

THE JUGGLERS OF INDIA.

WONDERFUL TRICKS PERFORMED BY THE HINDOO WIZARDS.

Skilful Sleight-of-Hand Exhibitions Which Puzzle Most Careful Watchers—The Basket Trick.

Let me give you a picture of an Indian juggler, writes Frank G. Carpenter from Bombay, India. One stands outside my hotel window as I write. He is performing his tricks in the dusty road without a table, cabinet, patent boxes, or any of the accompaniments of the American wizard. His sole possessions consist of three small baskets, ranging in size from half a peck to a bushel, a couple of cloths and a tripod made of three sticks, each two feet long and held together by a string at the top. Three little wooden dolls with red cloths tied around their necks and each not over a foot long, are the gods which enable him to do wonderful things. He has a flute in his mouth and a little drum in his hand. He is black-faced and black-bearded, and his shirt sleeves are pulled up above his elbows. His only assistant is a little turbaned boy, who sits beside him, whom he will shortly put into a basket not more than two feet square, and with him will perform the noted basket trick of India.

This trick is one of the wonderful juggling tricks of the world. The boy's hands are tied and he is put into a net, which is tied over his head and which incloses his whole body so that he apparently cannot move. He is now crowded into this basket. The lid is put down and tight straps are buckled over it. The juggler now takes a sword and with a few passes of the little Hindoo doll babies over it and the muttering of incantations as a preliminary, thrusts the sword again and again into the basket. There is a crying as though some one was in terrible pain. It is the voice of a child, and the sword comes out bloody. You hold your breath, and did you not know it to be a trick you would feel like pouncing upon the man. After a moment the basket becomes still, the juggler makes a few more passes, unbuckles the straps and shows you that there is nothing within it. He calls: "Baba! baba!" and in the distance you hear the child's voice. How the boy got out of the basket or escaped being killed by the sword and where the blood came from I do not know. I only know it was a sleight-of-hand performance and wonderfully well done.

The mango trick is performed with the three sticks in the shape of a tripod. The juggler takes a pot of water and pours it over a little pot of earth. He then holds up a mango bulb about the size of a walnut, and, putting this into the earth, he throws a cloth over the tripod. He now blows upon his horn, makes mysterious passes, and after a few moments raises the cloth and you see the mango tree springing forth from the soil. More passes and more music follow, and the cloth is pulled down again. After a few moments, during which the showing of minor tricks goes on, he pulls out the pot, and the plant has grown about a foot above it. There is more water and more incantation, and his final triumph comes in showing you a bush nearly a yard high, containing great leaves. This he will pull up by the root and show you the seed at the bottom. It is a wonderful trick, and how the man is able to manipulate the different plants with nothing else but a thin cotton cloth to help him, which, by the way, he allows you to examine, is hard to conceive. He has a dozen other sleight-of-hand performances equally as wonderful. He puts a little shell into his mouth and appears to choke as he draws out coin after coin and your fist strows almost as big around as your fist. He spins fire, as does the American, and pulls miles of string from his stomach sticks nine through his tongue without hurting himself, and ends the performance with a snake trick, which is to me the most wonderful of all.

In doing this snake trick he asks for a piece of paper and asks you to hold out your hand. You do so and he places the paper upon it. He then begins to play upon his pipe and to dart out his eyes as though he saw something near your hand. His whole frame becomes transformed he dances around you like a wizard, playing all the time and keeping his eyes on your hand. Now he starts back and points at it. You look and see nothing and he begins to play louder and dance wilder than ever. Remember his arms are bare to the elbow and both of his hands are upon his pipe. Suddenly he drops the pipe and continues his dance with incantations. He points to the paper again and while you look and see nothing he claps his hand down upon it and pulls up three great cobras, which raise their hooded heads and dart out their fangs in different directions, and squirm and wriggle as he holds them up before you. You jump back, for the bite of the cobra is deadly, and I am told that the snakes used have in some cases not had their fangs drawn.

A juggler was killed a week ago in Benares by the bite of a cobra which he was using in this way, and they are the most terrible snakes I have ever seen. At another performance of this same kind I was present with a party of four, and we all decided to ascertain, if we could, how this trick was done. I stood upon a chair and overlooked the man as he snatched up the snakes, but I could not see where they came from, and I only know that he had them, and that they were so big that they crowded them with difficulty into a little round basket the size of a peck measure.

