The Great Coral Reefs Along the Coast-Sponge Fishing Not Easy Work-Different Varieties.

A Fort Meade (Fla.) letter to the New York Times says that sponge fishing is confined to the southwestern part of the coast, along the reefs, and to the extertive rocky shoals, that lie between Mark's and Anclote Keys. Accurately speaking, the sponge reef begins a few miles east of Appalachicola, and hugs the coast to within fifty miles of Cedar Keys. Then there is a break of 100 miles, after which it reappears and runs south without interruption to Key West and the Bahama Islands. This reef, a rocky ridge, sometimes of genuine limestone, but generally of coral, begins some six or eight mile from shore and continues out indefinitely. Wherever there is a rocky bottom sponges are said to be found, and the only reason why the fisheries do not extend completely around the gulf coast is that in places, as off the coast of Texas or Cedar Keys, this rocky bottom begins in water too deep to permit of profitable sponging. The average depth of water on the St. Mark's of at six miles from land is sixteen feet. The sponges are in great abundance and of good quality. The supply is practias fast as gathered, a sponge requiring only about two years to reach maturity

Nearly all of the sponges used in the United States were brought from the Mediterranean until 1852, when attention was called to the immense numbers that were growing in Florida waters. As soon as it was found that the quality of these compared favorably with those of Europe the merchants and fitters-out of vessels Key West engaged very actively in the business of placing them on the market At first the best qualities were bought from the fishermen at the rate of ten cent per pound. As Mediterranean sponge became scarce and costly, the Florida sponges came into more demand, and value increased proportionately After about eighteen years' fishing upon the known ground the supply began t fail. Then, in 1870, a new area of ground, larger than the old one, was discovered, and this gave a new impetus to the trade. In that year Appalachicola sent out a small fleet of sponge vessels which has since been largely increased. During the past eighteen years the bus ness has been energetically pursued with good results.

The methods employed in the fishery differ greatly from those employed in the Mediterranean, where divers go down and bring up the sponges. Small vessels, carrying crews of from five to fifteen men, are fitted out at Key West and Appalachicola, for trips of from four to eight weeks on the sponge grounds. The crews are paired off into small rowboats, or "dingies," to catch the sponges. One man stands in the stern, sculling the boat, while the other kneels in the bottom amidships, with the upper half of his body leaning over the side, and scans the bottom of the sea. To aid the eye an instrument called a "water glass, which is a common water bucket whose wooden bottom has been replaced by one of glass, is used by setting it in the water and thrusting the face as far into it as convenient. When a sponge is sighted the boat is stopped, and the kneeling man slender pole thirty or forty feet in length, to secure it. Considerable dexterity is required of both men. To cure the sponges they are first spread about the vessel's deck in their natural upright position, so that they will die, and while decomposing allow the gelatinous matter where the remaining substance is soaked and squeezed out.

The spongers thus work on, day after day, under a tropical sun that burns and browns the skin until one cannot tell a white man from a negro. It is a desperately hard life, more severe than any other that one can think of, and it requires men of no ordinary constitution to stand up to it. The spongers are therefore naturally an exceedingly muscular set.

The principal season for this fishery is the summer, from May to August, but the best conditions of the water are in winter and a great deal of the fishing is then carried on with success. During the hurricane months of August, September and March the vessels are nearly all laid The state of the weather greatly up. The state of the fishery, affects the result of the fishery, the water is made rough and rolly by long-continued strong winds sponge catch ing becomes impracticable. In some years the fishery has been a complete failure, while in others it has been very profitable, always owing to the weather. As the natural beds of sponges have become scarcer prices have advanced, so that even if a vessel does not secure as large a quantity in a given time as formerly the financial result is about the same.

There are several varieties of sponges caught in the Florida waters. There are first, sheep's wool, which sell for \$1 to \$5 a pound; second, yellow sponges, which sell for 20 to 60 cents per pound, and third, grass sponges, which are coarse in texture, and not durable, and sell for 10 to 20 cents per pound. When these are marketed they are trimmed and cleaned of sand and shells, and then pressed into small bales of 100 to 120 pounds each in which form they go to the wholesale dealers. Some attempts have been made during the past three years to cultivate the more valuable kinds of sponges, and in some instances the experiment has met with success. It seems probable that the future supply of the sheep's wool variety will depend upon some such action as this. Besides being scarcer along the sponge reef, this variety grows slower than the coarser kinds, and the demand for it is always greater than the supply.

