SWEET PRAS.

- The main point in the culture of sweet peas is to cut the flowers every day. If one bloom is permitted to mature and form seed the vitality of the plant is exhausted and the blooming is at an end. This beautiful variety has been much improved of late, and a number of very beautiful kinds have been produced by crossing. The best effect is gained by planting several varieties, a few of each together in rings, and training them on strings fastened from pegs in the ground to a central stake, or the mixed seeds may be planted. The seeds should be planted at once, and by continuous cut-ting the bloom will last all through the

### NO SULPRUR IN SAP.

Professor Riley pronounces as fallacious the idea that insects may be driven from trees by boring holes through the bark into the wood, placing sulphur therein and plugging the hole. The belief in their effacing, he says, is founded on the supposition that the poison passes with the sap into general circulation and with it into the folinge, and is destructive to less feeding insects. It is an entirely unfounded idea, and is based upon ignorance of the fact that the substance remains insucceed have been recorded, and in such cases its apparent efficacy was due to a coincident disappearance of the insect from some other cause.

## OYSTER SHELLS FOR POULTRY.

Considerable has been said of late about oyster shells. Now, I do not understand chemistry, and therefore do not claim that it is absolutely necessary that a hen must be supplied with them in order that she may produce a perfect egg; but this one thing I do know by experience, that my hens will lay a great many more eggs when supplied with them than when not. In the summer I keep my hens in yards, and feed them corn, oats and wheat, letting them out one hour before sundown into a grassy field. They have gravel always by them, but if they are allowed to be without the shells three days I notice a decrease in the egg basket. I write this as my experience, thinking perhaps it may benefit some beginners in the poultry business, who may neglect this (as I think) one important item in the business. from the idea that some men have inferred that they do no good .- Poultry Keeper.

## GHINDING OATS WITH CORN.

Corn meal alone is not merely too heart but it is decidedly too heavy for healthful food. For use on the table it is lightened in various ways, and generally eaten with something else less likely to compact in the stomach. It is necessary to do the same with it for stock, especially if the corn is ground. There is nothing better to grind with corn than oats. Their hull makes the mixture much lighter, and the ficiencies of the corn. Oats are also excellent to put in with corn in the ear, when the latter is to be ground. Unless this is done it is often hard for the miller to make the cob grind fine enough. If any way damp the cob breaks up into pieces, and only the grain is ground and that poorly. Somehow the mixture of one-half the bulk of corn in the cob of oats or barley will give the miller an advantage in working the whole up as finely as may desired.—Cultivator.

### TURNING UNDER GREEN CROPS. Our own opinion is that it is not best

to turn under a green crop or turn over the soil at all in midsummer, unless the land can be sown at once in a crop that will promptly cover the surface again decay of a green crop under the soil will exert a more decided chemical and beneficial effect on the soil than if the same crop be permitted to die and decay on the surface, and this is especially true in clay soils. On sandy soils, already open and porous and containing very little insoluble material that can be rendered available by the fermenting process, it is probably best to permit the green crop to die and decay on the surface. On the whole, it may be left for each one to determine for himself according to the circumstances and consulting convenience. We are satislied from experience that wheat or oats will not do well sown immediately after a heavy green crop has been turned under, because of a want of compactness in such a soil .- Southern Cultivator.

## STRINGY MILK.

The cause of stringy milk, says the New York Times, is probably due to an inflamed condition of the udder, and an abnormal action of the milk glands by which fibrin is separated from the tissue and mixed with the milk. Sometimes it is due to an abscess in the udder from which pus is discharged mixed with fibrous tissue. The remedy is to give the cow a pound of epsom salts, to stop feeding meal; if cotton seed meal has been fed that may be the cause of the trouble, and its use should be suspended. Give the cow bran mashes, and foment the udder with hot water, rubbing and kneading it gently with the hands, and after wiping it dry apply camphorated soap liniment. Iodine in any form should not be used, and although it is often recommended its use is injurious and is to be When cows that are milking are fed rich food liberally, caution should be exercised not to overfood them with grain food, and especially cotton seed Some cows cannot take more than two pounds a day of this extremely rich food without injury.

