Pointed passementeric prevails. Plain velvet is now extremely fashion-

The box turban hat turns up all around

A baby's outfit costs anywhere from \$10 to \$500.

Bonnet crowns, gloves and boots are made of Suede leather.

The Queen of Greece is fond of reading the American magazines.

Plain bodices, Princesse dresses and polonaises are all in high favor.

The brocades used for cloaks this season are in very large designs.

The Duchess of Fife (Princess Louise of Wales) is a good all-round gymnast.

Jacket waists and corsages with extremely elaborate fronts remain with us. Miss Murfree's (Charles Eglert Crad-dock) novels yield her about \$3000 a

Ribbon trimmings are much sought after and are put on in an infinity of

Dresses of camel's hair and velvet have the draperies of the camel's hair and the

Much elaboration of embroidery and trimming is noticeable on the vests of lately imported dresses. Lady Colin Campbell, a sister-in-law

of the daughter of Queen Victoria, is an accomplished journalist. Mrs. Edison, wife of the inventor, has

fine brown eyes and a straight face with a delicately aquiline nose. Empire styles have lost none of their popularity, and appear prominently ong the autumn designs.

Stuffed rats and mice are said to be one of the ornaments for hats and bonnets for the season of 1890.

One ton of toys is the present recently made by the Dutchess of Portland to the children of an English village.

The Queen of England's estate in Osborne, if sold in small farms, would fetch, it is said, \$250 an acre.

The colored women of the South are earning for themselves creditable positions as teachers among their own race. Striped silk petticoats, with an adjustment of colors to correspond with any nationality, form a fad for fall and winter.

The Empress of Germany this year has been taking an "outing" with her husband for the first time since her marriage. Handsome hats of Suede-colored felt

are trimmed with green, to match English tailor gowes which combine those

Many ladies will be pleased to learn that black dresses are again in favor, and promise to be much worn during the

A Western paper gallantly remarks that "the lady prisoners in our jail are about the most desperate lot we have seen in a long time." Violet is the perfume of the grand

dame, because it is unobtrusive. It is not an odor that announces itself nor the It appears from the last statistical re-

turns that there are about 1,000,000 more

women than men in England, and that these are nearly all widows. Silk crochet trimmings appear this season in colors, some of them tone upon

tone, shading from dark to light, in dowers and pointed patterns. Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis has written an article advising country girls to

stay at home and not attempt to join the ranks of shop girls in the cities. When pointed passementeric is not liked for silk trimmings, three bands of passementerie in open designs are

aced about the skirt, above a hem from six to eight inches deep. Among the most beautiful materials for elegant evening toilets are mahogany sitks, striped with wide bands of mahog

with copper-colored flowers. Pretty coverlets are now made of a kind of Italian stuff, called Como silk, In color this silk is indescribably soft and bright. Couches and divans are also

any velvet, the silken intervals brocaded

covered with the same material. The thick, shaggy, heavy camel's hair so popular a number of years ago is revived. These goods are especially liked

in russet browns and natural grays, though they are shown in all colors. A home for divorced wives has been established by the Government in Salt Lake City at a cost of \$70,000. It is intended as a refuge for the women whom

the Edmunds law separates from their polygamous husbands. There promises to be a demand for fancy velvet. Many of the patterns are large; these are thrown on armure grounds, many on thick satin, and some of the patterns are entirely in frise velvet, while others show plain and frise

blended. A valuable collection of autographs of visitors to Shakespeare's birthplace is in the possession of Mrs. Smith, of Stratford. She is the grand-daughter of Mary Hornby, who was custodian of the Shakespeare cettage many years ago. It was the latter female who whitewashed the walls, covered with names and writings of distinguished visitors, when she was put out of office.

Stylish Hungarian cloaks, enveloping the wearer from throat to skirt hem, are made of black bengaline, and lined with black and white checked silk. fronts are turned back to simulate revers, showing the handsome lining. One handsome model had a very deep cape collar of black Escurial passementerie, and another was finished about the throat with a band of handsome black ostrich feathers.

