NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Without taste fashion is helpless.

The widow of General Grant leads a very quiet life. Her eyesight has become poor.

There is a veil made that has two patches of pink to cover both sides of the face.

Gold ribbon is in demand for trimming Empire dresses of mull and muslin, silk and crepe.

The woman is dressed best who impresses you that she could not be dressed differently.

So handsome are the new sunshades that the girl of the period will take more exercise than ever.

Clara Barton, of the White Cross Society, is the only American entitled to wear the iron cross of Prussia.

Six young ladies from Canada have recently departed for China, in connection with the China Inland Mission.

A London genius has invented a hot-water apparatus to warm piano keys, so that dainty fingers may not be chilled.

An English lady is about to open a barber shop in London in which all the attendants are to be of the weaker sex.

Charming little bonnets for young ladies are seen this season, the biggest bonnet, of course, for the biggest head.

Mrs. Grover Cleveland has discontinued her monthly receptions at her Madison avenue house in New York city.

Queen Victoria has sent a silver punch bowl to the officers of the Prussian dragoon regiment of which she is Colonel.

A most striking necklace worn recently at a New York entertainment was made of pearls and four fine pigeon rubies in skeleton settings.

Notwithstanding the very tiresome utilization of its name, "Eiffer Tower" colors and designs in trimming remain in fashionable favor.

There is nothing exhibited in millinery just now more stylish and unobstrusive than the medium-sized round hats with their sable plumes.

Apricot and ashes-of-roses waists of faille or bengaline silk are worn with pretty Venetian jackets of russet or Eiffel-red English cloth.

A new freak of fashion, says one of the Paris correspondents, is a looking-glass stand for the menu, in order that ladies may see how they look at table.

Margaret C. Bisland, of New Orleans, is both a writer and a musical composer. She is the mother of three sisters who achieved such a reputation in journalism.

Helen Allingham, widow of William Allingham, the poet, is the first womar to be elected a member of the English Royal Society of Painters in Water Colors.

The ladies who constitute the committee for the World's Fair have decided upon their seal emblem. The engraving will be "Columbus sighting land."

Mrs. John A. Logan is doing remarkably well with her new magazine. She is living at her home in Chicago, and she has her regular hours of editorial work.

The first lady at the German Court is Countess Waldensee who was a Miss Lea of New York. She lives like a Queen in a palace adjoining that of Von Moltke.

General Sheridan's three little daughters are pupils of the Convent of Visitation in Washington. The girls are day scholars, living in retirement with their mother.

The plain skirts give the girl of the period quite a "prim, precise" appearance, which she does not always deserve. It is not a fashion that is likely to last a very long time.

For traveling costumes or school frocks there is a very excellent fabric of linen and wool. All patterns are light grounds stripes, plaids and checks in black, gray and pale colors.

For mourning dresses this season there are new silk and wool fabrics in light qualities imitating China crapes, also a serviceable silk called Antoinette surah for light mourning.

A pretty fashion prevails just now of wearing a graceful French toque of velvet—reseda green being a favorite color—the front of which is adorned with a full aigrette of fine green foliage.

Lustrous mohairs are inexpensive and may be recommended for service and durability. Fabrics of this sort shed the dust, cling to the figure gracefully and are as light as cotton in weight.

While there are numerous charming finishes in hat wear there are a host of extraordinary creations like the "Madge Wildfire" style bidding for favor, twisted and bent here and there without apparent motive.

Styles in cuff-buttons change frequently. Round ones fluted with diamond centres are much worn. The correct buttons for mourning wear are oval enameled in dead black and rimmed with tiny pearls.

The New Century Club, of Philadelphia, is said to be the largest women's club in the country. It is devoted to the interests of self-supporting women, and its representation embraces every industry in which women are engaged.

Harris cloth, made on the islands off the coast of Scotland, was first introduced to Londoners from motives of benevolence by persons interested in its poverty-stricken representatives, but it is now the leading cloth of the season for tailor made dresses.

A young lady of Walker, Neb., received a present from a New York friend of an elaborate silken, lace-trimmed robe, girdled with ribbons, in which she soon made her debut at an evening party and received many compliments upon her attire. She fainted upon hearing from her New York friend that the exquisite costume was a nightgown.