An Indian Warrant.

In early times some of the more intelligent Indians acted as magistrates, says the Lewiston (Me.) Journal. The following is represented as the form of a warrant issued by one of these officers: I Hihoudi

You Peter Waterman, leremy Wicket, Quick you take him, Fast you hold him. Straight you bring him, Before me, Hihoudi.

The cost of the Paris Exposition will be \$10,000,000.

The total Indian population of the United States in 1886 was 247,761.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

BROAD-TIRED WHEELS.

"Many a time and oft" the use broad-tired wheels has been advocated in these columns. But few persons seem to exercise any good judgment in regard to this reform. The exceedingly narrow tires—one and one-half inches even used for wagons which carry heavy loads apon earth roads are still adhered to, and three or four inch tier is looked at by the rural travelers with something aking to amazement. And yet such a tire not only does not damage a road, whether it be hard or soft, but it actually improve it, rolling it and making it hard, smooth and firm. And, moreover, the load is frawn with greater ease. In field work he advantage is equally great. The wheels do not sink through an ordinary sod, and very little in a stubble, while wo horses will draw 5000 pounds of nanure upon freshly-plowed land with our-inch tires to the wheels when they could be stalled with 1500 pounds upon one and one-half inch wheels .- New York

A BAT-PROOF CRIB.

" A crib for ear corn, says a Pennsylania farmer, should be so constructed as o allow a free passage of air through it otherwise the grain is liable to mold before it is properly dried out. The best way I know of to place a slatted or partly open crib is to set it on upright blocks en inches square and four feet high, with the upper ends trimmed down to six nches square; on these ends nail sheets of tin wide enough to project beyond the sills, which are to be laid on these tinovered blocks, so that when a rat climbs up the foundation block he is met by the rolecting tin, which he cannot get over. The crib may then be finished in any form lesired, either open work for ear corn, or ntirely tight, according to the use it is vanted for, and no mouse or rat can enter it, unless by some carelessness or neglect on the owner's part. Nothing aust be left set up against it to furnish a adder for the vermin, and the steps should be moveable so they can be set aside or suspended when not in use.'

FLAX SEED AND OIL CAKE.

The Live Stock Record is asked to state he difference in the value of flax seed and oil meal for feeding purposes. farmer who raises flax seed and cannot get a satisfactory price concludes that if il meal is good, flax seed must be better. It is true that flax seed has more fattenng qualities than oil meal, but taking nto account the difficulty of grinding and other matters in connection we regard oil meal as the full equivalent in feeding value of an equal weight of flax seed. One hundred pounds of flax seed contains nearly three times as much fat as oil meal and twenty per cent, less sugar and starch, or to be accurate, 31.45 pounds of the elements that form muscle and growth, whilst oil cake contains but 23.95 pounds of fat and heat-formers and thirty pounds of flesh-formers. The oil cake has more crude fiber, which is value less, and nearly twice the amount of ash or bone material. As the protein of tlesh-forming elements are the most valuable, it will be seen at a glance that for growing stock the oil cake is worth more pound for pound, than the oil meal whilst the difficulty of grinding the seed and the waste and danger of feeding it uses a two-pronged hook, attached to a raw preclude its use in fattening except in such small quantities as may be readil boiled and greatly diluted for calves and

It need hardly be mentioned that both these foods are very rich and should be fed very carefully and in small quantities at first, but oil meal properly fed is one to run off freely. When they have been several days in this position they are portions one of the cheapest foods, notportions one of the cheapest foods, nottaken to the shore and thrown into the withstanding its high price. It is fed to water in little pens, called "crawls," greatest advantage to pigs and colts and growing calves in combination with foods which are lacking in the elements of which it has an excess

> THE LONG-CONTINUED USE OF PERTILIZERS. The following query with its reply appeared in a recent bulletin issued by the leorgia State Agriculture Department:

Question—It is a fact, as regards this ection, that the unfertilized land, age and wear considered, will not produce as it did before commercial fertilizers were used. Why is it? 2. Or has the longcontinued use of fertilizers made their ise a necessity? This theory is true as to the human system, is it also true as to the soil and plants.

