PEEDING DUCKS.

Where the ducks are confined they are usually fed too much, and being apparently always hungry the owner is often tempted to feed them liberally. A duck will easily fatten, and this should be guarded against when they are laying. During the day they should have no food but chopped grass or vegetable tops, but three times a week they should have mest or animal food of some kind, such as ground fish or ground meat, which may be given in their evening meal. Mashed potatoes and ground oats at night may be allowed.

DIP FOR SHEEP.

Arsenic is not a desirable material for a sheep dip to destroy scab mites or ticks. It is dangerous to the sheep and the men who dip them. A better dip is made of one pound of coarse tobacco or the stems steeped in boiling water, but not boiled, along with four ounces of sulphur for each gallon of water. When reduced to degrees by slow cooling, being covered up meanwhile, it is ready for use. gallons will be enough for fifty sheep if a tank no larger than is necessary to take in the sheep is used, and five or ten gallons is kept het to replenish the liquid as it is used.

POT-GROWN STRAWBERRIES.

The so-called potted strawberry plants are grown by rooting runners in small pots about two inches in diameter. These are filled with rich soil and soon become filled with a mass of roots. The plants are shaken out of the pots and wrapped in moss, and are thus sent safely to much greater distances than rooted runner plants taken from the beds. They grow on when planted without any check, and when set out in the fall will bear a full crop the next spring. They are usually sold for twice to four or five times as much as runner plants. They are not ready for distribution until July. A potted plant set out in July or August will make several runners which can be grown in the same way and transplanted in the fall, and so in the end this is really the cheapest way to get a stock for fruiting the next season .- New York

PRATHER-KATING IN POULTRY.

There is a bad fault with some poultry termed feather-eating. I believe that idleness is one of the principal causes of that vice, and that poultry should be kept busy in some way. A short time ago a friend of mine, who has a number of varieties of fine poultry, asked me to go down and look at his horse they were go down and look at his hens, they were picking the feathers from each other so I noticed one old hen had picked at another till the blood ran. He wanted me to see what I could do with them and I took home half a dozen and put them in a place where they were warm and the sun shone in, and I put a lot of corn there and covered it up so they had to scratch for it. Then I took a mixture of lard and carbolic neid and tincture of nux, which you know is not very sweet, and and with a swab I went over those chickens. One of the hens made a peck at the swab, but she didn't like it. One day I went out to watch those chickens. They still had a disposition to pitch into each other, still they would pick a feather out and drop it and not seem to like it, and I have a hope that I am going to break up the habit.

HOW TO DEHORN.

Mr. H. M. Scott, of Scott County, Kan., sends the Prairie Farmer his mode of dehorning cattle, which is as follows: "We have taken the horus off our herd of cattle, and can recommend dehorning fasten the neck in. Then we put on a halter to hold the head down, by a pole with a short chain with hook on, to fasten to the halter. We next placed the end of the pole under the cross pieces of the stanchion frame and held the head down on a cross piece of 2x4 scantling, laid under the head and lying on a rest fastened to the posts at each side. Then we attached a rope to one of the side posts, and put it over the animal's head. above the eyes, using two rings on the rope that come on each side of the head. We passed one end under the jaws, and drew through the rings and fastened to a post of the stanchion frame on the other side, to keep the head from moving side-Thus the animal was securely confined. Wetting the hair and rubbing it back out of the way of the saw, the operation was then quickly done. Then, by taking off the halter and rope, removing the scantling and lifting the stirrup that holds the movable stanchion, so that it could fall back, the animal walks out and the next is placed in the chute. By such an arrangement we took off 100 horns in a day.

WATER FOR CROPS.