Plutes Expecting a Flood. Virginia, Nev., is full of Plute men women and children, who, fearing a deluge, are getting out of the valleys. Not long ago a Plute prophet predicted a great flood that would drown all this part of the world. He said the ancient would rise from their graves and there would be a new deal on this continent, in which the red men would be restored to their old rights and repossess the land. Having been told of the flood in the East and the drowning of thousands of white men, they have got an exaggerated idea of the disaster and believe that very few whites remain on that side of the continent. Their prophet, of course, claims credit for what has happened, and they next expect a flood to drown the whites of the West. They are laying in a stock of provisions with which to flee to the mountain tops, and suppose that the whites will remain in their houses to be drowned as they did in the East.—Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise.

Some idea of the amount of tin-plate consumed in this country may be obtained by the fact that we annually spend \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000 abroad purchasing it.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

STEALING NESTS.

If a hen steals a nest somewhere, let her remain where she is, and do not remove that nest to a comfortable place. See that the nest is sheltered, however, in case of rains, which may destroy all her expectations. If there is danger from "varmints" at night, it is better to remove her to the poultry-house, if she will remain on a nest; but if not, it is well to break her from incubation. It is a waste of time for her to sit if her chicks are to be destroyed by rains or animals.—Farm and Fireside.

REARING A COLT BY HAND.

A mother's colt may as easily be reared by hand as a calf, and will learn to drink from a pail readily. At first a milk pan may be used for feeding it. A method of feeding that has been found desirable is as follows: Give a two or three days' old colt one pint of new milk, fresh from the cow, with a tablespoonful of molasses mixed with it, four times a day, and once daily give a pint of strained oatmeal gruel with an egg mixed in it, smoothly. A mare's milk is much sweeter than cow's milk, and the molasses or some sugar is needed. As the colt grows the quantity of food is to be gradually increased. When two or three weeks old the colt will eat grass and should be put in a pasture.—New York Times.

ICE-WATER A GOOD INSECTICIDE.

Few people realize how good an insecticide is ice-cold water applied to plants with a force pump. It drenches the leaves, knocking off and chilling the insects too small to be reached in any other way. It also destroys myriads of insect eggs. It is noticed by potato growers that the potato bug is rarely destructive in a wet season. Now, as the potato plant loves water, it might, on a small scale, be protected from injury, and the crop be greatly increased by thorough drenching once or twice a week. This remedy is a good one for the rose slug. Few wish to apply poison to the whole beautiful flower, while the white oil applications often recommended are almost equally objectionable.—Boston Cultivator.

WHAT ABOUT THE SILO?

That there should be some advance made in silo knowledge, says John Gould in the American Agriculturist, is not surprising, when some fifteen thousand wide-awake farmers in this country are each constituting himself as the director of an experiment station, to find out for himself how much new can be chanced upon and yet score success. The wooden silo has proved its claims as a superior receptacle for the preservation of silage, as it is not only less costly, but a better non-conductor of heat, and therefore more easily made frost proof; all of which means a more uniform temperature for the silage, and the nearer approach to the ideal sweet silage. There is some question about the walls of the wooden silo, whether to have them two boards thick, with tarred paper between, or of one thickness of matched lumber thoroughly pointed with hot asphaltum. The one can be constructed with cheap, cull pine lumber, the other must have good, well-matched flooring, or an air-tight wall cannot be secured. Some hold that it is yet better to lath and plaster the interior of the silo to make it durable. Others insist that that does not give a better wall by painting with hot gas tar, in which some resin is melted, or the use of the hard finish asphaltum paints.

It is settled that perfect development of the corn plant is essential to the making of good silage. Their planting and the formation of ears are, therefore, insisted upon, as is also allowing the corn to stand until the kernels have begun to enter the glazed condition before cutting for the silo. This fully developed corn, charged with plant juices, on the verge of maturity when put in the silo, does not undergo the extreme ferment incident to corn fodder less mature, and only develops lactic acid in a mild degree. Together with the juices less changed with starch and sugar juices, passes in the silo into a more advanced stage of ferment, that often shows traces of acetic acid. It is now shown that corn had best be allowed to stand uncut until wanted, and then put into the silo without the usual two days' wilting. The wilting is only to reduce weight, but with more mature fodder, this water means food value, and wilting fodder involves increased cost of cutting, as it requires more power, is not cut so perfectly, and it cannot be shown to be in any way better or even as good silage, as unwilted and more mature fodder.