### A Maryland Prodigy.

many, which produced Josef Hofmann, has brought to the front a child which promises to be as great a marvel as that infant progidy. He is a manly little tot only six years of age. His name is Guy Hoppe. He was born in Emmittaburg, and inherits his musical talent from both He was born in Emmittaburg perents. His special instrument is the cornet, one of the most difficult instruments upon which a child can perform. His rendition of difficult selections is marvelous. He has played before the

Dr. Marion Sims, of New York, has never hesitates at the price when a novel | morsel.

#### SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

Electric cabs are now being run in the streets of London, England.

A new preservative of iron and steal appears to have been found in a modification of the well-known gum lacquer, of Fusible metal, which liquifies at the

same temperature as boiling water, is a compound of eight parts of bismuth, five of lead and three of tin. The Westinghouse Electric Company

has been chartered by an English corporation, and will be independent of the company in this country. The length of North America is nearly 5000 miles, its greatest breadth about 3200 miles and its area about one-sixth of

the land surface of the globe. Greenland, more than 1400 miles long, is probably the largest island in the world. Some geographers think is for world. Some geographers think it is a cluster of islands frozen together.

Experts in London declare that electricity, although being rapidly pushed forward, will not, in that city at least, interfere to the detriment of gas compa-

The manufacture of luminous paint has been begun in Austria on a large scale, at about a sixth of the cost hitherto. special paper is supplied for use when the paint is applied to walls.

Dr. T. Bilroth, of Vienna, states that insignificant injuries are frequently made serious by the uncalled for application of carbolic acid, which skillful surgeons are using much less than formerly. It may cause not only inflammation, but even fatal blood poisoning.

A Corsican doctor, M. de Susini, has made a sulphuric-ether engine of twenty horse power, which is expected to realize a saving of sixty-five per cent in full. Scientific men in Paris who have witnessed its working are said to have reserved their opinion as to its merits until further tests have been made.

In recent tests on forty persons, one part of salicine was tasted in 12,000 parts of water; of morphine, one in 14,000; quinine, one in 76,000; cuissine, one in 000; picrotoxine, one in 197,000; albine, in 210,000, and strychnine, one in part of strychnine in 1,280,000.

The use of nitro giveerine is cases of emergency, instead of alcohol, is recommended by an English physician. A drop on the tongue rouses a fainting man, and it may restore life in the case of apparent death, as from drowning. It has quickly relieved headache, heart pain and asthma, and strengthened weak pulse in fevers.

It is found that cocoanut oil is not only an excellent lubricant, but it is of great value for lighting purposes. A French-man in Cuba has just established a factory for the manufacture of this oil. He has imported the most perfect machinery in order that the oil produced may be as pure as possible. The oil is very fluid, exidizes slowly and is said to keep long without turning rancid.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science has grown so large that it is almost impossible to get a satisfactory report of its proceedings as they take place. One must wait for the publication of the papers read to learn what they contain beyond the title. At the meeting in Toronto 221 papers were sent in, and the briefest abstracts of these would occupy so much space as to put a report of the proceedings out of the reach of the daily pess.

A Forced Tax. The Chinamen in California, although aliens, are obliged to pay a poll-tax of three dollars, if under sixty years of age. As they are a thrifty people, inclined to As they are a thrifty people, inclined to good method in drying out corn, or to its merits than if all were packed indissave, and not at all in sympathy with good method in stacks from being criminately without regard to size. In the probability of the bricks are a crop properly graded and the save, and not at all in sympathy with good method in stacks from being criminately without regard to size. In can to avoid this tax. Mr. Frank, an spoiled by heating through. The bricks assessor in one of the mountain districts, had a good deal of trouble one spring in finding a certain Chinaman, Lee," who was on his list. He went to can Cullivator. Sam's shanty twice; he looked for him at the placer mine where he "panned out" his daily wages, but all in vain, Sam managed to avoid the assessor. One morning, however, Mr. Frank happened to meet him on the mountain road.

