

Wichita, Kan., has forty-two women's clubs.

Double cashmere is again a favorite for dress frocks.

Colorado is said to have 1000 women stock growers.

Sandal shoes are worn with Empire and Directoire gowns.

Light gowns are decorated with a garniture of ball fringe.

Boxing schools for women are among the latest developments.

A novel sun umbrella has a flat place in the handle for a Japanese fan.

Queen Victoria has been made a Colonel of a German dragon regiment.

Black lace over dresses continue to be popular for half-dress occasions.

The Order of the King's Daughters now number 37,000 active members.

There are twenty workers in the Chicago Methodist Deaconess Home.

Light weight felt hats are in favor for mountain wear, also for yachting.

Sailor maidens are now wearing a scarf pin in the shape of a Neptune's trident.

Chenille embroideries are used as a border on dresses made of cotton crepe.

The best black satens for mourning have a dull finish like that of Henrietta cloth.

Mary E. Earnband, of New Orleans, has been granted a patent for a car-starter.

A wonderful dressing-case, costing \$25,000, was worn by Princess Louise's wedding presents.

Dinner gowns are made with short skirts that escape the floor or with narrow falling demi-trains.

Fans of long ostrich feathers or curled tips are still considered the most elegant for full dress occasions.

Miss Mary Redmond, the sculptress, who is to execute a portrait bust of Gladstone, is a native of Dublin.

Wings and cock's feathers constitute popular millinery garniture for yachting hats and hats for country wear.

Miss Susan B. Anthony is nearly seventy, but her figure is straighter than that of many a girl of seventeen.

Some indomitable statistician has figured out that 10,000 books have been written by women in the United States.

Empire green bids fair to continue in popularity for some time. It harmonizes well with pink, red, cream, and even gray.

The Duchess of Marlborough performed the ceremony of crowning the "Rose Queen" at the Alexandria Palace recently.

The combination of plain or striped materials with figured is carried out in embroideries and linen lawns, the same as in all other fabrics.

The young women of Cornell University, though far outnumbered by the men, have gained fully one-half of this year's scholarships.

The fashionable London wedding-ring has recently been donned by Princess Louise went back to the old fashion and chose hers bright.

The black toilets worn this season are very elegant. Black net and lace costumes for evening wear are trimmed with the gold passementerie.

The Eiffel gait consists of a cineret or gold rope tied on top in a true-lover's knot, from which swings a pendant simulating the Eiffel Tower.

The Women's Humane Society, of Missouri, have passed resolutions condemning Sarah Bernhardt for her alleged recent burning of her pet dog.

One-piece dresses for boys of three or four years are made in wool, pique and gingham. These consist of a knit and inside bodice joined with a belt.

In bonnets there are some dainty little ones, composed of entwined twigs, with either red currents drooping over in rich luxuriance, or clustering flowers.

Miss Jessie Ackerman, described as the second round-the-world missionary, has been working in the temperance cause with great success in New Zealand.

Sooner or later, as a rule, the fashionable world is influenced by what the French people have and wear. Just now oxidized silver is to the front in Paris.

A mania for monograms now pervades London. They figure everywhere—on window curtains, portieres, carriage rugs, furniture and drinking glasses, and even on jewelry.

Among the most effective wash materials of the present season are linen gingham, which reproduce the small checked and plaid designs of the old-time lute-string silks, in various dainty colorings.

Empress William's sister has the poorest troupeau of all the royalties. The Emperor is not exaggeratingly fond of his sisters, and is besides perfectly incapable of seeing why he should spend his money on furbelows for a woman.

One of the most trusted of the mail carriers in the mountain district of Oregon is Miss Minnie Westman. She is a plump little brunette of twenty, and though her route is a most dangerous one she has never met with an accident.

A new and neat present for a man is a perfumed sachet with a kind of hand-painted score card thereon and a quantity of ornamental pins, by which he can readily keep track of the number of collars, cuffs, shirts, etc., he sends to the laundry.

A West Seneca (N. Y.) woman has for the last few years supported herself from the earnings of a horse-drawn acre flower farm. Her income is at times as much as \$2000 a year. She recommends horticulture as a good business for women and the wild West as the best field to begin it.