ST. JACOBS OIL

Sure Cure.

CURES PERMANENTLY

SPRAINS.

Suffered Years in Pain.

14 Sumner St., Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 11, 1888.

In 1861 I sprained my arm clubbing chestnuts; suffered years in pain and could not lift my arm. It was finally cured by St. Jacobs Oil. JACOB ETZENSPERGER.

AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

ASHES AS A FERTILIZER.

Ashes are too much wasted by many farmers who do not seem to appreciate their importance as manure. They are among the best fertilizers that can be applied either directly to the land or mixed with the compost. They are beneficial to all crops, and this has been found to apply even to coal ashes, which, in themselves, have but little manurial value; but the reason that even these are so useful is that they absorb and retain moisture. Independent of the postash that wood ashes retain and which makes it such a valuable manure, an application of it renders the ground porous and keeps it cool and moist. Farmers cannot be too careful to save it and spread it over their lands. Upon sandy lands we consider it equally as valuable, pound for pound, as guano.

About one hundred bushels of wood ashes per acre is a fair proportion to apply on light soil.—*Connecticut Farmer.*

THIN PLANTING FOR ENSILAGE.

Corn grown for fodder, either as ensilage or dried for winter use, should always be planted or drilled thinly enough to permit the formation of some ears. What distance apart this will be must depend largely on condition of the soil, that very rich tending to produce some ears when drilled quite closely in rows far enough apart to run a cultivator through while the plants are small. It is not necessary nor advisable that the ears be large for fodder, as they will be harder to cure if dried, and more difficult to cut up with the ensilage cutter. Cattle eat this richer food much more thoroughly than they do corn fodder grown so closely as not to form ears. The grains of corn also in this ensilage are perfectly digested, and do not come out while on the manure heap, as they do when corn is fed dry. An addition of bran, wheat middlings or barley sprouts improves the ration for cows giving milk, but is less necessary than with the poorer, thickly grown corn fodder.—*American Cultivator.*

REMEDY FOR SMUT.

The prevalence of smut in grain crops is a matter to be considered with due seriousness. This is a parasitic disease which experience has shown may be prevented by very easy measures. It is no new thing (although the experiment stations are giving much attention to it of late), for it has been known and the proper remedy applied for many years past. But, nevertheless, few farmers avail themselves of the simple remedy. This is to make a solution of four ounces of blue vitrol, sulphate of copper, in one gallon of water, and wet the seed with it. Seed should not be steeped in a solution of this strength, but merely wetted by dipping it for a minute and then draining off the surplus. A good way to do is to put the seed in a bushel basket and set it over a tub, then pour the solution into the grain so that all of it is wetted, and leave it to drain. When it is dry the seed may be sown, or it may be heaped on the floor while wet and dried with a sufficient quantity of air-slacked lime mixed with it by shoveling.—*New York Times.*

ECONOMY IN FARMING.

Improved farming implements and labor-saving machines are now so common that the farmer that is content to plod along with only those of the long-time-ago pattern is seldom to be found in any good farming community. I certainly would not discourage any one from getting the best farm tools for his use, as they will usually be found the cheapest in the end; but there is such a thing as overdoing this business and investing more in implements to work with than one will be able to realize from their use. Before a farmer runs in debt for expensive machinery he should estimate the amount of money his crops will probably bring him; and if he is at all wise he will not pay more for labor-saving machines than their use will be worth to him. Every farmer should gauge his expenditures by his probable income from his crops, and not attempt to rival more wealthy neighbors with larger farms in the character and variety of his farm tools, but, as the old saying goes, he should cut his coat according to his cloth. A farmer in moderate circumstances should also be careful about hiring help and should first ask himself the question if his hired man is likely to yield him a profit over and above the wages paid him and a fair allowance for his board. The profits in farming are too small now to allow of any expenditures that do not return an actual profit in some way.—*World.*

REQUISITES FOR PEACHES.