'Hello, Sam Lee!" said he stopping his horse, "I've been looking for you. You must pay your poll-tax-three dol-

'Me no payee; me klixty-nine old,"

"Nonsense, you're not forty, and you

'Me klixty-eight," urged Sam. "Nonsense, I tell you, I know bet-

with this parting shot:

"Melican man heap stealee. What for

you no catch-um pistol-gun?" Mr. Frank says that he has never since without remembering the time he was made to feel like a highway robber by Sam Lee's demand: "What for you no eatch-um pistol-gun?"

#### Trees Need Darkness.

Observers in many of the small cities blessed with shade trees have noticed that those trees near electric lights have been blighted by something, and for the lack of some more apparent cause, the trouble is ascribed to the electric lights. The local arboriculturists say that the trees need darkness as much as men need sleep. There seems to be some reason in supposing that the nearness of the electric lights is the cause of the drooping of Maryland, not to be outdone by Ger- the trees, for similar trees, not exposed to any other illumination than that of the sun, have not been affected in any way, and are bright and strong .- New York

#### Didn't Have a Savory Smell.

The Java Bode records a singular adventure which recently befell a Government surveyor in the wilds of Sumatra After a hard day's work on a mountain side he passed the night in the open air in a hut hastily run up by his coolies. As leading musical critics of Baltimore, and | he was falling asleep after long watching, has been engaged by a manager of that | the sight of two fiery eyes glaring in at the entrance of the hut almost paralyzed him with terror. An enormous royal tiger soon glided in, smelled him all over, the largest collection of pearls in this and then set to work devouring the recountry. They are of all colors, and he mains of his evening meal to the last Afterward his terrible guest disappearen

#### THE FARM AND GARDEN.

BEST TIME TO PELL TIMBER. The best time to cut trees for lumber, says J. H. Andre in the New York Tribune, is in November, December and January, when there is least, as well as the thinnest, sap in the pores of the wood, and when the weather is so cold that fer mentation will not set in to injure the fibre. In summer the sap is richer as well as more abundant, and in the hot weather a lively destructive fermentation is very liable to set in. It is an undisputed belief among old woodsmen that trees felled in summer quickly decay. The branches of a beech tree felled while the tree is full of sap will be decayed to such an extent by the following winter that they may be easily broken, even if large in size, and are worthless for firewood. Lumber from hemlock felled in summer, so as to peel off the bark for tanning, is not so good as that cut in

SWINE AND POULTRY. When cool nights come it is time to begin to force along all fattening animals, not to crowd them to their utmost capacity, but to be liberal with food, so that they will show a perceptible gain. Swine to fatten well need good, dry beds and not too much sloppy food. Pork usually sells at a better price before Thanksgiving than afterward, and a bushel of corn in October will make more pork than five pecks will in December. It will also make more pounds of poultry, if the fowl have comfortable quarters in a hennery where they will not be too warm in warm nights or too cold in cold nights, and are not tormented by vermin. The opinion held by some poultry men, that it is of no use to try to fatten try until cold weather begins, is simply the result of their experience where fowl roosted out of doors or in open sheds until late in the season, and were not kept free from parasites that robbed them vitality. Another reason why poeltry may not fatten as rapidly now as later is owing to the constant worrying of the young cockerels. They should be separated from the rest, the henhouses and 826,000. Twelve tasters detected one roosts should be washed with kerosene, and the fowl taught to go in there. Then with a little care to close or open windows as the weather changes, there will