More and more attention is being given to the need of supplying plenty of water to growing plants. The importance of water is shown by the fact that plants contain from seventy-eight to eighty-five, and in some instances, as high as ninetyfive per cent, of water, showing than water is by far the most important constituent of their growth. The plant during growth is constantly evaporating water through its leaves, stems, and at every pore, and the surface soil is giving off water in vapor all the time. The quantity of water required by a growing crop is simply immense. If water fails to be supplied the growth is checked and finally comes to a standstill, and then the plants begin to wilt and dry up. If has been exculated that the production of one pound of wheat requires the evaporation of seven hundred or cight hundred pounds of water during the growth of the plants. A German scientist found that the production of two and a fourth pounds of barley required the evaporation of one hundred and fifty-five gallons of Such a consumption of water would require a rainfall of about six inches. Two tons of lary per acre would represent a minfall of eleven mehes. If rainfall is deficient a full crop will not be obtained unless some norms are provided to artificially supply water. By providing an artificial supply of water to be used when needed abundant crops can be secured every year. In many in stances brooks or streams of water might be turned aside and conducted along side hills and used to supply the farm crops with water when needed. Or if there be no brooks that could be used for the purpose, a well with a windmill and pump could be used to irrigate six or eight seres .- Ploughman.

GIVE THE CHILDREN A GARDEN.

Each child ought to have his or her cparate plot of ground, and plenty of atitude given the young amateurs in its management and culture. Nothing strengthens a weak, timid child so much as placing him in a position of responsi-Let him know and feel that much, if not all, depends upon himself. This, I take it, is a lesson which all must earn, and the sooner the teaching is begun the better. Besides, a children's garden need not incur much expense,-

REMEDY FOR THE WHITE GRUB.

The use of benzine has been found ffectual in France in destroying the white grubs (the larvæ of the May or dor oug), which often do immense damage, especially in dry seasons, to lawns, strawerry plants, seedling plants and other stock. Holes are made in the ground infested with the grubs with one the sharp iron dibbles used sometimes transplanting small plants, and the enzine is poured into them. Fifty grains of benzine are used to the square yard, and care is taken to insert it above the plane of the feeding ground of the grules. In an experiment recently made by one of the French forest officers, and reported at a meeting of the National Agricultural Society, the grubs on twelve acres were destroyed at a cost of only \$3.20 per acre.

POND LILIES FOR THE LAWN. One of the most beautiful lawn orns nents, says a writer in the New York Tribune, is a tank of white pond-lilies (Nymphea odorata). An excavation is made in the earth, round, square or any geometrical figure to suit the fancy, and the bottom and sides are walled and cemented, leaving a clear depth of three Into this is placed a foot and a half of black or dark' sediment from the bottom of some pond or sluggish stream. The lily roots are laid on this and another six inches of the same sediment on top; boards are then covered over all and weighed down, and the tank filled with rain water. At the end of two weeks the weights and boards are removed. As the water evaporates more is added, keeping the tank full all the time. This should be done about May 1 in the latitude of New York. When in bloom it is a beauty, pure white blossoms send-ing their delicious fragrance all about.

COVERING SEED.

There are certain principles governing the germination of seeds and the after growth of the plants, and not only is it of great importance to the farmer to understand these, but attention to them is also of vital moment to the plant itself. Seed must be germinated in the dark until the young roots are sufficiently formed to begin to feed, because, if exposed to the light they grow of a green olor, which does not belong to roots, but only to the upper parts of the plant-those parts which grow in the light. Roots having a great epidermis cannot feed, because the green color is preliminary to the formation of bark, which is meant to exclude moisture and not to absorb it. When seed are sown broadeast over the field, and then covered so lightly as to allow the sun's rays to reach them, instead of forming healthy roots, capable of imbibing nourishments from the soil, they become incapable of feeding because the mouths of the roots have grown up sealed, as it were, by the change to an incipient bark, which, if the exposure to light continues, finally beome a perfect bark, by which their whole character is changed.