The number of women who hunt in England is year by year on the increase, and the latest variation of the sport is otter hunting. Otter hunting is done on foot and requires an equipment of short petticoats and thick boots. The otter is almost the only existing species of the wild fauna of England, with the exception of the badger and the roe deer.

A Cat Commits Suicide.

A tabby cat belonging to the family of David E. Paul, Wallingford, Penn., is reported to have committed suicide while grieving over the loss of her family of five kittens that had been drowned in flood.

When the old cat raised her offspring she went tearing over the house, showing her great distress by loud meowing. Falling to find the kittens after a long search she went up to the third story and deliberately jumped out on the porch roof below.

When picked up old tabby was dead, her neck being broken in the fall.—*Phila. Ledger.*

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

DO NOT CROWD YOUR PLANTS.

There is nothing gained by growing three plants where there is only room for two. The two plants that the place would comfortably accommodate will be much finer than the three that you could manage to "just squeeze in." And remember that one plant, well-grown, is worth a score of poorly grown ones. One good plant is something to be proud of, while a number of poor specimens ought to make the grower ashamed, not of the plants, but of himself. Treat plants precisely as you would people, and give them all the chance they want to develop. Let them show what they can do, and they cannot do this when they are cramped.—*American Agriculturist.*

TEMPERATURE FOR CHURNING.

The temperature at which cream should be churned varies according to the temperature of the air, but the proper number of degrees is about sixty. In older times, and even in modern days, wild some people, it was the rule for churning to go on until butter was found in great lumps. That was a great fallacy. A point is reached in churning beyond which any further churning brings no improvement, and that point is when the butter has reached the size of small grains. The churning should take from twenty-five to thirty-five minutes; if it was much less the butter would not be in good condition, if the churning took longer it would be spoiled. As to whether butter should be washed or not the practice varied in different parts of England, and is a matter entirely of taste. Those who are accustomed to unwashed butter certainly will not like the flavor of washed butter.—*New York World.*

SNAKES AND TOADS.

Why is it that many farmers and gardeners are bound to kill every toad and snake they happen to come across? Merely because these animals are repulsive in appearance! That should hardly be a valid reason. Handsome is who handsome does; and seen from this standpoint, the ugliest, flat-bellied toad, and the creeping, sliding, wriggling snake are models of beauty. Both live largely or entirely on insects. Some time ago when my hot-bed was overrun with potato-beetles, flea-beetles, etc., one of the great, ill-looking toads took up its quarters right there. In a short time the bed was free from insects of any description, and the toad was waxing fat. A few toads in a garden will do a great deal toward ridding it of cut-worms and bugs of all kinds, and snakes also give valuable aid in the same direction. French gardeners realize this much more than those of other nationalities do, and in Paris toads are kept on sale in the open market and in gardeners' supply stores. It is time for American gardeners to learn the value of the two creatures, and give them aid and shelter in pay for their services, rather than persecute them in the usual cruel, relentless and senseless fashion.—*Farm and Fireside.*

BALKY HORSES.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals put forth a set of rules for the treatment of balky horses, which rules, unfortunately, do not always work. The best way is to have nothing to do with balky horses. But nevertheless, some one of these rules, as well as a hundred others, do work in particular cases. They are as follows: 1. Pat the horse upon the neck; examine the harness carefully, first on one side and then on the other, speaking encouragingly while doing so; then jump into the wagon and give the word go; generally he will obey. 2. A teamster in Maine says he can start the worst balky horse by taking him out of the shafts and making him go around in a circle until he is giddy. If the first dance of this sort doesn't cure him, the second will. 3. To cure a balky horse, simply place your hand over the horse's nose and shut off his wind until he wants to go, and then let him go. 4. The brain of the horse seems to entertain but one idea at a time, therefore continued whipping only confirms his stubborn resolve. If you can by any means give him a new subject to think of you will generally have no trouble in starting him. A simple remedy is to take a couple of turns of stout twine around the fore leg, just below the knee, tight enough for the horse to feel, and tie in a bow knot. At the first check he will generally go dancing off, and after a short distance you can get out and remove the string, to prevent injury to the tendon in your further drive. 5. Take the tail of the horse between the hind legs and tie it by a cord to the saddle girth. 6. Tie a string around the horse's ear, close to the horse's head.