With fodder of proper maturity the work of silo filling can be "rushed" along, and the necessity of allowing each day's filling to heat to 125 degrees is obviated. When the silo is full it is allowed to stand for a few days, or even five days to heat and throw out the air, when it is covered and sweet silage can be confidently expected. Where there are two pits, one may be filled, then the other. The first will have settled, when it can be again filled to the top, and attention then can be paid to No. 2. It was demonstrated last year that any amount of rain upon silage fodder before going into the pits will not injure it or cause any increase of acidity. Last fall thousands of loads of fodder dripping with rain, went into the pits but the silage showed no evil effects from it, nor did a frost near the close of silo filling work any noticeable injury to the silage. It was also found that tramping is not to be encouraged until after twenty-four hours, when the silage has begun to wilt. Then it is only of benefit along the walls to assist in making it settle. Many cases of silage spoiling along the walls result from tramping when fresh cut, as it expels the air to an extent which prevents it from taking on heat and wilting along the walls as fast as in the centre. Instead of keeping the silo about level when filling, it is better to keep it the highest along the walls, and thus get an even distribution of the grain without the necessity of keeping a man in the pits all the time.

A cover to the silo, or weights, are wholly unnecessary. The silo in this region that had no covers of any sort did not show more surface waste of silage than those covered with paper, boards and sawdust. Only two or three inches of silage molded where no surface protection was used. The two or three inches of white mold made an air-tight cover that offered all the protection needed. The silos covered with a foot of dry straw, well tread down, showed the least loss of any. Those who covered closely and weighted report the greatest loss. There is no more necessity of weighting a silo than of putting two hundred pounds per square foot on a potato heap.

BEES AND HONEY POISONED.

Spraying fruit-trees with the arsenites while yet in blossom is a serious matter, according to Professor A. J. Cook.

It is hoped that the whole press will call attention to, and caution readers against the danger. Mr. J. A. Pearson, Grand Rapids, Mich., has a fifty-five colony of bees blossomed. A neighbor sprayed his orchard when in full bloom, while Mr. Pearson's bees were working in full force. Result: The bees are seriously poisoned; are dying rapidly. Even two weeks after the honey was gathered the workers, drones and brood are still feeding on the poisoned honey with fatal effect. Again, let me urge that no man ever spray his fruit trees with Paris green or London purple till after the blossoms fall. Legislatures should enact laws making it a crime punishable by fine and imprisonment to use any poison that contains arsenic on plants to kill bees, may it not kill people who eat it? This is a matter demanding speedy education. Such a law as suggested would make fruitmen apt scholars.

"HOLLOW HORN" IS A MYTH.

The most eminent veterinarian authorities of the world entirely ignore the existence of any such disease as "hollow horn" in cattle. The late Charles L. Flint, in his voluminous and excellent work on "Dairy Farming," when referring to the diseases of dairy stock, says: "Common sense is especially requisite in the treatment of stock, and that will very rarely dictate a resort to bleeding, boring the horns, cutting off the tail, and a thousand other equally absurd practices too common even within the memory of men still living." "Horn oil" and "tail oil" and "wolf in the tail" and "wolf teeth" in horses are sometimes mentioned in the works of our most noted veterinarians, but only for the purpose of ridicule and to expose ignorance in those who believe in such imaginary ailments. A cow with garget, milk fever, or even simple fever may have a dry muzzle, slow, or an entirely suspended rumination; the horns hot at the base and the tips cold, and it is these symptoms which ignorant quack doctors claim as those indicating hollow horn. The animal usually needs a dose of physic, and not bleeding or boring of the horns.—New York Sun.

APPLE SHIPPING.

The following rules for packing apples are published by an apple dealer for the benefit of those who supply our market with this fruit: Country shippers and packers of apples should make it a point to pack their fruit honestly; that is, have the fruit run all alike through the barrel. Do not endeavor to cause deception by placing good, sound, large fruit on the top and bottom of the barrel and fill in the middle with a lot of gnarly, wormy and decayed fruit. It does not pay. The deception is easily detected upon investigation, and merchants do not care to have fraud practiced upon them, or to practice it on their customers.