SUPERIOR VALUE OF YOUNG PLANTS. Why, asks Josiah Hooker in the New York Tribune, divide old bearing bushes of currents, gooseberries, flowering shrubs, etc., to increase one's stock of plants? This is necessary in the case of species difficult of propagation, but for the great majority of shrubs a simple hardwood cutting will emit roots readily in spring. These rooted cuttings, if properly transplanted, rarely receive any setback, but continue growing vigorously from the start, and quickly arrive at the flowering and fruiting age. On the other hand, old, matured plants, probably stunted in growth, if taken up and divided still retain a large portion of hard, old wood and tough, useless roots. Prune these as we may, the plants will require a long time to recover from this treatment, and frequently never form attractive plants. Another point too often and, consequently, large, healthy foliage, are absolutely necessary for the formation of perfect flowers and fruit, and, as a rule, only with young plants can best results be always obtained.

### DAINTY PEEDING COWS.

If a calf is at all dainty about its food, do not keep it for a cow. No pedigree can offset the disadvantage of poor appetite and poorer digestion. Giving the calf as great a variety of food as possible is the best plan we know of to make it a hearty cater. The greater the variety, the more food can be eaten, and this if continued means increased digestive powers on which in any animal, man not excepted, future usefulness must depend.

## RENOVATING OLD TREES.

Much time and labor are uselessly exsended in renovating old and worthless In many cases the best use to hake of them is to convert them into fire-wood. Such trees are often chance seed lings, which have sprung up where a tree s not wanted. In the early settlement of the country many orchards were planted with natural fruit. In the older States such orchards are yet to be found, the trees still thrifty, but the fruit, as a rule, worthless, though occasionally some tolerable fruits are met with. Whoever finds himself in possession of one of these old orchards, if the trees are still sound and free from de cay, may find it worth while to graft it over with desirable varieties. If the trees are large, it is better not to graft the tact and is not taken up in the circula-tion. Instances where it has seemed to each year, beginning in the center.—dgwhole top at once, but to graft a third riculturist.

## FARM MANURES.

Professor Henry, in a paper on the naking and using of manures, concludes with the following:

First-To have rich manure, we must apply our cattle with rich food. Second-The value of the manure de-

pends more upon the feed than the ani-Third-Milch cows take out more fer-

tility from the food than other kinds of stock; growing stock next, and working and fattening animals the least.

Fourth-Very rarely does the fertility taken out of the feed by our live stock amount to one-fourth of that in it, and it may be one-twentieth.

Pifth-Nearly all the phosphorus is in the solid portion of the excrement, while ,the nitrogen and potash are in the urine; thence, if we allow the urine to go to waste, we have only one of the three valuable elements left in any quantity in

Sixth-In buying feeds we should always have in mind the manurial value that they contain, as well as the feeding value.

## FOR GATHERING APPLES.

An implement for gathering apples has been in use in Western New York for one or two seasons, and it is highly spoken of by the fruit growers who have tested it. It is a large, open canvas receptacle, into which the apples are shaken from the tree, it being arranged so that the makes the mixture much lighter, and the grain itself supplements some of the deout bruising each other. The frame is carried around the tree by two men, while two others shake the tree, and a fifth man is kept busy removing the apples. It is said that the harvesting of an apple crop can be done with it for half the expense of hand-picking. But cheapness is not the only nor the chief recommendation of the implement. Apple picking is a long operation in a large orchard, and some of the fruit must be picked refore it is ripe, if it is all gathered. This green fruit does not sell as well nor keep as well, and, besides this, the growth, which is always considerable toward the time of ripening, is lost. Many arge apple growers assert that the machine pays for itself in a single season, and that it is as indispensable to them as with vegetation. We believe that the a mower or reaper to an ordinary farmer.