FALL FEEDING FOR COWS.

Time is to be taken by the forelock, and to prepare early for the fall feeding of cows is carrying out this wise principle. When the season is about to end, feed is usually scarce and poor, because preparations are not made for it in good time, and the product of milk falls off at the very time when it should be kept up for the winter profit. Once a cow loses milk it is very difficult, and in many cases, impossible to restore it. Hence, fresh, succulent food must be provided for her. The best recourse is a field of aftermath, grass or clover, or a pasture which has been reserved especially for the purpose. It may be too late now to remedy a failure for the present season, but the warning should be heeded in time for another year. Still, something may yet be done. A planting of early kinds of sweet corn, sown in rows eighteen inches apart and three inches apart in the rows, will very soon afford very acceptable feed. Millet may be sown for pasture; oats sown in August or September will make the best of pasture for the early autumn, and rye will serve to follow after the early frosts. If no other way can be found, some of the "best hay," with a liberal ration of corn meal, should be given as soon as the outdoor forage has become scarce. Later, the small potatoes may serve as succulent food along with the hay. Malt sprouts steeped in water and mixed with cut hay have increased the milk-yield more than pasture has done. This food is very pleasant and palatable to the cows, and exceedingly nutritious and productive of rich milk. It can be purchased cheaply in summer and fall when it is not much in demand. Bran and shorts have great value, both as food products and for ensilage. The manure, and cotton-seed meal fed with care and judgment is valuable. Apples are worth more to feed to cows than for cider.—*American Agriculturist.*

MANURING FOR WHEAT.

A good rich soil is essential to securing a good growth and yield of wheat. If not naturally rich, farm manure or fertilizers should be applied in such a manner as to supply the elements required by this plant. The old way of manuring was to either haul out and scatter on the stubble, or apply after the first plowing had been given and then turn under. In either case the manure was plowed under rather than worked into the soil near the surface; and, to do this, apply the manure after plowing, taking pains to scatter as evenly as possible. The work of cultivating and preparing the soil into a good condition will incorporate the manure sufficiently with the soil. If a special fertilizer is used it should be scattered broadcast, either just before or at the time the seed is sown. Drills with fertilizer attachments can now be secured, so that the work can be done much better than by hand.

To grow a yield of twenty bushels of wheat it will require on an average thirty-one pounds of nitrogen, fourteen pounds of phosphoric acid, and eighteen pounds of potash. These are three essential elements required. If we know what per cent. of these elements is already in the soil, and also what is deficient, the proper proportion can be readily supplied. Clover, and with it a good dressing of lime, plowed under, makes a good fertilizer for wheat. One reason that good results can generally be secured by using farm-yard manure is that all the elements of plant food are applied.

The principal advantages in purchasing and using commercial fertilizer is, they increase the growth and yield of the crop, and by their means, with good management, the farmer may be able to increase his supply of farm manure. And, in many cases, it can certainly be used to an advantage, if the mistake is avoided of depending entirely upon it as if sometimes done when good results are secured at first. With quite a number of crops more or less fertilizers can be used, but it is a mistake to depend upon them. Farm manure must be the principal reliance and other materials be considered only as aids.—*Prairie Farmer.*

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

A weak spot in a stable floor is a risk no farmer can afford to continue a single hour after discovery.

Dairy cattle should have access to salt every day, and salt should be added daily to all their stable feed.

In very hot weather it may pay you to shade the forming cauliflower heads with leaves broken from the lower part of the plant.

A balky horse on a farm is a nuisance to be abated, even at the cost, if need be, of burying his carcass in the compost heap.

If the rose-bugs trouble your grapevines, spray them with Paris green and water in the proportion of one ounce to six gallons.

Let no soap suds from the weekly wash be wasted. There is nothing better for cucumber and melon vines. Soak the soil around the hills.

It is well enough to have a whip in driving horses, but the occasions for using it should be carefully considered before torturing the poor animals.

A Georgia farmer tells that he has succeeded in subduing nut grass by putting the land in Bermuda and bur clover, adding also Texas blue grass.

The value of old orchards when properly treated, is hardly appreciated by one who has not had some practical work in getting them to yield the greatest profit possible.

