any other disease
which he is most susceptible to. Finally the
patient has puffing under the eyes, slight
bloating of the ankles and legs. His physician may inform him that it is but the accumulation of blood in his ankles for want
of proper exercise.

bloating of the ankles and legs. His physician may inform him that it is but the accumulation of blood in his ankles for want of proper exercise.

The bloat continues and reaches his body. Then he is informed he has dropsical troubles, shal is tapped once or twice. He notices it is difficult to breathe owing to irregular action of the heart, and finally is informed that he has a slight attack of Bright's Disease. Soon his friends are notified that his is an advanced case of Bright's Disease, and that he can like but a short time. His honorable and dignified physician asks for counsel. It is too late. Stall he sticks to the old family physician, and the physician knows and has known from the beginning that the patient has been stricken with death for months, for he knows full well that the profession acknowledge they have no remedies for the cure of Kidney Disease.

At last the patient suffocates—is smothered—and dies from dropsical trouble. Or perhaps the disease may not take the form of a dropsical tendency, and the patient dies from apoplexy, paralysis, pneumonia or heart trouble. Or it may take the form of blood poisoning. In each form the end is the same. And yet he and his friends were warned by the proprietors of the celebrated remedy known as Warner's Safe Cure, of the lurking dangers of a slight Kidney affection.

The newspapers have published the dangers. Columns of facts have been printed of men dying of advanced Kidney Disease or Bright's Disease. His friends and physician look around with horror and regret for seeming neglect, but he is lost. He did not heed the warning that a storm was approaching. He declined the profered hospitality, and recklessly went forward into danger. He struggled manfully for a time, but his strength failed, he grew gradually weaker and he was lost to the world. Not in a blitzard, but from the terrible malady which is almost daily occurring in every community, and which is doctored as a symptom instead of what it is—a mortal disease unless properly treated.

The Fakir and

#### The Fakir and Faking.

The verb "to fake" and its present participle "faking" are going into more general use day by day. The origin of the word is obvious enough, so that newspaper readers have not been treated to any etymological or historical disquisitions on this head as is the case with the expression "in the soup." rse comes from a free use of the noun 'fakir," who in h pristine impurity belongs to the distant and perfumed Orient, but who is now to be found, or at least United States reproductions of him are to be discovered, along Nassau street vending all sorts of articles, which usually bear every evidence of having been man ufactured in a hurry. "Faking," therefore, is to do something without proper material and frequently without proper skill. The word has been more generally adopted by the theatrical proany other, and is applied to performance that are to a great extent unpremeditated either because the lines of the dialogue or business have been forgotten by the player or have never been learned.

curious thing about faking," said a wellknown player the other day, "is that the audiences are frequently much better pleased with the result than if the performance was honest and conscientious to the last degree. Take the case of dancing for example. I can go on the stage and do a very difficult step dance, em-ploying steps and doing intricate combinations which I am only able to do after a long and ardnous practice. The audience looks at the performance thinks it very neat and pretty, but there is no en-thusiasm, and when I am finished there is no applause. Then I will go on the stage and come down with some quaint hanky-panky steps that require no skill whatever and that I can teach to any boy in ten minutes and the audience will simply howl with delight."—New York Mail and Express.

### 2: JACOBS OIL FOR WEURALGIA.

My with suffered is mouth with negralphs and paralysis. I had to more her in bed, and could fled moveled. By the time she had used twe-thirds of a battle of St. Jacobs Oll she could walk.

JOS. P. MURPEY. Fram Same 6 Years Later--Permanent Cure. Springted, Tenn., Oct. 17, 1866. My note was parelyzed and capita and walk step. Refere I waste votine H. Jacobs Oli sie wa shout the house. She thank malibely well, does a blackers wert and milling inc. JOA. P. MCPPET.

Sold by Druggists and Bealers Everywhere. Ens Charles A. Vogeler Co., Balto., Md. 3 X N U-16

ELY'S CREAM BALM, Price 56 Cents, WILL CURE



Earth for books on Blined Director and Cancers THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO. Drawer S. Atlanta, Go.

The Queer Mongolian Drama.

Descriptions of playgoing in China and apen are not uncommon, but it often appens that the writer, not being used to the ways of the stage, misses many incresting and amusing points. Mr. Louis Wingfield, however, is an experienced playgoer who knows all about the theatre, d what he has to tell us in his new book, "Wanderings of a Globe Trotter," is therefore specially diverting and in-structive. The Chinese players have not their exits and their entrances, for instance. There are always many on the stage who have nothing to do with the play, Mr. Wingfield says. Servants-coolies-stroll about the stage also, placing and removing properties, and changing the labels which hang on the walls announcing "This is a wood," or "This is a palace." These servants are conventionally understood to be invisi-"The Chinese," the "Globe Trot-

ter says, "carry the principle of convention bewilderingly far. A set code of attitudes and movements are understood by pigtailed audience to indicate certain hings. Thus, a rising of one leg and a half turn (vaguely suggesting the act of getting into the saddle) implies that the character is on horseback; a crescendo of gong beating, and a quick walk round, informs speciators that the performers have moved to another place—what place is told on the changed label. A lady who supposed to be sewing goes through the required actions, but imagines needle and thread." Yet the gesture is commended, the by-play is said to be excellently suggestive, and the facial expres-sion, so far as the yellow visage of the Mongol is capable of it, is appropriate.