Our best cultivators agree very nearly as to methods of treating a peach-orchard; are equally alive to danger of yellows, and no nearer than ever to securing a regular annual crop. Most of them favor light, loose soil for this fruit, and if not naturally fertile, then apply stimulants. A rich compost will prove useful, but as a rule mineral fertilizers are preferred in most soils. Potash in some form is decidedly the best, most economical and certain of all plant-foods for the peach. In many instances trees that showed incipient indications of the disease were brought back to vigorous health by applying this alkali to the soil. Although highly advantageous to all kinds of fruit, potash is even more valuable in peach-culture than in any other. Thorough cultivation in a young orchard is indispensable to success; formation of rootlets in the peach requires a very loose, open soil, so the frequent use of cultivator always makes itself visible in accelerated growth and richer foliage. Many orchardists believe that a free growth will in a measure ward off disease; that fungal disorders more frequently affect slow-growing trees than those in vigorous health. Frequent cultivation may be omitted when the orchard reaches bearing age, on the principle that fruit is more plentiful when growth is slightly checked, but so long as crops are gathered some equivalent ought to be returned to the soil. I think we may all agree that a young tree growing energetically needs an annual heading back of the leading shoots at least; and whenever it becomes too bushy, a condition such treatment is liable to induce, the superfluous branches must be thinned out. Another requisite is thinning the fruit; large, finely colored specimens are so much in demand and command such a good price that the comparatively little expense of thinning is more than overbalanced by the receipts. Each spring, if not twice in the season, it pays well to hunt for and kill the borers. A number of preventive contrivances are in use, with more or less advantage, such as tying tarred paper loosely around them at the surface of the ground, heaping up soil, coal-ashes, lime, etc.—*New York Tribune.*

THE CARE OF COWS.

As an adjunct in producing wholesome milk, sound food is of prime importance to cows, and this must be apportioned so that the requirements of the body are supplied. In this connection the value of something approaching the succulent quality of green grass cannot be too highly commended. Those who have silos filled with corn, or clover, are all right, and the farmers who have a large crop of unsalable potatoes on hand cannot market the surplus to better advantage than to give his stock a moderate ration of potatoes. These will correct the feverish condition a cow is apt to be in when kept on hay, straw and corn. Water is such an important element in the animal economy that it is more necessary, if possible, than food. It is said that a horse has lived for eleven days without food, but that he cannot exist more than five days unless supplied with water.

Much has been said and written during a few years past, about giving cattle warmed water to drink, and there is no question but that cattle thrive better for having water at a moderate temperature instead of drinking ice water. In cold weather there is a marked difference in the general appearance of two herds otherwise treated alike, if one lot drinks ice water and the other has water in regular quantities at forty-five degrees to fifty degrees; or even somewhat higher. There are many devices on sale for heating water. The small, drum-like affair, so often illustrated during the past two or three years, has most of the good qualities, with the additional merit of costing less than any other.

The value of shelter is so well established that little need be said on this subject, but value of sunlight and cleanliness in the stable needs to be urged far more than it is. The rays of sunlight readily penetrate through glass and leave their health-giving properties within, so that no one need hesitate to use glass freely in the winter quarters of cattle. An aid to health and thrift in cow stables is the use of lime as a wash for all woodwork. Lime is also destructive to insect life that molest stock. What is known as "barn itch," and also ringworms are diseases caused by insects that propagate their species and exist about the premises while cattle are in the pastures, but are ready to attack them when the stables are again used as winter quarters. As noted above, lime-washes are partly successful in killing them, but it is well to burn a quantity of sulphur in the stable. An iron kettle with a few live coals in it, on which a pound or so of sulphur has been thrown, placed in the building after the cattle have been driven out, answers the purpose. The fumes will penetrate every nook and crevice, to the destruction of any living thing.

The stables should be cleaned at least once a day; if possible, plenty of absorbents used, and as an additional purifier, sand plaster may be used by sprinkling it freely about the stables and pens. If land plaster, or gypsum, is not at hand, dry earth, in the form of road dust, may be used instead, with good success. The use of a broom, both in the manger and where the cattle stand, will do much toward making the stable tidy and fitting the cow to furnish clean milk.—*Dairy Column.*

FARM AXD GARDEN NOTES.

Currants and gooseberries need one good trimming out annually, cutting out old wood and thinning the new.

Keep your fence boards and posts under shelter until you are ready to use them. Then draw them out and use them at once.

A "bustle" over a chicken's eye may lead to roup. A little camphorated oil, rubbed on the swelling will tend to reduce it and prevent the dread disease.