Reply—1. It is because larger crops

have been annually taken off the soil than if no fertilizers had been used. The fertilizer added to the soil stimulates the plant to appropriate and the soil to yield to the plant more of the elements of plant food contained in the soil naturally than if no fertilizer were applied. If the fer-tilizer applied does not contain the elements of plant food in the proportions demanded by the invariable composition of the crops cultivated, especially if the lacking element is the one in which the oil is most deficient, the soil will soon become destitute of the deficient element, at least in an invariable form as plant food. It will then no longer duce as good crops as formerly, unless the deficiency be made up. The element most commonly applied which exerts this so-called stimulating effect on he soil is ammonia, which causes a vigorous growth of stem and foliage, and thus demands an increased quantity of the elcments already in the soil and returns a larger crop. Of course, the soil will soon exhibit signs of exhaustion under such treatment, especially when it is remembered that more of the elements of fertility in the soil are annually washed away by the rains than are removed in the rops produced on the land.

2. There is no doubt of the fact that the continued use of fertilizers becomes a accessity when we continue to cultivate the same land in clean crops, like corn liable to have the mange in winter. Pigs and cotton. Precisely the same is true are very social creatures, and they will of the use of stable manure. It was a necessity that first induced its use; it does not become any more a necessity. If in acre of soil contains the necessary plant food, mostly in unavailable form, to produce 1000 bushels of corn before it will have become entirely exhausted, and ordinary continuous cultivation in that crop, without manure, would reach the stage of exhaustion in 100 years, would it be bad policy to fertilize the land and

cause it to yield the 1000 bushels of corn in twenty-five years. The soil cannot be likened to the human body in a comparison of the sort suggested; it is the plant that sustains that relation. The plant in the one-case and the human body in the other are the objects to be supplied with food. i. The theory has no such application.

PARMING AS A BUSINESS.

Probably no occupation is carried on with so little regard to business rules as that of farming. The farmer requires more education and a knowledge of a greater variety of subjects than any of the so-called learned professions. The man who only knows how to turn a great furrow, prepare the soil for the seed, stop the growth of weeds and promote the growth of the plant, has not mastered the art of successful farming. Nor has the man who knows only how to raise fine horses, sleek cattle or fat swine, or how to fertilize his fields to the best advantage, raise the best corn or potatoes or the highest yield of oats or barley. The man who to-day really makes a thorough suc-

elements of knowledge and many more.
It used to be said that any fool could cess as a farmer must combine all these se a farmer, but at the present day people begin to realize the fact that the farmer needs the most education. The time has gone by when the haphazard, slipshod, go-as-you-please methods of farming can be made to pay. What would be thought of the manufacturer who tiid not know to the fraction of a cent the cost of the raw material and labor put into a yard of cloth, or the manufacture of leather who did not know the exact cost of the material and labor required to make a case of boots and shoes. And yet how many farmers can tell the cost of pound of butter or pork, a bushel of potatoes or corn, or a ton of hay? They sell their products for what they can get offered, not knowing whether they are making or losing.

The remedy is this: When farmers

come to realize that farming is a business as well as manufacturing or banking or buying and selling goods, and by a careful keeping of accounts learn to figure the cost of every article they produce, then a successful beginning will have been made. Let them keep debt and credit with every acre of corn, potatoes or grain. Charge each acre with the interest on its value, the probable amount of fertilizing material used by the crop. the cost of labor in its care. Credit it with the market value of the crop produced. The difference between the will represent the profit or loss. A like account should be kept with the herd of cows. If any one of the number entails a loss upon you dispose of her. Keep a strict account with the orehard, if you have one. Debit it with the labor employed in its care and in the harvesting of its fruit. Credit it with the value of its golden product and learn from the balance on the right side of the ledger that it is one of your best friends. The farmer's book is one of reference, to which he can at any time refer for date or article bought or sold, and price given or received for the same. Having learned to calculate the costs of the products of the farm, the next business is to know how to sell them. Make a study of the markets and learn for yourselves the prices of those things you wish to sell .- New York

RAISING HOGS.