Crops grown from seeds scantly covered suffer from starvation at the moment of germination, which is continued by to the readers of the Prairie Farmer.

made a chute one foot wide at bottom, flaring at the sides to admit the largest its growth in every stage. The consequences are a feeble plant, having its equences are a feeble plant, having its provided thrown into the season for filling up, and finally its ripening season thrown into so late a part of the year as to compel it to produce weak, shrunken and immature grain at a time beyond its natural time of harvest. Shallow covering stunts the plant and its produce, owing to an excess of light at

> CULTIVATION OF CUREANTS. As a rule currents are not cultivated at

all. They are planted in some out of the way place, or along a fence where at best they can be cultivated or hoed only on one side. They are pruned spasmodically, or not at all, and soon become a tangled mass of weeds, dead wood, moss covered trunks, or branches with a stunted growth of shoots on top and the feeblest cluster of buds on the two-year-old wood. At best such a row of current bushes can give only a poor crop of the smallest fruit. But after the currant worm attacks them and strips off the leaves the meants wither up and are not worth pickng. Currents should have as good culivation as corn or potatoes, and this with a coat of manure or a top dressing of superphosphate and nitrate of soda has a wonderful effect. The pruning consists in cutting out the old branches, striping out all the suckers (except two or three to be left to form new branches), and in the fall or spring cutting back the shorts or suckers about one-half. The weaker they are the more should they be

shortened back. The best way to renovate an old row of current bushes is to set out new ones where you can culivate on both sides of the row. Meantime, if you do not wish to root out the old ones, give them a severe pruning, and either hoe or fork the ground to kill the grass and weeds or cover the ground thick enough with manure or mulch to amother the grass and weeds; or, better still, sow three or four ington contains 615,781 volumes and the outcomes of equal parts of nitrate of soda pamphlets number 200,000. This, of and supherphosphate to each bush. Seatter it broadcast on the land for a distance

of two or three feet on each side of the The earlier this is done in the spring the better, and if not done till the the total footed up about 230,000 books bushes are in full leaf avoid sprinkling and it is five times as many as the Chithe fertilizer on the leaves, as it some cago Public Library can boast of, where times burns them. Recollect, however, that these fertilizers are not substitutes for locing or nulching. If the weeds books in the Congressional Library be and grass are left to grow they will take the fion's share of the nitrates and phos-But if you hoe or smother the grass and weeds the effect of the fertiliters will be marked .- American Agricultur-

An orange grove of 30,000 trees is to planted in Pomona Valley, Cal., by a indicate of Illinois and Iowa capitalists, t will be the largest in the world.

More than 20,000,000 acres of fand in Washington Territory, or nearly one-half their nests in the electric lamps in At the whole area, remain unsurveyed,

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

A flash-light signal for rear of trains is seing tested in England. Science is now able to inspect the

molecule in its ultimate condition The English law recognizes the need of evaccination after twelve years of age.

The sounds of the heart have been re orded and reproduced by the phono graph.

The waters of Salt Lake are not as salty as they were twenty-five years ago by thirty per cent. A putty of starch and chloride of zine

ardens quickly, and lasts as a stopper of holes in metals for months. There is a great increase in the conumption of African teakwood, on ac

The saw is largely used now instead of the ax in bringing down the giant red-woods in California. The tree is sawed partly through and then is forced over by

count of its property of preserving from rust iron or steel that is in contact with

Major Powell states that material has been gathered showing seventy-three different stocks of languages and nearly 800 dialects among the Indians of North America.

Seamless boiler tubes are now made from solid igots of metal by a process that twists and scratches the fibres, and is said to have a tube much stronger than the ordinary ones.

A French scientists has come to the nclusion that we are traversing a "cold period." He notes that during the last four years there has been a constant diminution in the average mean tempera

A good imitation of frosted glass may be produced by applying to the glass a saturated solution of alum in water. It may be colored by the addition of aniline dyes. The coloring is not very permanent, however.

The simplest way to fumigate a room is to heat an iron shovel very hot, and then pour vinegar upon it, drop by drop. The steam arising from this is a disin fectant. Door or windows should be opened that it may escape.

Gold miners might be interested in an automatic and self-feeding gold amalgator recently brought out in Baltimore, which can be operated in connection with stamp mills with a small quantity of water that can be used over and over again.

