

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

TURNTIPS AMONG POTATOES.

In our experience the late crop of white turnips generally does better among potatoes than among corn. So soon as potato crops die the turnips have all the soil from which to draw, and they are rather benefited by the stirring of the soil required in digging potatoes by hand. If a horse potato digger is used, no turnips can be grown, as the digger necessarily upturns the entire soil, including turnips or whatever else may be growing on it.

PLUCKING LIVE GEES AND DUCKS.

Almost every year some one starts the theory that plucking geese and ducks while alive is necessarily a cruel business. It may be if done at the wrong time, which no experienced plucker would do. If left unplucked in spring, the feathers on geese and ducks naturally come out, or become so loose that they are pulled out by the birds themselves in making nests. At this season they can be plucked without any injury to the skin, and the birds feel all the better for their relief from superfluous clothing. New feathers come and are ready to pick easily in about six weeks. When cold weather comes on the feathers do not become loose until winter is past, and warm weather prepares for change of clothing.

MANURE FOR THE ORCHARD.

In disposing of the manure, the orchard should not be forgotten. The prevailing failures in growing fruit are due to neglect in this way more than to anything else. Fine fruit can only be grown from well-nourished, vigorous trees, and a fair allowance of manure spread around the trees, not close to the stems, but under the branches as far as they reach, will be returned in abundant yield, and the quality will be much improved. The constant growth of root and branch of a tree will exhaust the soil very quickly, and the first evidence of it will be given by the failure of the fruit. After the tree has become generally weak of the tree, stoppage of growth of wood, a crowd of suckers from the roots, and decay of the stem. A tree must be considered in the same light as a crop, and, as no crop is expected without manure, so the thrift of an orchard cannot reasonably be looked for unless it is manured at least as often as a cropped field is. Experience has proved abundantly that manure is indispensable for the production of fruit, and the best kind of it is manure by adequate feeding of the trees.—New York Times.

FEEDING HORSES.

An English veterinary surgeon recommends that those who have charge of horses, especially farm horses, should be taught that the stomach of a horse is not like the rumen of a ruminant, capable for food, but an essential organ of digestion of limited capacity, which does not need to be crammed in order to perform its proper functions, and that it cannot be so treated without danger to the animal; that the teeth of the horse are provided for the purpose of masticating the food, and that the food which does not require mastication should be sparingly, if ever, used. He further recommends that no horse be put to work immediately after a full meal, and where a horse has done a heavy day's work it should be stand in the stable until it is cool and comfortable before being fed. A little water may be given, and if a little good hay be put into the rack, it will occupy his attention, and beside requiring proper mastication will further have the effect of slightly stimulating the stomach to secretion, and to prepare it for the reception of the feed which is to follow. Should a horse require more food than usual to supply the extra waste of tissues caused by hard work, give it by all means, but let it be in excess in its albuminoids, and let the horse be fed often and not in increased quantities at a time.—American Cultivator.

CELESTIALS.

Too much cannot be said in favor of this popular climber. Indeed, next to the rose, it bids fair to become the popular plant of the day. Not only are its flowers more numerous, embracing a great variety of color, but they afford constant pleasure, the more so since, if different varieties are cultivated, one need not without their bloom the entire season. It has also the merit of being entirely hardy, a rapid climber and most profuse bloomer. I have seen them, in the larger varieties, covered entirely by their mass of bloom, presenting a sight captivating in the extreme. The colors embrace the most beautiful tints of blue, purple, lavender, scarlet and white. Some of the flowers in the larger blooming varieties being quite six inches or more in diameter and very showy. With reference to training a strong plant will attain to a considerable height the first season, often covering an entire frame of trellis, and whether trained over lattice work or pillars or left trailing over the ground, their large, star-shaped flowers are produced in the greatest numbers from the last of May to October. Old rock-heders are a capital place for the red-climber, and several varieties planted together and clambering over the rough surface of the rocky heap will soon turn into a gorgeous mass of rich bloom.—Vire's Magazine.