Full regulation sized barrels should be used. Take the barrel, one head out, nail the hoops, and break off the ends of the nails on the inside; place layer or tier of apples, fair, smooth and bright, as closely as possible, stems downward, on the lower end, then fill up a basket at a time, throwing out small, wormy, gnarly and windfall apples, and shaking the barrel well after each deposit, until it is full two inches above the rim; place the head squarely on the apples, and with a screw or lever press force it into place and nail securely. Turn over the barrel and mark name of apple with red or black lead, or stencil. Bear in mind that, to be shipped safely, fruit must be packed tight, to prevent rattling and consequent bruising.

In shipping apples the first of the season—early varieties—shippers should see that openings are cut on the side of the barrels and also in both ends, to admit of free circulation of air, which will greatly help to bring the fruit through in good condition during the warm weather.—Farm, Field and Stockman.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Keep cows clean. Weeds are best harvested when green. Try kerosene emulsion for cabbage worms. Dust the grubs of the asparagus beetle with lime. Fry soil sprinkled on the plants for the fire-beetle. Steel and elbow grease are death to weeds if applied early. It cost more to keep a poor horse than it does to keep a good one. Change the feed for your horses often enough to make them relish it. All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy. Let Jack go fishing. Every time you worry your horses you shorten their lives and days of usefulness. Improper feeding is the cause of nine out of ten cases of sickness among horses. The dearest things a farmer can buy are cheap fertilizers, says a leading farm authority. Never let fowls suffer for a plentiful supply of clean, fresh water—it's a cheap beverage. Better breed from a good boar, even if related to your own stock, than from an unworthy animal. Plenty of exercise, combined with proper feed and feeding, is what will make your hens lay. It seems to be the case that a horse well taken care of will ordinarily live close to twenty-five years. Build roosts low, especially for large fowls. Clean the droppings from under the roosts at least once a week. This is the time when the calves are often neglected. Don't neglect yours, but keep them pushing right along. In no case breed from sickly or weak-constituted fowls, as your chicks will be worthless and also bring disease. A heaping tablespoonful of pyrethrum in two gallons of water sprayed on the rose bushes will rid them of the dreaded rose-beetle. Make a note of what you sell, when, how much, and the price. It may be to your interest some time to know about these things. What view must we take of the persecutions which befall us from the blundering misapprehensions of others relative to our intentions? An old goose when alive is known by the rough legs, the strength of the wings, the thickness and strength of the bill and fineness of the feathers.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

A typewriting machine that will use script is promised before long.

Organ playing by electricity is a feature recently introduced in France.

The English are contemplating an idea to lay down a postal tube between Dover and Calais.

It is claimed that the use of electric light in the Suez Canal has considerably increased the traffic.

Forty-three electrical patents in one week show how great is the activity in inventing new applications of electricity.

The latest railway signal indicates automatically the time that has elapsed up to twenty minutes since the last train passed.

Yeast has been largely used in medicine for many years, especially in Europe, where the highest opinion is entertained of its valuable qualities.

The brain of the late Laura Bridgman is undergoing a microscopic examination at the hands of Dr. Donaldson, at Clark University, Worcester, Mass.

A new lacquer named "ardentite" has just been brought out in London, England. It is said to be proof against water, steam, smoke, sea air and sea water.

An Austrian botanist has discovered that double flowers may be artificially produced by mites, and believes that such flowers has its peculiar micro-parasite which gives rise to the doubling.

Pasteur's system of inoculation has been successfully used in Australia to check the sheep disease known as anthrax or splenic apoplexy, which has been taking off 200,000 sheep per year.

Adolphus Andreas, the inventor of the American jackscrew, died in New York recently, aged ninety years. He was the eldest mason in the State, and one of the original founders of the Mechanics' Institute.

Great Britain counts on soon having the largest dynamo in the world. It is being made for the new electric light works at Deptford. The shaft of the machine will be turned out of a block of steel weighing seventy-five tons, which has just been cast in Glasgow.