> The ideas of farmers, says the Cultivator, differ widely as to the proper treatment of orchards. Occasionally we hear a man say he does not believe in applying manure to orchards, and some imes he caps his conclusions with that tried it, and knows that manure makes only leaves and wood, not fruit. This comes from generalizing on too few facts. One trial does not prove anything, or at least it does not establish a rule. Young orchards, and especially of very vigorous varieties, sometimes run too much to wood. In such cases manures, especially those rich in ammonia, increase this tendency. All the nitrogenous manures are specifics for leaf growth. That is the reason why they are so largely used in gardens. The mineral manures have a contrary effect. Fruit is the covering of the seed, and the seeds of apple, pear and other fruit trees require potash and phosphate for their perfection. When the tree gets to bearing, it is safe to pre-sume that it needs additional supplies of these minerals. If no other mineral can be had, apply salt to fruit trees in moderate quantities. Salt is a solvent, and helps to make other mineral plant food avail-

## A PRACTICAL MAN TELLS HOW HE GOT

In the first place, hens should never be corn should never be fed to laying hens, as it contains no elements that assist in egg production and is only fit for the fatening process. Now, for my method, not theoretically given, but as a practical experience. I got eggs every day last winter and expect to this winter. My they so warm as to keep water from freezing in them; but they are tight enough to turn all draughts and the windows are supplied with tight shutters. The apartments are eight feet square and are intended to hold not more than twelve hens. The floor is of dry dirt, covered about a foot deep with clean, dry straw. This should be forked over every two or three days and changed for fresh as often as necessary. In the morning I give a warm feed consisting of bran middlings, very small portion of ontmeal and the rebot milk. I feed only what they will eat up clean; then, about ten o'clock, two or barley are thrown into the straw; this keeps them busy scratching for the rest of the day. A hen must be given plenty of exercise; she is sure to become too fat worthy of the "Arabian Nights," entered to lay if she has nothing to do but stand by fretted Moorish archways inlaid with trouble; it won't pay." All right, then, overlooked is that young vigorous shoots, if it don't pay to sell eggs at thirty-five and forty cents per dozen, there is no are the homes of native grandees, who money in poultry at all. But there is think only of enjoying themselves, and

## SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

A ton of common manure contains only n pounds of nitrogen.

Topeka, Kan., is said to have the long at electric railway in the country. The sound of the heart has been reorded and reproduced by the phono-

graph. Pent contains on an average two and half per cent. of nitrogen, or fifty pounds per ton.

The tanning industry will disappear if the invention to make leather by elec-

tricity proves successful. The largest compressed air mining system in the United States is about to give

way to electric transmission. Given good construction and a suitable oil for their resting place, lead covered wire are practically indestructible.

The use of ice cut from streams, ponds or lakes polluted by sewage or organic refuse of any kind is dangerous to health. The experiment of introducing the virus of chicken cholera into Australia, with the object of exterminating the rabbits, has proved a failure.

Hartford (Conn.) electric light men uplain that birds attempt to build nests in the lamps and on the lamp frames, causing considerable annoyance.

The Societe Medicale de Bruxelles has offered a prize of \$400 for the best three papers on "The measurement of the electrical currents in animal tissues."

An electric fire engine is a new invention. It can be started at full speed, is much lighter than the steam fire engine, and possesses various other advantages. Botanists going to the Yellowstone Park may be glad to know that they may

find 657 species of flowering plants and

ferns. This is Mr. Frank Tweedy's

The sun appears to be now passing an epoch of spot minimum. Since the minimum of 1879 there has been no period of unbroken quiescence as that from October 4th to 24th, when not a single

spot was observed. An English physician has achieved some instructive experiments in the use of the graphophone for recording physical symptoms, such as coughs and pulses. A cough of to-day can always be recorded and compared readily with one of days before.

Dr. Paul Gibler, who was sent over by the French Government to investigate the yellow fever at Jacksonville, Fla., will remain permanently in this country, and has been appointed physician of the French hospital, New York city. He is cultivating microbes industriously in his laboratory, his greatest experiments being with the germs of consumption.

Specials from Findlay and Tiffin in the atural gas belt of Ohio report phenomenal strikes of gas. At Findlay two wells were drilled. One has a capacity of 30,000,000 and the other of 20,000,-000 feet a day. At Tiffin the pressure of an old well increased suddenly, blowing out the castings of an old well and bursting pipes in a factory which used the gas. This well has an estimated capacity of 28,000,000 feet a day.