PROPER FEEDING OF POULTRY.

Probably the worst of the many ill effects of soaking poultry food is that it enables the greedy fowl (fowls are always greedy) to hastily fill the crop, and so limit it as to preclude possibility of its delivering its contents to the next organ, the gizzard, in suitable condition or proper quantity for helpful digestion. The strain on the crop impairs circulation, and its secretions, unable to perform their proper function upon the supercharged lump, accumulate and spend their force upon the now feverish and morbid contents of the crop itself in much the same way that any other acid foreign substance would. It is probable that the already fermenting contents of the crop have more or less "binding" influence, but that is not the sole nor most active agents. In the second place, the more water the food contains the less capacity it has for absorption of the animal secretions necessary to any healthy digestion. Examination of the contents of the crops and gizzards of fowls fed on the same kind of food, except that one receives it dry and moistens it in the natural way, and the other receives it in a soaked condition, no matter how much or little, will convince any intelligent person that it is worse than folly to wet food for fowls of any age, under any ordinary circumstances. The fowl does not chew

ITS FOOD AND INCORPORATE THE SALIVA INTO IT, AS OTHER ANIMALS DO, BUT IT PRACTICALLY ACCOMPLISHES THE SAME PURPOSE IN THE MANNER IN WHICH IT TAKES ITS DRINK.

The manhoods of the fowls are in constant exercise when drinking, and the drop by drop the liquid goes into the crop, prepared not only to moisten the food, but to mix with it a most important agent of digestion. Almost the only grain-food I have fed for many years has been a mixture, in varying proportions, of dry wheat-bran and cornmeal, and I have never had, since I adopted that practice, a sick or a poor fowl, old or young, and I have lost by death but two fowls in the last ten years, and they from well-known causes, having no relation whatever to this subject. My fowls have the dry, fine feed, and a supply of water beside them at all times, and eat and drink just as they please. When they show tendency to lay on too much fat, the proportion of cornmeal is reduced, and it is increased with severe weather, or under any other circumstances which make the heavier feed desirable.—New York Tribune.

SUCCESSFUL SHEEP RAISING.

When starting in my business life in 1832, says Jonathan Talcott in the *Essexian*, sheep were considered by their owners able to stand all storms of fall and winter unprotected. With an open shed to run under at will, their owners thought them well protected in winter, and amply cared for if they had plenty of hay given them in an open yard. In stormy weather they would be given them under their sheds. Grain was not counted in their daily rations. Sheep in those days were not expected to come to the barn till the fields were covered with snow, and no more feed could be gleaned by the flock. The barnyard was then the last resort. After falling off in flesh the best few weeks in pasture, they were brought to the barn, to no many instances, to continue to lose flesh and appetite, and if they lived through the winter (which some failed to do), many of the breeding ewes lost their lambs, and nearly their fleeces also, under the treatment they had received since the early fall. I am sorry to say that I began my sheep husbandry in the way just described, and followed it too many years for the good of the sheep, as well as for my own profit. I therefore resolved to change my method of caring for the flock in winter, which I did by enclosing an open shed with rough boards. One side was constructed to feed the flock in under cover, secure from all storms either of rain or snow. A board window was made, about two feet wide and twelve feet long, hung on hinges, on the south side of the shed that could be opened and fastened up in pleasant weather to let in sunshine and air, and also let down and closed at night and in stormy weather. The result exceeded my most sanguine expectations, in growth of the fleeces, in the increase of wool and the extra number of lambs raised. Here were three direct gains resulting from protection in its rudest form, growth of sheep, increase of wool and the increase of the flock. These items turned the scale in my favor. There was a profit in sheep industry that I had not known before this experiment was tried, and that, too, in opposition to all I had been taught by precept and example and observation of the doings of older farmers who were engaged in sheep husbandry in my vicinity.