The highest pressure used to drive a water-wheel is claimed by a valley near Grenoble, France, where a turbine ten feet in diameter has been operated since 1875 with a head of 1588 feet. A flow of about seventy-five gallons of water per second gives a force of 1500 horsepower.

Adolph Struthers of Hancock County, Ohio, is bound to keep cool this summer. He has invented a fan to be placed in his hat, which is run by an electric battery carried in one of his pockets. He has been using the fan for several weeks past and says it works perfectly, and that he does not mind the extra weight.

One of the greatest advantages which Chinese teas are said to possess over those of India is their great wholesomeness. On this subject the British Consul at Hankow, in his last report, gives a table of analysis of the two kinds of tea made by Professor Dittmar, F. R. S., from which it appears that the quantity of tannin in India tea is 9.68 per cent, and in Chinese 6.01.

So long ago as 1856 James Nasmyth told the British Association for the Advancement of Science that the thunder-bolt's course was not zigzagged, as artists for centuries had represented, but sinuous like a river; and he also declared that lightning sometimes had forks or branches. This was the result of singularly keen observation. Photographs, however, corroborate his views in a marvellous way.

A Sub-Marine Bridge.

A "sub-marine bridge" is proposed between Sweden and Copenhagen by a Swedish engineer, Mr. Rudolph Liljequist. The distance is two and one-half miles, and the proposed structure would join Elsinore to Helsingberg by a bridge made up of 100 foot spans, carrying a single line of rails. It is to be submerged sufficiently to allow ships to pass over it. The bridge would be enclosed in a double tube, with an outer skin of iron and an inner one of steel, and the space between the shells filled with concrete. It is foreseen that the outer shell might rust away in time, but it is believed that the concrete would remain intact and protect the steel. The piers would be ordinary caissons, filled with concrete and placed 100 feet apart. The tubes would rest on these piers, and the girders would take a bearing on blocks inside the tube immediately over the piers. The tube would be floated out in one-hundred feet lengths and lowered to place, and a massive collar of concrete put over the joints. Pontoon, with legs at each corner, worked by hydraulic rams, so as to give a stable platform, would be used in sinking the tubes. The estimated cost of the submerged work is about \$3,500,000, not including the tunnel approaches.

Financial Status of Our States.

The States out of debt are Illinois, Wisconsin, Delaware, West Virginia and Colorado. West Virginia is prohibited by her constitution from going into debt. California and Iowa have no debt to settle, though paying interest on a school fund. Kentucky is nearly free from debt. New York owes \$7,000,000; Ohio and Minnesota less than \$4,000,000; New Jersey and Kansas less than \$2,000,000. Virginia is the most heavily burdened, having a funded debt of over \$23,000,000 and an unfunded debt of over \$8,000,000. Massachusetts carries the next heaviest debt, over \$31,000,000. Next come Tennessee, \$17,000,000; Pennsylvania, \$15,000,000; North Carolina, \$13,000,000; Louisiana, \$12,000,000; and Maryland, \$11,000,000. Total indebtedness of all the States is \$220,000,000, which is less than one per cent of their aggregate taxable property. The rate of taxation is heaviest in Nevada, Nebraska and Louisiana. And, though Massachusetts stands second in the size of her debt, she has the lowest rate of taxation in the Union—less than twelve cents per \$100.—Chicago News.

100 Ladies Wanted.

And 100 men to call daily on any druggist for a free trial package of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. This medicine is the great rest and herb remedy, discovered by Dr. S. J. Williams in the Rocky Mountains. For diseases of the blood, liver and clearing up the complexion it does wonders. Children like it. Everyone who uses Leggett's package, 10 cents. At all druggists.

The famous leaning tower of Pisa has been put up for sale by lottery.

It is probable that what a million women say after daily trial is true. They say that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People is the most economical, pure and best. They have had 24 years to try it. You give it one trial.

Thousands are cured of rheumatism in the two Dakota States. Only 7,000,000 are under cure.

Why Don't You Go to Florence, Ala.?

The foremost city of manufacturing facilities in the South, is located in Lauderdale County on the basis line of the great iron and coal belt. Plenty of water and steam power navigation and rail outlets. In the valley of Lauderdale the industry is rewarded by abundant crops of cotton, tobacco, sugar, wheat, corn, etc. Enterprising settlers will find many opportunities. For exact location rates and pamphlets address E. O. McCormick, G. P. A., Menden, Route, Chicago, Ill.