A new sort of ram has appeared. It is a boat furnished in the forward part with a heavy cylinder like that of a steam engine, about fifteen feet long with a piston rod twelve inches in diameter. This piston rod, which will extend through the bow of the boat, will be the ram. It will be driven by a force of steam equal to 650 tons, sufficient to pierce the side of the heaviest ironclad with one blow. It is in fact a steam tor-

A Lightning Welling Coromony.

Early on a recent morning Lorenzo D.

Homes in Tripoli.

Every here and there in Tripoli one

ses in the corner of an orchard or planta-

tion a queer little bird's nest structure of

canes, intertwined with dried grass and

palm leaves, so light that one good puff of

the face of the earth. At times you meet with a still more primitive habitation, con-

sisting merely of two broad sheets of mat-

ting set against each other at an angle of

forty-five degrees and tied together at the top (very much like those card house; which children are so fond of building),

the house being thus open front and back

to rain, wind, dust, or anything else that

may be going. In this "eligible family

mausion" you will find a Moorish hus-

bandman squatting upon his little map or

on the bare ground itself with an air of

complacent proprietorship which is sim-

But, intermingled with these artless

dwellings are others of a more pretentious

cast, embowered in shady tropical gardens

colored tiles, and in some extreme aristo-

paralleled estentation of a small patch of

firm payement in front of the door. These

care little whether their country is ruled

-New York Times,

wind would suffice to blow it clean oil

## Hickman, who gave his age as twenty-

five and his home as Wichita, Kan., ob-MANURING ORCHARDS. depot. He found that the train on which his intended was to come was so late that most inconclusive remark, that he has it would arrive just after the Santa Fe train on which he desired to go out would depart, and he begged the conductor to keep the train waiting for a few moments. When the Wabash train arrived a petite brunette jumped out of a sleeper and in a moment was in the young man's arms. He hurried her to the rear Pullman coach of the Santa Fe train, followed by the porter with numerous bugs and bundles, made a dash for the waiting-room, and soon reappeared with one of Recorder Hind's deputies and Justice Holt. A space was soon cleared in the ladies' toilet-room of the car. The deputy recorder handed Justice Holt the license, and hurriedly reading it he commanded the two to clasp hands and repeated the formal ceremony pronouncing them man and wife. Before the last word was out of the Justice's lips the whistle sounded and the Santa Fe train began to move out of the depot just three minutes after the arrival of the Wabash. The witnesses to the ceremony were Conductors A. N. McDougall, N. E. Garcelon and R. B. Butters. Neither of the newly married couple would say anything EGGS EVERY DAY LAST WINTER. about the matter, and when it was sug gested that it was an elopement they be

## came restless and gave evidence of feel-ing annoyed.—Chicago Times.

rowded in their winter quarters; second, iouses are not artificially heated, nor are fuse scraps from the table, stirred up in three good handfuls of wheat, outs or ply delicious. around and ent. "Oh, well," some people would say, "all this is too much cratic cases actually indulging in the unmoney in it, as hundreds of successful poultrymen will amply prove .- Kansas by the Turk, the Italian, or Frenchman.

## Origin of "Unele Sam."

Origin of "Uncle Sam."

Speculation has recently arisen regarding the origin of the term "Uncle Sam" as applied to the United States Government.

In the war of 1812, between this country and Great Britain, Elbert Anderson, of New York, purchased in Troy, N. Y., a large amount of perk for the American Army.

It was inspected by Samuel Wilson, who was popularly known as "Uncle Sam." The barrels of perk were marked "E. A., U. S.," the lettering being done a facetious employe of Mr. Wilson.

When naked by fellow-workmen the meaning of the mark (for the letters U. S., for United States, were then almost entirely new to them; said "he did not know, unless it meant Elbert Anderson and Uncle Sam," alluding to Uncle Sam Wilson.

The joke took among the workmen, and passed currently, and "Uncle Sam" himself being present, was occasionally railled on the increasing extent of his possessions, Soon the incident appeared in print, and the joke gained favor rapidly, till it penetrated and was recognized in every part of the country, and says John Frest, the Boston

days.

The name of Warner's Safe Cure, likewise, will be held in high esteem, as familiar as a household word, while it continues to cure the worst forms of Kidney Disease, which the medical profession confesses itself unable to do.