be no trouble in fattening them in season

for Thanksgiving .- American Cultivator,

TO SAVE GRAIN IN BINS. Every year a great deal of grain is spoiled by molding or becoming musty after being threshed. This year, unles threshing is delayed until very late, the losses from this cause are likely to be anusually heavy, owing to the wet weather at harvest time, and the bad condition in which much grain was got under cover. We heard a few days ago a practical farmer describe a method by which he put up grain, however wet and in any amount, without injury. He kept lot of common brick under cover, so as to be always dry, and when the grain was put into the bin he interspersed brick through the heap, enough to absorb all superfluous dampness. every one knows that kiln-dried brick will absorb a great amount of water in proportion to their size. The brick in a heap of damp or even wet grain will, if numerous enough, dry it out, saving all danger of heating. After serving their purpose, the brick should be carefully put one side for use another year. Our informant's father had used the same pile of brick many years, and however dry the grain, he usually threw a few brick in the bin to insure greater safety. would thus be in greater danger of being lost, or with grain stacks of being put through the threshing machine .- Ameri-

### BRINE SALTING OF BUTTER.

The demand for less salt in butter has called attention ancw to brine salting, and I think, says a writer in the New York Tribune, that whenever the maker has mastered the method, this brine-salted butter has given best satisfaction to consumers. It has been wrongly supposed that salt used for salting butter, strikes into the fats themselves and pickles them, as we assume it does in the case of meat. know it. Come. You must pay that But all that is accomplished is to substitute for the water left in the butter, usutute for the water left in the butter, usually from ten to fifteen per cent. a saturated brine or water containing all the salt it can hold at ordinary temperatures. "Me klixty-seven," pleaded the China- At the Minnesota Experiment Station it man; and as the assessor still shook his was found that butter fats cannot be made head and looked commanding, he ran to absorb sait or brine; the particles of beseechingly down the years from "klixty- fat are only surrounded by this solution. klix" to "klixty." But the majesty of All the salt that will be discovered in a the law, as personified by Mr. Frank's pound of butter by its own moisture unbending decision, at last awed him. amounts to little, if any, over half an Reluctantly he drew from his blouse a ounce; hence of an ounce of salt in a leather bag, took out of it three silver pound of butter, a large part is simply dollars, and handed them to the assessor undissolved salt. It was shown, further, that the finer the granulation of the butter, and the longer the butter stands in the brine, the more of the solution it will take up; the more brine the butter conapproached a Chinaman for his poll-tax tains the more of the caseous or cheesy matter is removed, or in some other way rendered harmless, and the longer the butter will keep.

But if the grain is made too fine an undue amount of water is left in the butter, which washing will not remove. On the other hand, if the grains are left too large, they inclose more of the caseous matter that will not be taken out, since the brine cannot penetrate into these larger masses Gathering the butter into granules the size of small bird shot is about the best one can do to avoid the undesirable extremes above mentioned. Brine salting can be most perfectly done by draining the butter as close as possible after the last washing, then adding a strong brine, enough to cover the butter -not to float it. Such granulated butter will contain thirty-five per cent. of its weight of wash water, which, of course, weakens the added brine by that much. If, after standing in this solution for a few moments, this brine is mostly removed and salt added to reinforce its strength, and it is then poured back and the churn slowly revolved, the butter will be salted as much as is possible by any process of salting if all the salt is to be dissolved; and this is all the salt that can answer to preserve the caseous matter and keep the sugar from fermenting. Possibly, beyond this more salt may act for a few days as an antiseptic, but not long, unless the butter is placed in cold storage. Make and care for butter as we may, it is best, like buckwheat cakes,

when saten as soon after manufacture as

OBJECT OF PERDING FOWLS.

Young and old fowls need enough of autritious food to keep them in thrifts and good condition. The object of feeding well is to increase size as rapidly as possible, and to furnish nutriment and the material for the eggs for the laying hens. With young fowls the rapid growth of body, bone and feathers is a great drain, and to supply these and push the bird along as fast as possible, and consistent with good growth and strong constitution, we must have recourse to a supply of proper food during certain periods of growth and during the season when we desire the greatest number of eggs. - California Cackler.