"Stick to your business," is very good advice, but still there are a great many people in the world who have no regular and profitable business to stick to, and who are therefore following a line of business which is manifestly unsuited to them. Now, when, such is the case, you had better write to B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va., and see if they cannot give you a pointer. They have helped a great many men and women along the way to fortune, and now stand ready to assist you, too.

Oregon, the Paradise of Farmers.

Mild, equable climate, certain and abundant crops. Best fruit, grain and stock country in the world. Full information free. Address Oregon Institute, Board, Portland, Ore.

One by one the roses fall, but "Tanall's" French-Cigar outlives them all.

Inflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thos's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

Weak and Weary

Describes the condition of many people debilitated by the warm weather, or disease, or overwork. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the medicine needed to overcome that tired feeling, to purify and quicken the sluggish blood and restore the lost appetite. If you need a good medicine be sure to try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"My appetite was poor, I could not sleep, had headache, a great deal, pains in my back, my knees did not move equally. Hood's Sarsaparilla in a short time did me so much good that I feel like a new man. My pains and aches are relieved, my appetite improved."—GEO. F. JACKSON, Roxbury Station, Conn.

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NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Old-fashioned barege is revived.

Foulards are again in high favor.

Eour pongee is used for petticoats.

Summer gowns are trimmed but not draped.

Black is still the leading favorite among colors.

Gloves of chamois skin are used for shopping.

Moonstone jewelry is very popular just at present.

The skirts of tulle dresses are made in fan plishes.

English women refuse to adopt the low-crowned hat.

The newest thing in work-baskets is a Japanese lacquer.

A labor league for women has been organized in St. Paul.

Soft finished piques are sometimes used for tennis costumes.

Tan colored leathers is used extensively for trimming dresses.

Rhinestone belt buckles are counted-nanced this summer.

Selvages form the trimming to some of the summer gowns.

A woman's exchange has been opened in Brook street, London.

Low hatted on with narrow strings are worn at tennis parties.

White China silk is one of the favorite fabrics for summer dresses.

Mrs. Mary J. Holmes is in Italy gathering points for a new story.

Seventy-five women in the United States are practicing lawyers.

Ribbons intended for sashes vary in width from ten to twelve inches.

Mrs. Oscar Wilde is one of the most popular women orators in England.

Tapstry painting is the craze of the moment with young girl artists.

The military girl is an established institution at the University of Minnesota.

Sandal shoes are worn with Empire and Directory gowns on the outside.

Englishmen who affect the single eyeglass use one encircled with a gold rim.

Leather and chamois trimmings are again seen on traveling and utility suits.

The new rocco ribbons look like the beds of flower garden in full June bloom.

Silk gowns in black and white are most fashionable when designed in scrolls.

Tucks on the skirt, tucks on the sleeves, tucks on the waist, tucks everywhere!

Ribbons for dresses, hats and bonnets come in widths varying from two seven inches.

Mrs. D. G. Croly (Jennie June) is about to start a new paper called the Woman's Century.

Women interviewers are said to be far more successful than men on London newspapers.

Ratiste dresses, with parasol to match, will serve as all-day dresses at the watering places.

Fancy sleeves of some thin fabric are worn this season in tennis blouses of thicker material.

All the new jerseys are made as nearly as possible after the pattern of the fashionable bodices.

A taste for shot twilled silk is revived, as they suit dresses of the Empire style and that of 1830.

There are eight ladies of title in England who carry on the business of dress and mantle making.

A Philadelphia washerwoman contributed the only mantle she had for the Johnstown sufferers.

The Wisest Gift.

"I thought my wife a very nice girl."

"She'll be with that upon her back."

"The best dressed dame in town."

But velvet sack or diamond ring. Can bring no balm to suffering wife. Favorite Prescription is the thing.

To save her precious life. The great and "overseen" remedy, know the cure for all female troubles, inflammation, pelvic backache, and internal displacement is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is the most valuable medicine. See guarantee on every bottle-wrapper.

Dr. Pierce's Pills—gently laxative or actively cathartic according to dose. 25 cents.

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