As the hog seems to be indispensable to the American people, the object of the farmer should be to produce the greatest amount of good pork at the least expense. The question then is, how can this be done? I will endeavor to answer this knotty question. First procure some pure bred sows of some well-established black breed, and mate them with males not too closely connected, but of pure stock. Have the sows farrow in September or October. Feed them liberally on slop from the kitchen, with all the milk in it you can spare; have your troughs made shallow, so the pigs can get a taste, and they will soon learn to drink until full. When cold weather comes, enrich your slop by adding bran and boiled potatoes. The small and defective ones, which you should sort out at digging time, will pay a good profit if fed in this way to your pigs. If you have apples to spare, or those which are beginning to decay, put them into your slop, with turnip peelings, cabbage refuse, or anything

a hog will relish; he likes a variety. As the cold increases, the slop should have some scalded meal in it. If fed in this way until clover is ready to turn in on, the shoats should be growing finely. Let them remain in the clover until harvest. If you have an orchard (the larger the better) sow it to oats, when the grain is ripe turn your shoats in, and you will see that this feed will develop their bone and muscle. By the time the cats are disposed of your early apples should be ready; then your summer and fall varieties will follow, and if you have plenty of sweet apples (which you should) in your orchard, you will be astonished to see how your shoats will thrive on them.

I have come to the conclusion that apples (especially sweet ones) with a little corn meal and potato slop, is the cheapest and best feed for preparing a hog for the slaughter house. By the time your pigs are a year or fourteen months old they should be ready for the market, and their weights should be satisfactory.

The reason why I prefer to have the pigs to come in the fall rather than in the spring, is, that during winter the farmer as more leisure time to get his pigs up a first class boarding house, with extra in-expensive rations, and he has a longer time to change a sucking pig into a three hundred pound porker, and so is not compelled to resort to the forcing system at a busy time of the year, as he is when he makes an April pig weigh three hundred pounds by Thanksgiving. Another advantage in having a hog a year old, when called upon to "die for his country" is, that during the last six weeks of his life he takes on fat more readily, and when slaughtered his yield of lard is satisfactory. Whereas at six months old, although fat, nature is still striving to pro duce more bone and muscle instead of fat, because the pig has not yet come to maturity. The reason why I prefer a black or dark spotted log to a white one is, that when pigs they seem to be less pile up when cold, and so get dirty and Too much filth and heat think, the cause of the mange, and when a white pig gets rusty and his hair stands erect, his progress toward development is slow, and his end is near at hand. Whereas, his more swarthy brother seems to grow notwithstanding his unfavorable

Corn cob ashes mixed with salt, should be given to hogs to keep them healthy. To sum up, feed slop and cooked po tatoes in winter and early spring, then clover, outs and apples, the more sweet apples the better, giving the mishing touch to his hogship with a few busheli of corn mesi mixed with buttermilk. It he does not then make good pork I will agree to eat him if you will give me time enough.—Farm, Field and Stockman. SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

A machine to cut rubber soles for shoes has just been perfected in Boston. The electric lamp promises to aid in exploring the internal parts of living ani-

The fastest of British cruisers, the Sheldrake, twenty-one knots, just launched, is a steel twin screw.

Belfast, Ireland, is the centre of real inen making, as Dundee, in Scotland, is of hempen fabrication.

An alloy that will solder either copper or porcelain is made from fine copper dust or granulated zine.

The root of the garden poppy is now largely used in France to bind the earth of railway embankments.

A mountain of nearly pure iron has just been discovered near Lewisburg, in Greenbrier County, W. Va. Saxony wool, the very finest in the

vorld, comes from sheep that are a cross of the Spanish upon the Saxon merino. By breathing hot air at about 212 decrees for two hours daily it is said that

consumption can be radically cured. The new Swedish process of electrical anning promises to revolutionize the eather trade in the old world and the

Among very late inventions is the "pocket typewriter," which weighs less than four ounces and is three by four

In an electric road the power the en

gine devolops is directly in proportion to the work being done, whether one or a dozen cars are in the circuit. Paper makers will shortly have all substances for their own. A Frenchman has

just patented a process by which excel-ent pulp is made from forest leaves. Osnaburgs were originally made of flax, instend of, as now, coarsely spun cotton

The name comes from the Dutch town of Osnaburg, where the fabric had its rise. A novelty in the application of electricity to musical instruments has lately appeared in Germany by which a movement of

electro-magnets changes the timbre of the Owners of the pine straw patent intend to establish five mills, each guaranteed to turn out 2,000,000 yards of bagging, in time to wrap the bales of this year's cot-

Lightning has already been known to strike overhead electric light wires and discharge itself through the dynamo to earth to the imminent danger of the

machine. Big beds of asphaltum sandstone, from which can be made the best asphalt pavement in the world, have just been dis covered along the new railway lines of Western Kentucky.