An orchard, whether young or old, should not be allowed to grow where heavy crops of grass are taken every year. It is weakening to the soil and detrimental to the trees.

Feed the calves—feed them full—if hope of selling them in autumn at a profit is to be justified, and if they are to be kept over winter the reasons for full feeding apply quite as well.

The chicken range should afford plenty of shade as well as sunshine. In hot weather chickens will generally seek to escape the direct rays of the sun during the warmest hours of the day.

J. L. Budd says, in *Forwards Reviewer*, that he was on his daily perambulations about the city, and was traced to a handsome blue-black bird in a cage hanging under the shade of a fig tree at the residence of Dr. Gildea, on Sixteenth street, near H.

As the reporter approached nearer he was received with more laughter and inquiries as to whether he came to see the "Mino," if his health was good, etc.

A few inquiries directed to a pleasant faced lady near by elicited the information that the bird was the sacred Mino of Siam, which as a nestling had been smuggled from the temple where it was bred by a roving sea captain and sold to Dr. Gildea at Honolulu some eight years ago.

Mino, as she is called, is about half the size of a crow and nearly as black. In the sunlight the feathers take a blue and green tinge, and there is a spot of white upon each wing and a necklace of bright yellow about the throat.

The bill, which is large and strong, tapers to a sharp point, and is orange hued near the head and lemon colored at the tip.

The prominent eyes are dark and bright, the feet and legs lemon colored.

The bird is valued at \$250, but specimens have been known to bring \$1000 in the United States, where but few have ever been brought.

The species is carefully guarded in Siam, and as none are ever sold they can only be obtained surreptitiously.—*Calif. Journal San Diego.*

Natural Scent of Flowers.

The modest looking mignonette flower, as is well known, is one of the most deliciously fragrant, with a fragrance of that class that is not overpowering, and that few can be found to object to. The same is true of the sweet briar, lemon verbena and its class. With the old white lily, lily of the valley and Cape Jasmine, this is not so. Too much of either of these easily becomes nauseating, and, in some cases, causes sickness; but the former class, probably rarely. It may not be known of the three former that the fragrance is so persistent and continuous that a sprig, plucked and put in the pocket with a handkerchief, or among the clothes, like the lavender of our grandmother's days, will leave a pleasant fragrance behind for many days. The next time you pass a bed of mignonette try it. Pluck half a dozen heads and put in the pocket below the handkerchief, and, our word for it, the delightful scent will be there for some time.—*Prairie Farmer.*

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

A new marble saw cuts two and a half inches a minute.

Lime has of late been used to draw frost out of the ground.

Grooming brushes for horses are run in Chicago by electric motors.

The practical results of the application of electricity to tempering steel are said to be very satisfactory.

Dermatologists declare that baldness is not a disease of the hair but of the skin, and that barbers should not meddle with its cure.

It is believed to be quite possible with a Wimshurst machine to provide actual thunder clouds on a miniature scale in a large building.

A German chemist, R. Lupke, has proven that plants may develop when no potash is present, but their condition falls below the normal.

Photographs of the flight and explosion of dynamite cartridges are among the achievements of the instantaneous method of photography.

Professor Moebius has proved, as lately stated to the Berlin Physiological Society, that the anatomical arrangements of the flying fish's fins and muscles make flight impossible.

Hydrophobia was abolished in one year in Scandinavia by the simple process of muzzling the dogs, although there has been 180 cases in the preceding six months.

The pressure at the base of the Washington Monument is 58.35 pounds to the square centimetre, while that upon the base of the Eiffel Tower is not more than nine pounds to the same space.

Professor Hazen, stationed at the Mount Washington signal station, has made a new and careful computation of the height of the mountain, and finds that it has a height of 6300 feet above mean low tide. This is seven feet higher than previous measurements made it.

Discovery has been made that a farm directly west of Topeka, Kan., contains a fine bed of terra cotta clay. Beds in New Jersey and Ohio have prior to this time furnished all the terra cotta works with clay. This industry, when properly developed, will be worth to the city about \$500,000 annually.

Some interesting electrical observations have already been made at the summit of the Eiffel Tower. It has been found that the tower is a marvelous lightning conductor, and that were the lightning to strike it, not only would there be no damage done, but the visitors themselves would not notice the shock.