This experiment was so satisfactory that I determined to improve upon it, if possible, beginning to house my flock during all cold rainstorms in the fall, or snowstorms, if any came before the flock were put into winter quarters, taking care that their feeding racks were well filled with hay before the sheep were housed, thus getting the flock used to eating hay before they were confined in their winter quarters. After the benefits of protection were fully established to my satisfaction, a more liberal course of feeding was adopted. A grain ration of corn was fed the flock as soon as grass failed to give them proper sustenance, and was continued till about the first of June of the following year. The ewes were thus kept strong and vigorous, and the lambs also were strong and healthy, and nearly all were raised. Thus the flock increased rapidly in numbers and condition.

Lord Napier's Steady Nerve.

The death of Lord Napier, of Magdala, recalls a story of the old soldier's nerve as exhibited once, in a time of profound peace in India. The Sikh warriors were famous swordsmen, and if any one was hardy enough to test their skill, they could cut an apple, resting on the palm of a man's hand, cleanly in two equal pieces, so that each piece might be dropped on the ground, without fraying the skin of the outstretched hand. Perfect steadiness was required in the person holding the apple, for if the hand shook the consequences were likely to be serious. It is perhaps needless to say that the offer to perform this feat was more often made than accepted.

For a long time Lord Napier refused to believe that the wild soldiers could do this thing, and when one of them invited him to hold the apple and witness the exploit he promptly consented, supposing that the swarsonian would flinch from the undertaking, but the Sikh had entire confidence in his own skill. His eye, however, detected a little irregularity on the General's right palm as it was held out, and he asked him to present the apple in his left hand. Lord Napier afterward said that, for the first time in his life, he was conscious of the sensation of fear, as the conviction flashed upon him that the man was not going to "back out."

However, firm as a rock, the hand with the apple upon it was extended, the sword flashed down, and the fruit fell in two segments to the earth. The skin was not scratched, but its owner said he felt the keen blade touch it, as though a hair had been broken across it. He added that the Sikh was a real hero, and he would never again allow one of them to test it in that way, and he advised his officers to make the same resolution.—Boston Transcript.

Artificial Teeth an Old Idea.

False teeth are popularly supposed to be a somewhat modern invention, but this belief has received a rude shock from certain discoveries made in the ancient Etruscan city of Jalisca. In one of the tombs recently opened there a skull was found in which was a full set of natural teeth fastened into the alveoli with golden ligatures. The tomb dates to the fifth century before Christ, and the workmanship displayed in the fastenings of the teeth is of a high order.

An inventory of the wardrobe of Queen Elizabeth, of England, made in the year 1600, recently published, shows that the Queen then had ninety-nine robes, 126 kirtles, 269 gowns, 136 "foreparts," 125 petticoats, twenty-seven fans, ninety-six cloaks, eighty-three save-guards, eighty-five doublets, and eighteen lay mantles. The gowns appear all to have been of the richest material.

Poet Tennyson has given his autograph to only 500 people since he became famous. He has had at least 100,000 applications.

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

High-shouldered effects are likely to continue popular.

The seven hundredth female physician in Russia has just passed her examination.

Parisian ladies of fashion have introduced the faintest shade of pink visiting cards.

The "Fife" traveling cloak is another name for the Connemara cloak when made of plaid.

In the public schools of Chicago, 2682 schoolaams are employed, who are paid \$199,624.62 a month.

The New Jersey Legislature has rejected a bill giving women the right to practice in the courts of that State.

Mrs. Levi P. Morton has five daughters, all of them blondes. The oldest, Edith, has promising artistic talent.

Mrs. William Walter Phelps, wife of the American Minister, has introduced "five-o'clock tea" in Berlin with much success.

Plaid gingham dresses are made up on the bias throughout, with round belted waists, slightly full at the belt, but plain on the shoulders.

Crescents of gold held together by slender wires appear in bracelets. There is also a decided tendency toward the heavy curb bracelet.

White embroidered muslins are used to trim Scotch gingham dresses, as yokes, collars, cuffs, Spanish jackets and as insertions in the skirts.

Miss Clara McKnight, an eighteen-year-old lady of Ironton, Ohio, has passed a satisfactory examination and been admitted as a pension attorney.