It is stated that the only part of an uslerground line that will not maintain a very high insulation during storms is the part that is exposed for the purpose of making connections.

The fashionable bent-wood furniture is made of red beech timber, which is sawed into two-inch strips, then softened by superheated steam till it can be bent by hand to the iron molds upon which it is left for several days to dry.

The Calumet and Heela copper mine in Michigan is to have an immense wheel that will weigh, including water, 400,-000 pounds. It will lift 30,000,000 gal and 2000 tons of sand every twenty four hours. It will be the largest in the

A Canadian Game Fish.

In appearance a fresh-run salmon and a fresh-run winsnishe do not differ much more than salmon from different rivers. The back of a winanishe is greener blue. and in a fish just out of water can be seen to be marked with olive spots, some thing like the vermiculations on a trout the silvery scales are more iridescent, the sharply defined; the patches of bronze, purple and green on the gill-covers are larger and more brilliant, and with them are several large round black spots. As the water grows warm the bright hues get dull, and toward autumn the rusty red color and hooked lower jaws of the spawning salmon develop. As the winanishe unlike the salmon, feeds continuously and in much heavier and swifter water than salmon lie in, it has a slummer body and larger fins, so that a five-pound winanishe can leap higher and oftener than grilse and fight like a ten-pound salmon. The variety of its habits, which are a compound of those of the trout and those of the salmon, with some peculiarities of its own, gives great charm to winanishe angling, and opportunity for every style from the "floating fly" on tiny hooks to the "sink and draw" of the salmon east. It takes the fly readily when in the humor, though wary and capricious like all its relations, and fights hard, uniting the dash of the trout with doggedness and ingenuity of the

In railway and hotel prospectuses the winguishe weighs from tive to fourteen pounds. In Lake St. John and the Decharge the average is two and a half; four-pounders are large and not too plentiful, while six-pounders are scarce. Seribner.

An Odd Epitaph.

On a stone in an old graveyard Martha's Vincyard is this cpltaph: By the force of vegetation I was lavought to life and motion; When life and motion it shall cease, I shall return to the same place.

Pake Hood's Sarsaparilla 100 Doses One Dollar

The Chief Reggon for the marvellous and Merit Wins a popularity and sale greater than that of any other blood purifier. It cares Scrotule, all Humors. Dyspepala, etc. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Ca., Lowell, Mass. About Doctors' Bills

Many a struggling family has all it can do
to keep the wolf from the door without being
called upon to pay frequent and exorbitant
bills for medical advice and attendance. True, the doctor is often a necessary, though expensive, visitant to the family circle: nevertheless, pure and well-tested remedies—like Warner's Safe Cure—kspt on hand for use when required will be found a paying investment for overy household in the land.

paying investment for every household in the land.

Sickness is one of the legacies of life, and yet every ill that flesh is heir to has an anti-dote in the laboratory of nature. Hon H. H. Warner, of Rochester, N. Y., President of the Chamber of Commerce of that city, was a few years ago stricken with kidney disease, which the physicians declared incurable. In this extremity a friend recommended to him a vegetable preparation now known throughout the civilized world as Warner's Safe Cure. He tried it and was quickly restored to perfect health. The incident led him to begin the manufacture of the wonderful preparation, and to make its merits known in all tongues and among all peoples.

He has now laboratories and warehouses in the United States not only, but in Causda, England, Germany, Austria, Australia and Eurmah. His preparations meet the require-

Surmah. His preparations meet the require neuts and effect the cure of a variety of dis

ments and effect the cure of a variety of dis-cases, and are all compounded from medicinal plants of the highest virtue.

Mr. Warner is a man of affairs, of wealth, culture and the highest standling in his own city and throughout the State. His character is the best guarantee of the purity and excel-lence of his renowned Remedies, which may be found in every first-class drug store of Europe and America.

A Remarkable Deposit of Salt

The Independence (Cal.) Independent says: It is doubtful if there is elsewhere in the world a more remarkable deposit of salt than is found near Silver Peak. The salt is almost perfectly pure, the grade by chemical test being ninetyeight per cent. It is shoveled into sacks where found, and is ready for use in that state. It is as white as snow and of fine grain. It has been proved to be the finest salt in use for curing meat. When we have a railroad to Los Angeles meat pack ing will be one of the big items of Owens valley business. There will then be use for this fine salt. In Saline valley, across the Invo mountains, is another vast de posit of salt. Indians gather this salt, pack it over in Owens valley and exchange it for goods.