A new mineral of exceptional chemical interest has been discovered, says *Nature*, by Mr. Sperry, chemist at the Canadian Copper Company, of Sudbury, Ontario, Canada. It is an arsenide of platinum, and is the first mineral yet found containing platinum as an important constituent, other than the natural alloys with various metals of the platinum group.

An English journal is authority for the following: Short-sightedness descends from parent to child in diagonal succession—that is, sons inherit it most frequently from their mothers and daughters from their fathers. The average of such cross-transmissions is about eighty per cent. direct transmissions from father to son, and vice versa, being much less frequent.

A new method of utilizing the power of running streams has been devised by M. Tarn, a Russian engineer. His apparatus consists of an endless cable carrying a series of canvas cones which open and shut like an umbrella. The cable passes over a double drum on board of a ponton, and at the other end, over a pulley suspended from a buoy. On the lower part of the rope the cones are opened and forced forward by the current of water, thus setting in motion a shaft or drum.

The Sacred Bird of Siam.

"Ha, ha, ha! Why don't you get a chair to sit down on!"

The voice was rather loud, but not disagreeable, and the tone somewhat muffled, as of a person half choking with laughter.

The salutation came to the news gatherer that he was on his daily perambulations about the city, and was traced to a handsome blue-black bird in a cage hanging under the shade of a fig tree at the residence of Dr. Gildea, on Sixteenth street, near H.

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Bird Dog, Watch Dog and Nurse.

Flo, a pointer dog belonging to the family of the Rev. Mr. Flanders, of Ellaville, Ga., is a faithful servant, and comes as near earning his vittals and clothes as any servant in town. Besides being a first-rate bird dog, ever ready for field sport, and a good night watchman, he performs the services of nursery maid and market boy with apparent enjoyment. He rolls the baby out in its carriage for airing morning and afternoon, hauls up the packages from the stores and market, minds the chickens and pigs, and pulls the garden plow.—*Savannah News.*

A Mennonite's Profitable Conscience.

John Gunderson, a farmer residing in Worcester township, Montgomery County, Penn., and a devout Mennonite, soon after the rabbit killing season closed last winter, shot one of the long-eared animals. When he realized his error he gave the rabbit to his son, who in turn sold it to a neighbor. But Gunderson's mind troubled him. He knew that he violated a State law and he had no rest. As time went on, the feeling grew upon him so much that he couldn't sleep, and he asked some of his neighbors to inform him so that he could pay the penalty and in that manner ease his mind. But his neighbors refused to do this, and as a last resort Farmer Gunderson informed upon himself. The other day he went to Norristown, and, telling the Presiding Judge his crime, the latter went with him to a magistrate, where Gunderson swore that he had violated the law. The magistrate accordingly fined him \$5. The law, however, says that half of the fine shall go to the informer. Gunderson left the office, but soon returned and claimed the \$2.50 due him. It was paid to him and he again departed. In a short time he returned, and in order that none guilty should escape, he lodged information against his son and neighbor. The fine was imposed and Gunderson paid the \$10; but he claimed and was allowed the \$5 due the informant. The farmer's mind had been eased and he went to his home with a clear conscience. If he can collect the \$10 fine he will be \$2.50 ahead of the game, and all because he was an honest man.—*New York Sun.*

Queer Inventions.

A genius from Ohio with warlike proclivities, claims to have perfected a bullet-proof shield. The shield is supposed to carry it before him when in battle, and is so made that the bullets of the enemy are expected to glance off. The shields are so formed that they may be locked together and form breastworks for the entire army. The fellow who suffers from cold is recommended to procure a foot-warmer, kindly conceived by a Hoosier. Two miniature lamps are enclosed in boxes connected by a hollow tube, midway between the boxes there is a vent in the tube by which the surplus heat passes away. The feet rest on the hollow tube, the lamps supplying the warmth.

Roger Connor, "Buck" Ewing and Danny Richardson and other sluggers are reminded that base-ball bats have been discovered which, the inventor claims, will materially improve their averages.

The tube is bored from the stick, and a metallic core inserted. Nuts are screwed to the ends of the tube. Balky horses are treated to bandages fastened to wagons which, kick as they may, they cannot smash.