#### Bribery in Spain.

The Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley, writing of Spain, says: "Bribery is general in Spain. Almost anything can be done with a fee. Not more than forty per cent. of the taxes levied by the Govment can be collected. Mayors of cities get rich in a year. One, at least, of the most important cities is destitute of credit. No one will lend it any money Spaniards so distrust each other that soney is not forthcoming for great public works. The English manage the water works, the street cars and almost everything else."

Sovereign Remedy for Sleeplessness. Captain Henry Bass, of Rome; Ga., has sovereign remedy for sleeplessness 'It is," he says, "as simple as it is effectual. I order for my supper a good supply of fresh meat (sausage is fine), and see that there is plenty of it prepared; don't be uneasy for fear of hurting yourself, but est plenty of biscuits, drink two cups of coffee, a glass or two of milk and go to bed; don't sit up and read two or three hours, but go at once to bed, and I will guarantee a good night's sleep.'

George Westinghouse, the air brake-man, is worth \$20,000,000.

Would You Believe

The Proprietor of Kemp's Balsam gives Thousands of Bottles away yearly? This mode of advertising would prove ruinous if the Balsam was not a perfect cure for Coughs and all Throat and Lung troubles. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Don't hesitate! Procure a butile to-day to keep in your home or room for immediate or future use. Trial bottle Free at all druggists'. Large Size 56c and \$1.

DAROTA Indians are amusing themselves y carrying off white men and hiding them.

A Rudical Cure for Epileptic Fits. A Radical Cire for spire to the Address of the Editor-Please 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. Resp'y, H.G. ROOT, M. C., ISI Frant St., New York,

Cararrh Cared. A clergyman, after years of suffering from that leathsome disease, Catarrh, and valuily trying every known remedy, at lest found a prescription which completely cured and saved aim from death. Any sufferer from this dread-ful disease, sanding and forms that the ful disease sending a self-addressed stampe envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 88 Warre, St., N. Y., will receive the recipe free of charge If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c, per bottle,

#### What Scott's Emulsion Has Done!

Over 25 Pounds Gain in Ten Weeks, Experience of a Prominent Citizen. THE CALIFORNIA SOCIETY FOR THE SUPPLEMION OF VICE. EAN FRANCISCO, July 7th, 1630.

I took a severe cold upon my chest and lungs and did not give it proper attention; it developed into bronchitis, and in the fall of the same year I was threatened with consumption. Physicians ordered me to a more congenial climate, and I came to San Francisco. Soon after my arrival I commenced taking Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites regularly three times a day. In ten weeks my avoirdupois went from 155 to 180 pounds and over; the cough meantime ceased. OR BENNETT.

SOLD BY ALL DRUCCISTS.

The New Baxter Engine, Rope and Twine Machinery, and Manufacturer of Binder Twine, etc.

This engine is made with all



latest improvements from 1 to 15 if, P, and has a record unsurpur in the history of steam me Every engine is provided with all evenomic and safety appliances known, and are warranted in every respect. Every description of Bops and Cordage, Twins and Bogging Machinery. And also manufacturer of Jute Bagging, Hemp and Flax Busier Twis icase mention this paper. Jonney to be St., New York,

AFTER ALL OTHERS FAIL Drs. LINN & LOBB tor Book on SPECIAL Diseases, FREE



DO YOU SEE THIS.

## You Need It Now

To impart strength and give a feeling of health and vigor throughout the system, there is nothing equal to Hood's Eurosparilla. It seems peculiarly incode Sarasparilla as now. The improvement contagned to regrounce that tired feeling caused by change of season, climate or life, and while it tenes change of search, climate or the, an allow the same states and sustains the spaten it purifies and renovates the blood. We earnestly urge the large army of clerks, book-keepers, teachers, housewives, operatives and others who have been closely confined during the winter and who need a good spring medicine, to take "Hood's Sarespari is in the cheapont medicine I can buy."-F. R. Rignuz, Belleville, Ill.

The Spring Medicine

Hood's Sarsaparilla "For years at irregular intervals in all seasons I suffered the intolerable burning and itching of blood poisoning by My. It would break out on my iers, in my throat and eyes. Last spring I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, as a blood purifier, with no thought of it as a special remety for My pateming, but it has effected a permanent and thereugh cure." Calvin T. Supra Westworth, N. H.

Purifies the Blood

"Every spring for any prints for a years I have made it a practice to take from three to five bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Hood's Sarsaparilla, tecause I know it purifies the code of all impurities. That langual feeting, sometimes called "spring from three to five bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The language of the system of all impurities. That language feeting, sometimes called "spring from three to five bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The language is a linear to five bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The language is a language of the system of all impurities. The language of all impurities. The language of all impurities. The language of all impurities are in the system of all impurities. The language of all impurities. The language of all impurities are in the system of all impurities. The language of all impurities are in the system of all impurities. The language of all impurities are in the system of all impurities. The language of all impurities are in the system of all impurities. The language of all impurities are in the system of all impurities. The language of all impurities are in the system of all impurities. The language of all impurities are in the system of all impurities. The language of all impurities are in the system of all impurities are in the system of all impurities. The language of all impurities are in the system of Purifies the Blood

Purifies the Blood

"Hood's Sarsaparilla purified my blood, cave me strength, and overcame the headachs and dissinces, so that I am able to work again, I recommend theory of the sarsaparilla to others whose blood is thin or impure, and who feel worn out or randown."—
Luther Nason, Lowell, Mass.

"We have used Hood's Sarsaparilla for years, and recommend it as the best spring medicine or blood purifier. Our boy is nine years old and has emjoyed good health ever since we began giving it to him. We are seldom without it."—B. F. Guovan, Rochester, N. H.

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

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