As a rule the smaller seeds are endowed with a shorter vitality than the large ones, and it is not safe to keep them any longer than necessary. In these days of wholesale seed-farming there is no reason why farmers should keep seeds over more than one winter.

Be sure to take from the udder every drop of milk that the cow gives. Nature responds to demand. If you do not demand all the milk she will shrink the mess accordingly. She will not work for nothing. Call on her for every drop and she will keep up the flow. She is generous to our needs when rationally manifested, but quick to take advantage of our neglect. Milk clean.

It has been learned that potatoes require a due proportion of nitrogenous and mineral food, as has long been held by good farmers, and that mineral manures alone produce little result. The liberal use of barn-yard manure seems to be justified by the large yield, which is thought to offset the disadvantage of greater liability of disease. Continuous growth of potatoes in the same land appears to render the crop less liable to disease instead of more so.

While the artificial method of chicken growing, hatching in incubators and rearing with artificial mothers, is necessary to growing broilers for market, it will not supercede the old-fashioned method for growing breeding stock. The artificial chickens are less able to look out for themselves, and are generally smaller and less vigorous than the same breeds grown naturally. Some of the instincts of self-defence are lost, or at least are blunted, by dependence on methods in which they are not necessary.

The conditions for growing the best sorghum are different from those for grain crops. Mineral and nitrogeneous manures should not be used, except that the latter may be applied very early, to get the young plant started vigorously. When a broad leaf is made, this will draw from the air the carbon needed to make the sweet in the cane. If mineral manures have been used, or too much of the nitrogeneous late in the season, they cause so much more impurities to be removed before either syrup or sugar can be rid of the disagreeable taste which they necessarily have before being purified.

A Chinese Mandarin's Power.

A Chinese mandarin has power to order a subject's head lopped off at a moment's notice, but within three months he must forward to the Emperor an affidavit from two citizens that such execution was in the interest of religion and good government. He has no trouble in procuring these affidavits, as the man who refused to make one would also lose his head.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

There are, it is said, over 1,000,000 miles of telegraph wire in the United States, or enough to encircle the globe forty times.

It is reported that a Japanese druggist has succeeded in converting wild hemp into a substance possessing all of the essential qualities of silk.

It is believed that the varieties of the domestic dog owe their origin to wolves and jackals, the habit of barking having been acquired under the influence of domestication.

Some odors, though mingled together, can still be dissociated and recognized by the olfactory nerve-ends, whereas others, on the contrary, overwhelm one another, so that one only may be perceived, the others being completely suppressed.

Dr. Arapad Bokai, professor of the University of Klausenburg, Germany, claims to have compounded a solution which completely neutralizes the poison introduced into the system by the bite of a mad dog. This solution consists of chlorine water, salt brine, sulphurous acid, permanganate of potassium, and eucalyptus oil.

There is a growing tendency among chemists to regard the elements as varying arrangements—produced at successive stages in the process of cooling—of one original form of atom. Evidence in favor of the hypothesis is claimed in the fact that some elements seemed not to have formed in the sun, while yet more are absent from still hotter stars.

The question of the wholesale destruction of swallows by electricity has at last been taken up in France. In the south of that country long wires are systematically erected along the seashore, and when the tired swallows alight on them they are stunned or killed by an electric shock. The birds are then sent to Paris, where they are used for decorative purposes.

Recent observations of the waters of Great Salt Lake prove conclusively that the statements made that no form of animal or plant life exists in the lake are erroneous. No fish or other large form of animal life has been discovered, but the presence of vegetable organisms in the lake may be considered a fact from the abundance of minute animal existences.

English manufacturers have lately produced a new waterproof fabric which is claimed to possess some special advantages over ordinary materials of the kind, being free from the objections pertaining to those that are impervious to air, the result of the coatings of India rubber and other non-porous substances which are applied as a film over the textile base of the cloth.

The opening of the first submarine telephone cable has recently taken place. The cable runs between Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, South America, and is thirty-two miles long, the total length with the overhead line being 180 miles. On this line there are five intermediate stations, all of which can telephone and telegraph simultaneously with all the other stations.