## The Baptist Census.

The Baptists of the Dominion of Canada report 77,310 members. In the West Indies there are 40,925, mostly colored; in Great Britain, 300,000, with another Tradition asserts it to be the work of 100,000 on the Continent of Europe; in Matilda, wife of William the Conquerer, Australasia there are 15,128; In Asia, 71,- and it is believed that if she did not 414, and in Africa, 3673. The "grand total" given in the "Year Book" is 3,608,-Will Baptists of this country, who report and afterward presented it to the Cathe-82,686 members, nor others who are as dral of Bayeux as a token of her appretruly members of the denomination at ciation of the effective assistance which large as are the Open Communion and Arminian Baptists of Great Britain. The the battle of Hastings. Baptists of the United States other than "Regular" Baptists number 263,987. This does not include the Disciples who and who number 620,000; nor the Mennonites, numbering 93,000, who, though practicing sprinkling, reject the sprinkling of infants; nor the Dunkards, sometimes called Quaker Baptists, who purely as a constant of the practice of the prinkling of infants; nor the Dunkards, sometimes called Quaker Baptists, who purely as differ from the Evangelical churches in called Quaker Baptists, who number 95,-000. For the purposes of comparison, it may be noted that the various Methodist bodies of this country have about four million members, the Lutheran a little up-

## A Cheap Marriage.

While a Justice of the Peace of a country town sat warming his feet by the stove and his nose by a pipe a stranger entered and presently inquired:

"Judge, how much will you charge me to read over about fifteen lines of printed matter from a book I have?" "Why, can't you read them?" asked His Honor.

"I can, but I want to hear how they sound when read aloud. I'll give you a quarter to read them to me."

"All right," said the Justice, "I can't earn twenty-five cents any quicker."

A woman opened the door at that moment and the stranger put down the book on the desk, clasped her hand and

"Begin at the pencil mark there and read slowly."

His Honor's chin dropped exactly tained a license to marry Mrs. Emma eighteen inches, by dry measure, as he Hickman, a widow who he said lived saw that the reading matter was the usual saw that the reading matter was the usual with her parents in Vigo County, Ind., form of marriage, but he didn't back and who was to meet him at the depot in down from his word. It was the cheapest Kansas City. Then he secured the ser-vices of Justice Holt and drove to the half enjoy the chuckles of bride and groom as they went out .- New York

## Living for Centuries in a Solid Rock.

The dislodgement of live buts and tonds from solid limestone or coal seems to have so often occurred as to need nomore proof of the fact. The possibility of a suspension of animation for great periods of time is certainly possible in the case of some creatures. Recently a live bat was dug out in Romney, W. Va., by men quarrying rock. The hole in the stone was large enough for the bat's body. A case occurred at Barton, Md., when the superintendent of the mines had a plaster east taken of the cavity. The bat was found one mile from the mouth of the mine, and 200 feet from the surface above. Those who have been in caves and witnessed the enormous congregation of bats will not wonder that they should become imbedded at times; but that they should retain vitality for years and ages is the miracle. remains for man to find out if this power of the lower creatures is totally lost to those of a higher organic and functional rank .- St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Fillmore (second time) married widows.

## Take Hood's Sarsaparilla 100 Doses One Dollar

gers of Hood's Sarraparilla is found in the fact that this medicine actually accomplishes all that is claimed for it. Its real ment has won Merit Wins a popularity and sale greater than that of any other blood parifies, it cares Scrotika all Rumors, Dyspepals, etc. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Ca., Lowell, Mans.

I promitant-insurance agents, mais or female, bruss agents, society herefures, male or female, wanted all over the country to act as our agents; will not interfere with their dates. No capital required. Liberal inducements. Write for particulars to INTERNATIONAL HANKING CO., SI and in Broadway, New York City.

## How They Vote in Greece.

"Any man in Greece can be a candidate for any office," says Dr. Constantine; 'and when a man announces himself as a candidate, the government must provide a ballot box for him. If ten men announce themselves as candidates for Mayor, a separate box is set up for each candidate and every voter must vote in each of the ten boxes.'