The selvages of silks of good quality are still liked for trimmings. They are often arranged in jobs on the skirt along the side or back breadths.

The colors fashionable in cashmeres are repeated in Scotch gingham, and black stripes or bars of sateen are features of many of the newest patterns.

Tailors who work for ladies are fond of giving mannish names to feminine garments. "Mess jackets," "covert coats," "refiners," are among the popular names.

Brown figures on green grounds are a fashionable color contrast, while blue and green are fashionably combined in various designs of stripes, polka dots and flowers.

Delaware has recently allowed school suffrage to women. Out of forty-six States and Territories there are now twenty-five where women have some form of suffrage.

In Denmark most of the girls are trained in agriculture, which is there an important industry. The owners of farms receive pupils, who undergo a regular training.

A charming addition to a dainty evening costume is a cigarette of isinglass, sprinkled with numberless small diamonds, which may be worn in the hair or upon the corsage.

The Duchess of Albany, daughter-in-law of Queen Victoria, has just received her diploma as a hospital nurse, after taking the regular course and standing the usual examination.

Pretty gingham has bourette stripes alternating with thin, lace-like stripes. Sometimes rough bourette threads, black or white, are scattered at intervals over the surface of gingham otherwise plain.

The world's supply of human hair comes chiefly from Germany, Switzerland and the French provinces. It is bought up by drummers from the European capitals who attend the country fairs for that purpose.

Miss Hankey, the first woman ever graduated at Columbia College, is to be commemorated by a window in the college library. The design is an allegorical treatment of her career as a scholar, cut short by death.

Bordered gingham is so wide that the width serves for the length of the skirt, the border forming the skirt trimming. The borders are wide, and are of Scotch plaid, or have graduated stripes of the new chine designs in vines.

Although large sleeves, made precisely as last summer, will be worn by many upon gingham and other wash dresses, dressmakers advise moderately large coat sleeves, or the mutton-leg sleeves, made without too much fulness at the top.

The full enveloping cloaks worn with traveling costumes are known as Doublottes, and are completed by Sultana sleeves, which are really capes, of which the sleeves form a part. The entire wrap is usually lined with gray plaid serge.

Dark indigo blue India silks will again be used for morning gowns. The newest designs are white flowers, thistles or grape clusters, or stripes of yellow, green, white or red, placed two inches apart in clusters of two narrow lines with a lavender stripe between.

A curious fact is that seventeen clerks in the Senate of the new State of Washington, a majority of them—nine—are women, and there is but one who carries "Mrs." before her name. The same rule holds goods with the House, a majority of its clerks being ladies.

Turned Into a Pin Cushion.

There is in Georgia a Confederate General who was literally shot full of pins during the late war. He was an extemporized pin cushion, but the pins saved his life. On one occasion the General was lying in his tent at night. The Federals were near enough to shoot into the camp.

It is said he had just finished a letter home and had thrown himself down for a few hours' rest before the hot work that would begin in the early morning, when ping! a minié bullet from a sharpshooter's rifle sped through the tent and struck the General in his left side. The blow stunned him, and he lay as dead for a few moments.

When he recovered consciousness he felt a stinging pain in his breast, and tearing open his shirt, found that the ball had struck a package of pins his wife had given him, thinking they would be useful in those days when there was no one to sew and patch, and had driven every one of them into his flesh. It had saved his life, but he was a walking cushion, bristling with pin-heads.—Atlanta Journal.

Alpine Funerals.

A clue to the original of the Irish wake and other funeral customs may be found in the funeral customs of some of the Alpine regions. The circle of acquaintance of the more prosperous people of the villages often extends over miles of country; and the friends of a deceased proprietor will make long journeys to attend his funeral. The dictates of hospitality require that their physical wants be provided for, or, if not, they will meet at the inn and naturally have something very like a feast. In some districts, even before death occurs and the patient is in his last agonies, all around are informed of the fact, and expected to make a ceremonial last visit. They enter the sick room, take a look at the sick man and go their ways. After death, when the body has been prepared for burial, a table is spread, covered with refreshments, and open house is held till the funeral.