Those who have spent a half hour or so trying to ring up a man at the other end of a telephone line, and have found out after much effort that there was no one there, would feel better if there was on the market something which would at once, when a box was rung up, give a signal stating that there was no one to receive a message, and how convenient if some attachment could be devised for communicating the time the person would return to receive the message.

One of the most remarkable products of French ingenuity at the present time is a fibrous substance called celluiose, and which, by some secret mechanical process, is obtained from the ordinrry cocoanut husk. When compressed, its specific gravity is far less than that of cork—it is claimed, indeed, that it is the lightest solid known, and, therefore, of peculiar value for life belts and life mattresses, while in large quantities its buoyancy would render a large vessel absolutely non-sinkable.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

ONE of the big life insurance companies of New York intends to put up a building in Salt Lake City that will cost $1,500,000.

Miss Larkins was bilious and feeble and sick,
And it seemed as if nothing would ever relieve her.
Her liver was clogged with impurities thick,
And her stomach was constantly burning with fever,
Of the great G. M. D. she bought a supply,
And directions for taking pursued to the letter,
'Twas the best thing on earth she could possibly try,
And soon, very soon, Miss Larkins was better.

The G. M. D. which she took was Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the great remedy for bronchial, throat and lung diseases, sick headache, scrofula, dyspepsia and all diseases that have origin in impure blood and a disordered liver.

The cleansing, antiseptic and healing qualities of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy are unequaled.

THE "Valley of Death," which is the crater of an extinct volcano and contains a great deal of carbonic acid gas, is in Java.

Six Novels Free, sent by Cragin & Co., Phila., Pa., to any one in U. S. or Canada, post paid, upon receipt of 25 Dobbins's Electrical Soap wrappers. See list of novels on circulars around each bar. This soap for sale by all grocers.

AN exhibition of a thousand different sorts of horseshoes, including some made by the ancient Romans, is going on in London.

The Ladies Delighted.

The pleasant effect and the perfect safety with which ladies may use the liquid fruit laxative, Syrup of Figs, under all conditions make it their favorite remedy. It is pleasing to the eye and to the taste, gentle, yet effectual in acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

The U. S. Government makes regular purchases of "Tansill's Punch," for the army.

A Wonderful Pneumatic Rifle.

Paul Gifford, the original inventor of the Paris pneumatic post system, has made a pneumatic rifle which is said to be a wonder. It is described this way: The weapon is much lighter than any of the army rifles now in use. It resembles the magazine gun in that a steel cartridge about a span and a half long and as thick as a man's thumb is attached to the barrel by means of a screw. This cartridge contains 300 shots, which can be discharged as rapidly or slowly as a man desires. At a recent trial the ball traveled with wonderful accuracy, and penetrated deep into the wall of the shooting room. As soon as one cartridge is emptied of its 300 shots another can be screwed on the gun in the twinkling of an eye. Mr. Gifford says that the 300 shots in a cartridge can be produced at a cost of about three pence. The gun itself can be manufactured for about $5.—*Times-Democrat.*

The Head of the Shakers.

Frederick William Evans, who for many years has been the Presiding Elder of the Shakers in America, lives in rigid simplicity at New Lebanon, N. Y., on the estate of 4000 acres which the Shakers have owned since 1770. He is eighty-two years old, but is still vigorous in body and mind, and is the real head of his people. "We live here in solitude," said Mr. Evans to a visitor, "and grow up like the trees in California. Our life is simple and we believe that every person born has an equal right to the soil."

Cocoanut Day in India.

"Cocoanut day" is celebrated in most parts of India during the full moon in August. On that day numbers of nuts are thrown into the sea as an offering to the Hindoo god. Occasionally one meets with deformed nuts, consisting of the husks with small nuts having no kernel inside. The natives attribute this blighting to the tree-frog, which, by smelling the flower, can prevent the fruit from coming to maturity.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

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Said Sarah to Mary:

"Pray, tell me, dear cousin, what can be the matter?
Sure, a few months ago you were fairer and fatter.
Now your cheeks, once so rosy, are sunken and sallow,
Your thin, trembling hands are as useless as tallow;
Your nerves are unstrung, your temper is shaken,
And you act and appear like a woman forsaken."

Said Mary to Sarah:

"Your comments seem rough, but the facts are still rougher,
For nobody knows how acutely I suffer.
I am sick unto death and well nigh desperation,
With female disorders and nervous prostration,
I've doctored and dosed till my stomach is seething
And life hardly seems worth the trouble of breathing."