"Then each candidate would get the same number of votes, I should think." "That is possible, but I never knew it to happen. Let me explain a little further

"We vote with black and white balls, Each ballot is divided into a black and white compartment with a funnel in the middle. Every voter is given white scon the incident appeared in print, and the joke gained favor rapidly, till it penetrated and was recognized in every part of the country, and, says John Frost, the Boston historian, will no doubt continue so while the United States remains a nation.

It is now firmly imbedded in the Mosaic of our language, like "Tippecanoe," "Log Cabin," and other short but expressive phrases, which refer to important events in the history of the Republic. Both "Tippecanoe" and "Log Cabin" have taken on remewed force and vitality since their adoption by Hon. H. H. Warner, of Safe Carofame, in the numing of two of his great standard remedies, the principal one known as Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla. They are based upon formule so successfully used by our ancestors in the cure of the common ailments to which their arduous labors rendered them liable in the good old Log Cabin days.

The name of Warner's Safe Caro, the balls and black balls, and putting his second place, and so on."

## "Bayeux Tapestry."

"Bayoux tapestry" is a web of canvas or linen cloth 214 feet long by twenty inches wide, preserved in the public library at Bayoux. Upon this web is embroidered, in woolen thread of various colors, a representation of the invasion and conquest of England by the Normans. actually stitch the whole of it with her own hands she at least took part in it and But this does not include the Free directed the execution of it by her maids,

Over 60 people were forced to leave their homes yesterday to call for a free trial packremedy. The ladies praise it. Everyone likes it. Large-size package 50 cents.

The Maine is the heaviest vessel of the new navy at present contracted for.

Children Starving to Death Children Starving to Death
ward of a million, the Presbyterians of
all kinds a little upward of a million, the
Congregationalists 457,587 members, and
the Episcopalians 447,022.—New York
Star.

A Cheap Marriage.

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On account of their liability to digest food,
will find a most marvelous food and remedy in
SCORT'S EMULSION OF FUR COAL LIVER OIL with
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digested. Dr. S. W. COREN, of Waco, Texas,
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wasted thesus, but gives strength and increases the appetite. Tam glad to use such a
reliable article."

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The Latest, Current Cures.

On Crutches. Ferney, Tex., June 25, 1888. Was on crutches from rhanmatism for three menths; one bottle St. Jacobs Gil cured me. No return in two years. J. S. WOOD, J. P. Since the War. Waymaville, O., June 25, 788.

Hed had rheumatism since the war in kine; a year age two applications St. Jacobs Olionvolms.

No raturn since.

K. KILBON.

No Steep.

We also the floor at night, suffering with phen-matter; as selled, tried by Jacobs Ol), half a ben-tle cured me. No return in years. J. C. WAAVEE.

THE CHARLES A. VOCELER CO., Baltimore, Md.



and confined me to my bed for a whole year, during which time I could not even sailes my hands to my kend, and for 3 months could not

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## THE FRIEND'S ADVICE.

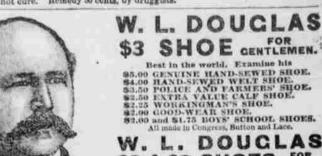
"Don't give up, my poor, sick friend, While there's life there's hope, 'tis said; Sicker persons often mend; Time to give up when you're dead."

"Purer, richer blood you need; Strength and tone your system give; This advice be wise and heed-Take the G. M. D. and live.

"These letters stand for 'Golden Medical Discovery' (Dr. Pierce's), the "You have been told that consumption is incurable; that when the lungs are attacked by this malady, which is serofula affecting the lungs and rotting them out, the sufferer is past all help, and the end is a mere question of time. You have noted with alarm the unmistakable symptoms of the disease; you have tried all manner of so-called cures in vain, and you are now despendent and preparing for the worst. But 'don't give up the ship' while Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery remains untried. It is not a cure-all, nor will it perform miracles, but it is guaranteed to benefit or cure Consumption, if taken in time and given a fair trial, or money paid for it will be promply refunded.

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WET

e ales les unes vers vents service

HEN Coatly perfect Coatly perfect Coatly Prower's and take no other 'GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.



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