Electrical Phenomena.

Remarkable electrical phenomena are witnessed at the new observatory on the steep and isolated Sants in northern Switzerland. Thunder storms are extremely frequent; thus in June and July last year only three days were without them. As a rule, thunder peals from midday till evening. The noise is short, partly owing to shortness of flashes and partly to the small amount of echo. The thunder storms come on quite suddenly, in a clear sky. One of the surest indications of their approach is the bristling of the observer's hair. During hail, the iron rods of the house give a hissing sound, associated with luminous effects.

The Force of Evaporation.

An average of five feet of water is estimated to fall annually over the whole earth, and assuming that condensation takes place at an average height of 3000 feet, scientists conclude that the force of evaporation to supply rainfall must equal the lifting of 322,000,000 pounds of water 3000 feet in every minute, or about 300,000,000,000-horse power constantly exerted. Of this prodigious amount of energy thus created a very small proportion is transferred to the waters that run back through rivers to the sea, and a still smaller fraction is utilized by man; the remainder is dissipated in space.

The development of Texas has but just begun, yet there are 2106 post-offices in the State, the receipts are more than \$1,000,000 annually, and the length of mail routes is more than 22,000 miles.

No song in the world has ever been imitated as many as Holborn's Electric Soap. The market is full of imitations. Be careful that you are not deceived. J. R. Dobbin, Philadelphia and New York. It is stamped on every bar.

The Bear of Russia, as a private individual, is the largest landowner in the world. We recommend "Tanstein's Punch" Cigar.

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That Tired Feeling
Has never been more prevalent and more prostrating than now. The winter has been mild and unhealthful, influenza epidemics and fevers have visited nearly all our homes, leaving about everybody in a weak, tired-out, languid condition. The usefulness of Hood's Sarsaparilla in this made greater than ever, for it is absolutely unequalled as a building-up, strengthening medicine. If you have never taken Hood's Sarsaparilla try it and you will realize its recuperative powers.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
100 Doses One Dollar
DR. KOEHLER'S FAVORITE COLIC MIXTURE
For all domestic ailments as a laxative, whether flatulent or spasmodic, rarely more than 1 or 2 doses necessary. It does not create any habit, and is entirely harmless. After 7 years of trial in more than 200 cases our guarantee is worth nothing. Colic must be treated promptly. Expect a few colics and you have a cure on hand, ready and available, and perhaps save valuable hours. Each bottle, 25 cents. Sample bottles, send postpaid.
J. B. COX, JR., CO., Bethelme, Pa.
J. W. Dr. Kohler's Favorite Colic Mixture. We cheerfully recommend Dr. Kohler's Colic Mixture to all who are afflicted with this ailment. It is without fail as long as you have colic, when it is used as directed. Do not lose a moment. ISAAC MOORE, Horse Dealer, Brookline, N. Y. Sole and Exchange Dealers, New York.

La Crippe has Left
the System badly debilitated in millions of cases. Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla and restore Tone and Strength. It never fails. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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Fires and Their Causes.

Candles	1887	1888	1889	Total
Candles	143	113	196	452
Gas	155	107	202	464
Electric Light	24	203	217	444
	1	2	3	6

Of course, electricity is used to a much less extent than the other illuminants, but the above figures convey an idea of how much greater destruction is caused by lamps than is generally believed to be the case.

\$100 Reward.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one treated disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and in its latest forms. Catarrh. Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and restoring nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address, E. T. CONNELL, Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, etc.

A MICHIGAN mathematician calculates that 11,000,000 people in the United States have had the syph.

The Handsome Lady in Town. Remarkable to a friend the other day that she knew Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs was a superior remedy, as it stopped her cough instantly when other cough remedies had no effect whatever. So to prove this she had her own child give her a Sample Bottle Free. Large size 50c, and 25c.

Horatio Alger, who has spent his life in writing books for boys, has made a comfortable fortune in this line of literature.