Some railroad managers propose to put down 100-pound rails and run eighty ton engines and use thirty-ton freight cars, with air brakes, in order to make more speed and reduce the cost of traffic One eighty-ton locomotive has just been turned out that has a speed of seventy miles an hour.

There are said to be more than 100, 000 varieties of butterfles. One of the finest collections of butterflies in the world is owned by Berthold Neumogen, of New York. Only two others in the world can compare with it. One of them is in the British Museum and the other belongs to a public institution in Paris.

Burls, used in making veneers with remarkable eccentricities of grain, are excrescences that grow upon various trees, such as the walnut, rosewood, mahogany, oak and ash. They weigh from 1000 to 6000 pounds, and the largest and best come from Persia and Circassia, and cost in the rough from fifteen to forty cents a

"Quartered" cak, of which so much was heard during the early part of the ceiling investigation at Albany, is made by sawing the oak log first into quarters and then laying the round side down and sawing each quarter up into boards. This method of working up the log gives to the boards a peculiar figure in the grain that is lacking in oak prepared in the ordinary way by cutting the whole log up into striffs.

The London Lancet vigorously con demns the use of heavy overcoats, and advocates instead the wearing of heavier underclothing. There is reason in this. A man may lose his overcoat or leave it with his uncle. He would not so part with his underclothing. On the other hand a man making calls could lay off his overcoat and make himself comfortable entering a warm room. It would be in bad form to so dispose of his redflannel undershirt.

How a Doctor Missed a Large Fee.

The late Dr. Trousscau, a celebrated Parisian physician, had the reputation of being exceedingly sharp after his fees, though he always declined to take anything in the nature of a present from hi clientele-perhaps because he thought the acceptance of such gifts might render it more difficult for him to exact his honorarium. Once Dr. Trousseau had been fortunate enough to cure the only child of one of the few rich members of the French aristocracy. When the child had become convalescent and the doctor was paying his last visit, with renewed thankful expressions and numerous appeals to heaven the mother pressed a small silken purse into Trousseau's hand. "Thank ou, madame," he replied, "but, pardon me, I never accept presents," and he firmly rejected her offer, probably regarding both the purse and the appeals as things of equally problematical value.
"My fee, madame," he quietly added, is \$100." Opening the purse, Mme. la Comtesse took out the sum named, and, presenting it to Dr. Trousseau, remarked: 'I am sorry you do not take presents, the purse contained \$800."

The Congressional Library.

The Congressional Library at Washcourse, is the largest collection of books in the United States. It is over twice as many as are included in the Astor Li brary, where, according to last accounts there are somewhere in the neighborhood of 140,000 volumes. One-eighth of the long to the Law Department, and this division of the library is more frequently consulted than any other. There have been over 7000 volumes added to the law library during the last year and nearly 12,000 volumes to the general library This make makes a total increase of 19, 000 books. The Toner collection has been supplemented during the last year by the addition of 114 books and 786 pamphlets.—Mail and Express.

The English sparrows are building

Dancing at Eighty-Five.

Daneing at Eighty-Five.

The island of Nautucket is off the track of the modern world. The people and their customs are very unlike those in any other part of the world—the "off-island part," as the Nantucketers are wont to call it.

Old-fashioned customs and habits provail. They know but little about the new-fampled manners and methods of modern social life. They follow the heaten paths of a century ago, live simple, thriffy, latorious lives, and furnish little business for the doctors.

They thrive financially and physically. A visitor at an evening gathering on the island, not long since, tells how one lady, aged ninety-one, presided at the piano, and another, aged eighty-five, danced. "And you may take my word for it," adds the visitor, "that the dancing was sure-enough dancing, if one might judge from the lady's snapping eyes, nervous speech and decisive character."

snapping eyes, nervous speech and decisive character."