It may not be generally known that Abraham Lincoln once essayed to become an inventor. The product of his skill shows a series of bellows-shaped contrivances which are supposed to be used to lift a beached steamer into water of proper depth.—*New York Press.*

The Centennial at Philadelphia.

At Philadelphia the centennial anniversary of the Declaration of Independence was celebrated in 1876 with the first really successful world's fair ever attempted on this side of the Atlantic. Every preparation was made with care and forethought. A popular subscription was started and money poured in from every part of the country. The work was really begun in 1870. Congress appropriated \$1,500,000, and from other sources the sum was brought up to \$8,500,000, and the receipts ran up to about \$4,000,000. The display included exhibits from almost every civilized and uncivilized nation in the world. Fair mount Park was visited by very nearly 10,000,000 persons during the 159 days of the show, and the result, while not a monetary success, was in every other respect more than the most sanguine had anticipated.—*Chicago Times.*

Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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100 Doses One Dollar.

IF YOU WISH A GOOD REVOLVER, SMITH & WESSON'S is the name. Their revolvers are made of the best steel, and are the most reliable and accurate. They are made in all sizes, and are the best of all. They are made in all sizes, and are the best of all. They are made in all sizes, and are the best of all.

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SINGERS.

PEERLESS BYES AND THE BEST.

What is SAPOLIO?

It is a solid and some cake of scouring soap which has no equal for all cleaning purposes except in the laundry. To use it is to value it... What will SAPOLIO do? Why, it will clean paint, make oil-cloths bright, and give the floors, tables and shelves a new appearance. It will take the grease off the dishes and off the pots and pans. You can scour the knives and forks with it, and make the tin things shine brightly. The wash-basin, the bath-tub, even the greasy kitchen sink will be as clean as a new pin if you use SAPOLIO. One cake will prove all we say. Be a clever little housekeeper and try it. Beware of imitations. There is but one SAPOLIO. ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS CO., NEW YORK.

"The Newest Game."

The newest game takes the form of an information party, and is begun by passing to each gentleman a card and to the ladies small pieces of paper, which should be numbered. Those who discover the same number on their card and paper are partners for the game. Each couple must think of a question, sensible or ridiculous, historical or in regard to the weather, to be written on the cards, after which the cards are to be gathered together, and the leader reads each in turn, giving a few moments for the partners to consider the subject and write the answer, which should be read loud in turn. This is where the fun of the game begins, as many of the answers are exceedingly queer. Those having a correct answer mark their cards 10, a wrong answer 0, and if the answer is anywhere near right it is counted 5. When all are added prizes may be distributed as in progressive games for the best and the poorest record. The instructive part of the game is the discussion which follows the questions. The height of the Bunker Hill monument is what everybody living near it ought to know, and yet at an information party held a few evenings ago only one person in a company of twenty was sure of the exact number of feet.—*Boston Traveller.*

Confidence Begot of Success.

So confident are the manufacturers of that world-famed remedy, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, that it will do all that they represent, in the cure of liver, blood and lung diseases, that after witnessing its thousands of cures for many years past, they now feel warranted in selling it on credit. They are confident of ordinary merit could be sold under such severe conditions. It is a medicine for the cure of all diseases of the lungs, and no other medicine for the cure of "dip-joint disease" or the tissues of the lungs, causing pulmonary consumption. No matter in what form it is used, it is a cure for it. It is a cure for it. It is a cure for it.

Piso's Cure for Consumption.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has been used for many years, and is a cure for it. It is a cure for it. It is a cure for it.

Denmark produces 110,000,000 eggs in a year.

Dobbin's Electric Sun is cheaper for you to use.

If you follow Dobbin's directions, that any other noise will be heard, you will find that Dobbin's clothes are saved. Clothes cost more than soap. Ask your grocer for Dobbin's. Taken together with total Indian population of the United States is 7,179,179.

Smoke the best—Tassili's "unch" Cigar.

Out of Sorts

is a feeling peculiar to persons of dyspeptic temperament, or it may be caused by change of climate, season or life. The stomach is out of order, the head aches or does not feel right, appetite is capricious, the nerves seem overworked, the mind is confused and irritable. This condition finds an excellent corrective in Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by its regulating and tonic power, restores the harmonious system, and gives that strength which nerves and body which makes one feel perfectly well.

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