\$2500 Reward for a Lost Car. The equivalent in English money of £ 500 was once offered by an old lady in London for the return of a favorite coat which had strayed or been stolen. People called her a "crank," and perhaps she was. It is unfortunate that one of the gentler sex should ever gain this title, yet many do. It is, however, frequently not the fault of the most colonial elements. It will apparently change a woman's entire nature; she becomes a sufferer if they are "cranky," but then to use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which is an infallible remedy for many ailments. It will soon restore them to their normal condition. It is warranted to give satisfaction in every case, or money paid for it will be returned.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets, the original and only genuine Little Liver Pills; 25 cents a vial; one a dose.

FAYETTE COUNTY, Virginia, contains 6000 dogs, one town alone having 1000 of them.

Progress. It is very important in this age of vast material progress that a remedy be pleasing to the taste and to the eye, easily taken, acceptable to the stomach and healthy in its nature and effects. Possessing these qualities, Syrup of Figs is the one perfect laxative and most general diuretic known.

The Russian army maneuvers for next summer will be the largest ever witnessed in the world.

From the Lat Colonel D. McDaniell, Owner of some of the fastest running horses in the world: JEROME PARK, June 2, 1884. This is to certify that I have used Dr. T. HOOD'S HORSE VEGETABLE LINIMENT and OILY CHIEF POWDERS on my race horses and found them to give perfect satisfaction. In fact they have never failed to cure any ailment for which they were used. The liniment, when rubbed in by the hand, never hurts or takes the hair off. It has more restorative qualities than any other I have ever used, which I suppose is the great secret of its wonderful success in curing sprains. The ingredients from the Derby courses are made have been made known to me by Dr. Tobias. They are perfectly harmless. Sold by the druggists and saddle-makers.

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That Tired Feeling
Blood as a purifier and vitality, and assists in healthy action those important organs, the kidneys and liver.
"Hood's Sarsaparilla has renewed my grip. I am 60 years of age and was all run down and discouraged. I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla and am looking myself over God that I am much better. In fact quite a year. Of course the medicine was not without its work, but it cannot be said to be anything else." CHAS. R. LONA, Shrewsbury, Mass. N. B. Do sure to get only

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A BAD SPELL.
A merchant's clerk wrote a check for forty dollars, and spelled the numerical adjective "fo-u-ty." His employer directed his attention to the error, with the remark, "You seem to have had a bad spell this morning." To which the clerk replied, "Sure enough; I've lost out of the 'g-h.' Let us hope the clerk will still further amend his orthography, meanwhile, if anybody is suffering from a 'bad spell' of headache, superinduced by constipation, over-eating or other indigestion, let that person ask his druggist for Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. They are entirely vegetable in composition, and are prompt and effective in action. They are specific in all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels. They are strongly cathartic or mildly laxative according to size of dose. Unquestioned as a Liver Pill. Smallest, cheapest, easiest to take. One tiny, Sugar-coated Pellet a dose.

WHAT AILS YOU?
Do you feel dull, languid, low-spirited, listless, and indescribably miserable, both physically and mentally; experience a sense of fullness or bloating after eating, or of "grogginess" or emptiness of stomach in the morning, tongue coated, bitter or bad taste in mouth, irregular appetite, dizziness, frequent headaches, blurred eyesight, "floating spots" before the eyes, nervous prostration or exhaustion, irritability of temper, hot flushes, alternating with chilly sensations, sharp, biting, transient pains here and there, cold feet, drowsiness after meals, wakefulness, or disturbed and unrefreshing sleep, constant, indescribable feeling of dread, or impending calamity?

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W. L. DOUGLAS'S \$3 SHOE FOR \$2 SHOES.
And Other Advertising Specialties Are the Head in the World.

RRR RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
For Coughs & Colds
There is no Medicine like
DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.
It is pleasant to the taste and does not contain a particle of opium or anything injurious. It soothes and soothes the inflamed membrane of the throat, and is the only remedy which will cure a cough in five days. It is the only remedy which will cure a cough in five days.

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