Said Sarah to Mary:

"Forgive me, my dear, if my comments seem crusty,
And, pray, try a cure that is certain and trusty.
'Tis needless to suffer to murmur and languish
And pass half your days in such pitiful anguish,
For 'female disorders' of every description
Are certainly cured by Pierce's Favorite Prescription."

Mary heeded this good advice, bought a supply of Dr Pierce's Favorite Prescription and it wrought a perfec cure. The history of her marvelous restoration to health is similar to that of thousands.

Dr Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the world-famed remedy for all those chronic weaknesses and distressing derangements so common to American women. It is a most potent, invigorating, restorative tonic, or strength giver, imparting tone and vigor to the whole system. As a soothing nervine it is unequaled. See guarantee printed on bottle-wrapper and faithfully carried out for many years.

A Book of 160 pages, treating of Woman and Her Diseases, and their Self-cure, sent in plain sealed envelope, to any address, on receipt of ten cents, in stamps.

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Bilious Headache, Dizziness, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels, are promptly relieved and permanently cured by the use of

DR. PIERCE'S PELLETS.

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ONE PELLET A DOSE! SMALLEST, CHEAPEST, EASIEST TO TAKE.

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ACTS LIKE A CHARM for pains and aches of all descriptions. Try it and be convinced. Send to us if your druggist or storekeeper does not keep our goods.

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YOU will SAVE MONEY, Time, Pain, Trouble and will CURE CATARRH BY USING ELY'S CREAM BALM.

Apply Balm into each nostril. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

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Here It Is! Want to learn all about a Horse? How to Pick Out a Good One? Know imperfections and so Guard against Fraud? Detect Disease and Effect a Cure when same is possible? Tell the age by the Teeth? What to call the Different Parts of the Animal? How to Shoe a Horse Properly? All this and other Valuable Information can be obtained by reading our 100-PAGE ILLUSTRATED HORSE BOOK, which we will forward, post-paid, on receipt of only 25 cents in stamps.

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MONEY IN CHICKENS. For 25c. 400-page book, experience of a practical poultry raiser during 8 years. It teaches how to detect and cure diseases, to feed for eggs and for fattening, which fowls to save for breeding, &c., &c. Address BOOK PUB. HOUSE, 134 Leonard St., N. Y. City.

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DR. KOEHLER'S FAVORITE COLIC MIXTURE for all domestic animals will cure 99 out of every 100 cases of colic, whether flatulent or spasmodic. Rarely more than 1 or 2 doses necessary. It does not constipate, rather acts as a laxative and is entirely harmless. After 30 years of trial in more than 500 cases our guarantee is worth something. Colic must be treated promptly. Expend a few cents and you have a cure on hand, ready when needed, and perhaps save a valuable horse. If not at your druggist's enclose 50 cents for sample bottle, sent prepaid. Address DR. KOEHLER & CO., Bethlehem, Pa.

I use Dr. Koehler's "Favorite Colic Mixture" right along with success. It is the best colic medicine I have ever seen. ISAAC MOOG, *Horse Dealer, Brooklyn, New York.*

We cheerfully recommend Dr. Koehler's "Favorite Colic Mixture." Would not be without it as long as we have horses. ISAAC MOSES & BRO., *Sale and Exchange Stables, Easton Pa.*

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"We have used Hood's Sarsaparilla for years, and recommend it as the best spring medicine or blood purifier. Our boy is nine years old and has enjoyed good health ever since we began giving it to him." —B. F. GROVER, Rochester, N. H.

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"Early last spring I was very much run down, had nervous headache, felt miserable and all that. I was very much benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla and recommend it to my friends."—MRS. J. M. TAYLOR, 1119 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland O.

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"I wish to enroll my name as one of those who have derived health from the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla. For many years I have taken it, especially in the early spring, when I am troubled with dizziness, dullness, unpleasant taste in my mouth in the morning. It removes this bad taste, relieves my headache and makes me feel greatly refreshed. The two bottles I have used this spring have been worth many dollars to me. I advise all my friends to take it."—JOHN BURNS, 463 43d Street, Town of Lake, Chicago, Ill.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

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