PROFITS FROM THE ORCHARD. It is quite certain that much is yet to be learned in orchard management to make it uniformly profitable. If there were any doubt on this subject an observation of the manner in which its pro ducts are often gathered and marketed would be sufficient to dispel it. Many defective apples, as well as better windfalls, that would make excellent vinegar if put to that use are allowed to waste and rot. When cider is made too little care is exercised in excluding decayed fruit and also as to the time and manner in which it is made, so that the article produced is not of the best and will not mmand a remunerative price.

Again, in picking the fruit from the trees, ladders are handled so roughly, or limbs shaken by clumsy or careles climbers, that many of the best of the apples are knocked off and bruised by the fall. None but the most careful hands should be allowed to gather the fruit from the trees. It ought to be remembered that an apple bruised in the basket at the picking means a rotten apple in the barrel, causing not only its own loss, but an additional one, by inducing rot in others with which it comes

A careful man ought also to do all the barreling. When a full basket is received an empty one should be handed to the picker, and the apples be lifted by the hands out of the basket and care fully laid, not dropped, into their places in the barrel. Face two rows stem down against the head that is to be taken out when the barrel is opened for sale or use. The others may be laid in indiscriminately but carefully until the

barrel is full. A gentle shaking is allowable, just enough to better settle the fruit in place, then the head should be pressed in by the use of an apple press. Just how much pressure may be applied must be left to the judgment of the operator, but it is quite as likely to be too little as too much At this stage a bruise from a pressure of the head will not cause rot as it would were the pressure not still continued upon it, by which the germs of decay seem to be prevented from entering the bruised spot, as they would if it were more freely exposed to the atmosphere. Whatever may be the reason, it is quite well established that a pressure that prevents any movement of the apples when the pack age is handled, even if it occasions bruises to a few, is necessary to good

keeping when barrelled. While a selection of fair and sightly apples is allowable and expected for the head, to be shown to the buyer, these should not be so much better than the average as to be disappointing when examined lower down, but all should be merchantable and up to the standard that is claimed for them. In packing apples for sale it is advised to make first and second qualities, and where there is a portion of unusually large fruit even third may be made to advantage, for uniformity in size adds much to the appearance. More money will be obtained for a crop properly graded and each sold on general, packing in the orchard at the

time of the picking will be found the best; but circumstances alter cases much that no fixed rule will apply alike to all .- New York World.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES. Wood ashes makes a good fertilizer. It is difficult to give cabbage too

much cultivation. When the crop is marketed is the time to count the profits. To find the amount of hay in a mow

allow 512 cubic feet for a ton. A cross may be better than a full blood for feeding, but never for breeding.

Better and sweeter pork may be obtained by feeding plenty of sweet apples than by any other process. Scalded sweet milk and cooked rice will stop diarrhosa in chickens. Avoid

giving sloppy food when in this condi-A common mistake in applying insecticides is often made in not repeating in a week or ten days to destroy the young that may have hatched out after the first

application. The best specimens of tomatoes and other vegetables should be saved for Improvement goes forward by selection, natural or otherwise, and the rule

is that like produces like. If the choice can be made, always select a light sandy soil for the location of the poultry house. A clayey soil is nearly always damp, and for this reason should

be avoided when possible. A farmer is said to have cleared his stable of fleas by the use of sticky fly paper. He puts a piece on the floor and gets black with the insects. It is then

goved and another laid down. Scarcely any two cows are exactly allke a disposition and in the character and nature of their teats and udder, and the good milker will study to know his cow n order that he may know how to treat