Locality and climate would seem to have comparatively little effect on health and longsvity if people lived simply, as nature dictates, and when ailing built up with mature's simple remedies, like Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla, instead of pulling down the system by using poiscnous mineral drugs. People who hasted to the physician every time they have a headachs, or asperience any of the uninor evidences of nature's sure revolt against disobetience of her laws, will not be found dancing at eighty-five. The inneral poisons of the apothecary lead to early physical decay.

The long-lived, rugged Nantucketers, who early life's pleasures when octogenarians, illustrate what the "off-island" portion of the world may experience if they live by nature's law and use old fashioned log-cabin remedies of roots and herbs for the ordinary ills that flesh is heir to.

Purifying Raw Coffee.

Talking with a leading wholesale grocer, the other day, he interested me not a little in describing improved methods by which raw coffee is now cleared of impurities before being ground. It first goes through a roaster. The roasted berry is considerably mixed with sand and grit and small stone. This is the principal impurity of raw coffee, and the one most difficult to remove. The latest invention for that purpose is an air shaft running from the cellar to the garret of the building in which it is operated. Upward through this shaft a current of air is passed of just sufficient force to carry the roasted berry to the top floor, but not strong enough to carry the sand and small stones, which drop into the basement. As the coffee rises to the top floor, after being thrown in at the bottom, it is swept to one side and then sent to the grinding machine. - New York Graphic.

Sexuality in Atoms.

Mr. Mason Kinne is a quiet gentleman who lived for many years in this city He is an enthusiastic member of the Mi-croscopical Society, an honorary member of several foreign scientific societies, and contributes to several scientific journals, He is an indefatigable investigator. Some time ago he declared that he had discovered sexuality in atoms—that is, after examining the smallest fragments of inorganic matter, iron and other mineral sub-stances, he had discovered certain traces that led him to believe that all atoms, animal and vegetable, are either male or female, and reproduce their species. The importance of such a discovery can-not be estimated. If verified, and Mr. Kinne is confident that it can be verified, it means the revolution of science-a new alphabet for geology, chemistry and nat-tural philosophy.—San Francisco Call.

A Horse Resurrection.

A case of horse resurrection has come to light in Newburg, N. Y. A horse died, apparently, on a Thursday, and was buried beneath a pile of rubbish until an "equine undertaker" could be summoned to remove it to the bone factory. On the following Saturday removal was attempted. A rope was fastened to the animal, and on the first pull it arose to its feet and frished its tail. Now the equine is seen drawing garbage on the streets .- Chicago Herald.

Viscount Claudeboye, eldest son of Lord Dufferia, is carning a reputation in India as a mighty tiger slayer. On a rebeasts in two days.

Health and Strength

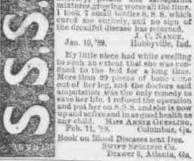
Soos replace weakness and languer, if that reliable medicine, Hond's Parasparilla, is fairly and faithfully tried. It is the beat medicine to keep the blood pure and to explicit the serms of seconds, sait theum, and other poisons which cause so much suffering, and somet or taken undermine the general health. By its peculiar curative power Hond's Sarasparilla strengthens the system while it enadicates disease. It is the people's [avorite spring medicine. "I now that Bood's Sarasparilla has restored by health and produced my dars. I was feeling bad's health and probinged my days. I was feeling badly for a long time, my trouble being a general nerrous prostration, accompanies with chills and fever. After taking five bottles of Hood's Saraparilla I felt so well as to be able to do my housework. I am as well now as any one of my age, at years, "-Miss. M. P. Thorp, St. Albans, Vt.

"I think flood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine for women, or anyone who has bad blood." JENNIE E. SMITH, Elet Broad Top, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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I sens so much troubled until to the catarch it aeriously affected my voice. One bottle of Phyle Cream Col. District Willy restored.—B. F. Liepener.

A. M., Fusher of the Olicet Emptist Church, Philiodelphty.

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Gathering Coral and Sponges.