The President's Father-in-Law.

The Rev. Dr. Scott, President Harrison's father-in-law, keeps steadily at his desk in the Pension Office, according to the New York World, which also says that "his daughters and the President himself have asked him to resign his position, but he refuses to live in idleness. Shortly after the election, Mrs. Harrison wrote to her father asking him to quit work and live at the White House. Her husband also wrote to Dr. Scott, cordially supporting his wife's request. the old gentleman sturdily refused the temptation, and said that he had been so ong used to the routine of his office that he could not give it up. His compan ions in the Pension Bureau say that his habits and manners have not changed at all since last November."

100 Ludies Wanted.

And 100 men to call daily on any druggist for a free trial package of Lane's Family Medicine, the great root and herb remedy, discov-ered by Dr. Slins Lane while in the Rocky Mountains. For diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys it is a positive cure. For constitution and clearing up the complexion it does won-ders. Children like it. Everyone praises it. Large-size package, 50 cents. At all drug-ciety.

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A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and valuly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved nim from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Frof. J. A. Lawrence, 88 Warren St., N. Y., will receive the recipe free of charge, Ifafflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompsen's Eye-water, Druggists sell at 25c, per bottle

St Jacobs Dil LUMBASO TOOTHACHE.
HEABACHES CIATICA

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THE CHARLES A. VOSELER CO., Daitimore, Md.

N Y N U-20 Some four years ago, at that season of the year in which migratory fowls make their trip north, a wild goose flew down in J. N. Young's field at Valdosta, Ga. As night approached it came to the flock of domestic geese about the premises, and by the aid of hand torches was captured and its wings cropped. It has remained with the flock since, enting the same food they cat. At the season of the year when geese migrate it appears restless and uneasy, and will rise and fly a mile or two away, but always returns to the flock again.

JAMES STORES, of Penn's Manor, Bucks County, Pa., is thirteen years old, weighs 280 pounds, and is growing heavier rapidly.

DETECTIVES INCREMENT SERVICE ENTERING charged. Accompany application with stone for full in formation. Address, MOHAWX DETECTIVE BU REAU, Breatquarters. Wichica, Kanssa.

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Only a few months ago these romping, rosy-checked lasses were puny, delicate, pale, sickly girls. By the aid of Dr. Pierce's world-famed Favorite Prescription, they have blossomed out into beautiful, plump, hale, hearty, strong young women. "Favorite Prescription" is an invigorating, restorative tonic and as a

"Favorite Prescription" is an invigorating, restorative tonic and as a regulator and promoter of functional action at that critical period of change from girlhood to womanhood, it is a perfectly safe remedial agent, and can produce only good results. It is carefully compounded, by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It is purely vegetable in its composition and perfectly harmiess in any condition of the system. It imparts strength to the whole system. For overworked, "wormout," "run-down," debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, scamstresses, "shop-girls," housekeepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequaled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic. It is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee, from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrappers, and faithfully carried out for many years.

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IS YOUR FARM FOR SALE or do you wint

THOMAS COLEMAN, a colored boy of

fourteen, in Anacostia, D. C., thought

he would have some fun throwing stones

at pigs in a pen. One of the pigs be-

came enraged, broke out and com-

menced eating the boy, first attacking

the thigh. His cries brought help, but

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Chickens.

his injuries were serious.

KNOW HOW To keep them, but it is wrong to let the poor things suffer and Die of the various Maladies which atthem when in a majority of cases a Cure could have been effected had the owner cases of a little knowledge. oversed a little know dge, such as can be pro oxed from the ONE HUNDRED

a man who devoted at ven-u of his life to CONDECTING A VOULTRY YARD AS A BUSINESS. not as a passitime. As the living of himself and family depended on it, he gave the subject such attention as only a need of bread will command, and the result was a gratid success, after he had spent such such suches after he had spent such success, after he had spent such success after he had sent success, after he had spent such success and success after he had sent success and success and success after he had sent success and su and Cure Diseases, how to Feed for Eggs and also for Fattening, which Fowls to