If the ear corn that is fed to the young ogs on pasture is of the more solid sorts will pay to soak it twelve hours before eeding; when fed dry it makes their eeth sore, and they only cat as prompted by pressing hunger. Setting hens may be broken up by

ying a long red flannel rag two inches

wide tightly around the leg. The effect is magical. At the sight of the trailing fannel she will not sit down, and at last giad to go the roost with the others. Just now and for a few years past a ood broad sow is and has been the most orofitable breeding animal on the farm. The price of her product never goes so low as to make her a losing factor in farm

economy if properly cared for. Brahma fowls minus head and tails shrink in weight by dressing from ten to sixteen/per cent.; prepared for cooking, twenty-four to thirty-one per cent. Turkeys dressed for market shrink twelve per cent. Generally there is the least loss on the largest birds

Are Your Pullets Laying? The late ones, as late as July and August, can be brought forward so as to pay wall, while eggs bring good prices. Strictly fresh eggs will probably retail as high as 50 cents per dozen, in Boston and New York markets before January 1st. Mrs. L. J. Wilson, of Northboro, Mass., says: "In past years when my pullets laid at all, they would lay a litter and then mope around for weeks doing no and then mope around for weeks doing no laying. Last fall and winter there was no interruption of their laying. The results were the best I ever saw in an experience of eighteen years. My thirty pullets were all six months old. In just eight weeks they laid 1437 eggs, which I ascribed to the use of Sheridan's Condition Fowder, to make hens lay." I. S. Johnson & Co., 22 Custom House street, Boston, Mass., (the only manufacturers of Sheridan's Powder), will send post-paid for 25 cents in stamps, two 25 cent packs of Sheriof Sheridan's Fowder), will send post-paid for 26 cents in stamps, two 25 cent packs of Sheridan's Powder and a Poultry Guide for 60 cents, five packs for \$1. A large 2½ pound can of the Fowder for \$1.20 and the Guide; six cans \$5. express prepaid; testimonials sent free. For 5 cents a copy of the best Foultry paper sent poetpaid. The paper one year and a can of Fowder for \$1.50.

#### A Boy Hunter.

A buck had been seen several times going with a herd of Mr. W. F. Sowell's cattle, says the Sylvania (Ga.) Telephone, and several efforts had been made to kill him by the hunters of the "fork," but without success. On Wednesday, how-ever, as the children were on their way from school in the afternoon, they saw the deer with the cattle, and Mr Jenkins's son went home for the gun to shoot it. When he got home he found he had no buckshot so taking a piece of lead he cut it into large slugs, loaded his gun and returned to the place where the deer had been seen, and took a stand by which the cows had to pass in going home. Very soon they appeared, and the buck among them. Our young hunter took unerring aim, fired and the buck fell dead. Being some distance from home, he was in a quandary as to how to get it home, but remembering that he had a small pet ox and a block wheel wagon he asked the children to guard his game while he went home to get his little ox and wagon. As he was getting the ox in shape to go for his booty, Mr. W. F. Sowell came along and helped him to get it home, hauling it with the yearling and block wagon, and dressed it, and soon each of his little school mates were seen trudging home with a piece of vension.

#### Coin in the Country.

There is considerable coin in our favored country, according to the report of the Director of the Mint, although so many Americans journey in the old world as to exhaust not less than \$70,-000,000 of gold a year to pay for their extravagances. This year the travelers' drafts on their bankers will go rather above that sum. However, we have left in round numbers \$64,000,000 gold bullion held by the Treasury as security for its equivalent in paper certificates. The bullion is, of course, uncoined; in addition we have gold coin \$617,000,000, \$340,000,000 in silver dollars, \$76,000, 000 in smaller silver change. If our population is 65,000,000, that would give each of us, great and small, \$16 apiece in hard money. Leaving out the babies, and the speculators who do business on wind, that would be as good as \$50 apiece for the rest .- Detroit Free Press.

#### A Sensible Man

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And full many a heart professe
As the chorus floats along:
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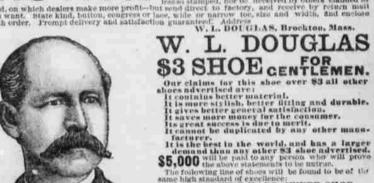
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