Gathering of coral and sponges is an important industry on the Florida reefs. Both are frequently found in the same locality. The sponges are found wherever the bottom is rocky, generally from ten to thirty feet beneath the surface. Two or three dozen schooners are now engaged in the work of gathering the sponges, each schooner carrying two small boats, manned by a crew of two. When the reef is reached the small boats put off, and while one sculls the other keeps an eye out for sponges. A simple contrivance enables he watchmen to see sponges on the reef twenty feet or more under the water. On the side of the small boat a long barrel sort of arrangement is built, the lower end of which is under water and closed up by glass head. By placing his head in this barrel the watchman can see through the clear water to the bottom of the sea with remarkable distinctness. When a good sponge is detected it is brought up with an iron hook on a long pole.

An Extraordinary Reminiscence.

That was a most extraordinary reminiscence which the speaker (Judge O. W. Holmes) cited from a letter written by the late Sidney Bartlett: "Deacon Spooner died in 1818, age ninety-four. I saw him and talked with him. He talked with Elder Faunce, who talked with the Pilgrims, and it is said to have pointed out the rock." Only three lives, one of them but just passed away, be tween us and the men of the Mayflower! -Boston Advertiser.

The Excitement Not Over.

The rush on the druggists still continues and daily scores of people wall for a bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption. Kemp's Balsam, the standard family remedy, is sold on a guarantee and never fails to give entire satisfaction. Price 50c and \$1. Trial size free.

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A Rudical Cure for Epileptic Fits. A Rudical Cure for the form 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 H. G. ROOT, M. C. 181 Pearl St., New York.

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Pain REMEDY in the world that instantly stops the most excructating pains. It is truly the great CONQUEROR OF PAIN, and has done more good than any

known remedy.

For SPRAINS, BRUISES, BACKACHE, PAIN in the CHEST or SIDES, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, or any other EXTERNAL PAIN, a few applications act like magic, causing the PAIN to INSTANTLY STOP.
For CONGESTIONS, IN FLAMMATIONS, SORE THROAT, BRONCHITIS, COLD in the CHEST, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, PAINS in the Small of the Back, etc., more extended, longer continued and repeated applications are necessary to effect a cure.

All INTERNAL PAINS (in the Bawels or Stomach, CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, NAUSEA, VOMITING, HEARTBURN, DIARRHEA, COLIC, FLATULENCY, FAINTING SPELLS, are relieved instantly and QUICK LY CURED by taking internally as directed. Sold by Drugglsts, Price, 50c.

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For the cure of all disorders of the STOMACH, LIVER, BOWELS, KID-NEVS, BLADBER, NERVOUS DISEAS-ES, LOSS of APPETITE, HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION, COSTIVENESS, INDI-GESTION, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, INFLAMMATION of the BOWELS, PILES and all derangements of the Internal Viscera, Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or DELETER-

IOUS DRUGS. PERFECT DIGESTION will be accomplished by taking RADWAY'S PILLS. By so doing

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SICK HEADACHE, FOUL STOMACH, BILIOUSNESS, will be avoided, and the food that is eaten contribute its nourishing properties for the support of the natural waste of the body. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price 25c. per box, or, on receipt of price, will be sent by mail. 5 boxes for One Dollar. RADWAY & CO., 33 Warren St., N. Y.

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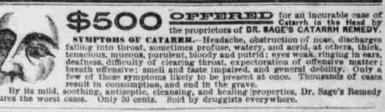


AN HONEST DOCTOR.

finding his patient suffering from that most common of American maladies-Bilious Dyspepsia, or, in other words, from Torpid Liver, associated with Indigestion, advised him to go to the drug store and get Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery the world-famed remedy for such ailments.

Golden Medical Discovery acts powerfully upon the Liver, and through that great blood-purifying organ, cleanses the system of all blood-taints and impurities, from whatever cause arising. It is equally efficacious in acting upon the Kidneys, and other excretory organs, cleansing and strengthening them and healing their diseases. As an appetizing restorative tonic, it promotes digestion and nutrition, thereby building up both flesh and strength. It is the only medicine of its class, guaranteed to benefit or cure, in all diseases for which It is recommended, or money paid for it will be promptly refunded.

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