PIGS IN CLOVER.

"No! I never eat pork; the meat is not clean! Hogs are such filthy creatures, New England, some years ago. "Yes! But out West they keep their pigs in covered with grass, and there the hogs tened on the new corn, and this keeps them healthy." "Oh! if they eat clover, their meat must be good." Now, this old lady could readily believe that clover must be a valuable element in producing sweet, wholesome pork. But the "West" has no patent on clover for swine. Everywhere its use is perfectly free, and, wherever used, its good effect is quickly The American Agriculturist noticed, some years ago, the case of a who had become acquainted with the excellence of his pork, and gradually increased his sales each year, until his grass-fed pigs were in such demand that clover' as he did on his own farm.

best thing is to adopt a system of soiling which will supply the stock with green food in summer, and roots and clover-hay months under a hav-stack, with a very little grain. A ration of hay or dried grass, during the season when the pastures are covered with snow, will be very be sown very early in spring, as the seed up. The cause for the difference is that needs to be well covered up before it will the conditions of growth are not comgerminate. The spring rains wash the plied with—the deficit being heat, which, as sure .- American Agriculturist.

FODDER AND ENSILAGE.

The College of Agriculture of Cornell University has published an interesting article on growing corn for fodder and ensilage, giving the results of its experimental work in this direction. The following is a summary of the subject;

First, we wish to emphatically repeat our recommendation of last year, that, in growing corn for ensilage, care should be taken to select the largest variety that will fully mature before frost in the local-

and ensilage, entirely too thick. Starch and sugar are not fully developed without an abundance of smilight.

a very large per cent. of water. It will readily be seen that twenty-five tons of green corn, containing ninety per cent. of water, gives but five thousand pounds of dry matter; while twelve tons, containing seventy-five per cent, of water, gives six thousand pounds of dry matter. In the latter case we get a thousand pounds more dry matter, and have to handle and store less than half the weight of gross material; while the corn will still have sufficient moisture to give the resulting silage that succulence upon which its value for feeding, as compared with dry forage, largely depends.

While the percentage of nitrogen grows less as the plant approaches maturity, a much larger proportion of the nitrogen in the unripe material is in the less valuable form of amides, than in the mature plant. So that the less percentage of nitrogen in the riper product is compensated for in its increased nutritive

So far all the experiments go to show that the effort should be made to raise the largest yield of grain irrespective of stalks, no matter what purpose it is intended for. If one variety gives an equal yield of grain and a greater amount of stalks and blades, then of course it should be preferred, for fodder and ensithe less stalk and blade; but it will be for roup in fowls. found that as a rule the larger the yield of grain, the larger will be the yield of

Finally, the fact should not be lost Eight of, that wood and water alone, are not good food for animals, and that they are expensive products to handle .- New York Observer.

WHY SEEDS FAIL TO GROW.

There are many reasons why seeds fail day. to grow. One great cause of failure is immature seed. The great aim of the seed grower is quantity; to get the most from the plant, rather than the best. The first fruits are often permitted to ripen seeds for seed purposes, which should never be, as the first settings and ripen-ings are usually impetfect. The same is true of the last of the plant's production; they are weak in vitality, and the seeds produced will have a tendency to perpetuate that weakness. It is of the utmost importance that seeds should have attained perfect maturity, and should have been carefully and healthily preserved. Immature seed may, it is true, possess the power of germination, but it always retains a disposition to disease and weakness. Weakness perpetuates weakness, and unshapely forms and poor qualities are transmitted. Good cultivation, under favorable elroumstances, will in a great measure restore vitality, but it is a question of time, accompanied by a degree of uncertainty that the farmer and gardener cannot afford, as there is a liability of failure, or partial failure of crop from measure, rests upon the seed grower.

served. All seeds of vegetables or flowers should be kept perfectly dry, cool, and in an airy situation; they ought to swarm, in a good two story hive with be carefully protected from dampness, movable frames. You must have a twoand should be kept in a room that is not story hive for storing surplus, and a hive alternately moist or dry. An even without movable frames is no better than temperature and humidity is essential to any box.

the seed's vitality. Carelessness in planting is one of the Southern Men In the Union Ranks. principal causes of failure. The soil should be carefully prepared before the seeds are sown; it should be worked deep, and made fine, and, when the seed is sown, the soil should be firmly pressed about them. This has been practiced by the systematic horticulturists for centuries, and for this purpose the gurden or farm-roller was employed, as much to break up the lumpy soil as for any other The spade was used for packing the soil firmly shout the seed. The mod era pian, "the use of the feet in seed sowing," is one of the most effective, practical and convenient methods, as the feet are always with the gardener and ready for use when required, a fact that admits of no excuse

if the work is neglected. The influences that act upon the seed to cause growth are heat, air, and moisture, and without a proportionate amount of each there can be no plant life. Now, it follows that when you know," remarked an old lady in a seed is put into the ground, and loosely covered with light, dry soil, it does not come in contact with sufficient moisture to soften its coating, neither is there sufficient heat, because of the too grow until autumn, when they are fat- great circulation of air around the seed, to produce the chemical changes upon which vegetable growth depends. When we place a seed into the earth it commences growth in two opposite directions upward into the atmosphere, and down-ward into the earth. The first root the seed puts forth does not furnish the young plant with food for its development; simply holds the plant in place until the true roots, by which the plant is fed, are formed, after which it becomes a part of gentleman in Southborough, Mass., who the plant itself. The cotyledons, or sold a few pigs each fall to his neighbors, seed-leaves, contain the food of the infant plant until its true leaves and roots are formed. If the soil is not firmly pressed around the main root, these feeders will have nothing to feed upon; they he had to buy many car-loads annually must come in immediate contact with from farmers who raised the "pigs in moisture, or the warm, dry air will moisture, or the warm, dry air will destroy them, and the whole plant will But it is not always practicable to en. stand still until new roots are formed, or, close large pastures for swine; so the next in the meantime, perish. Herein lies the benefit of firmly pressing the soil around

the seed when planting.

Deep planting is another frequent cause or silage in winter. Hogs can subsist for of failure. Take, for instance, sweet corn, and cover in planting from one-half inch to five inches in depth. The former will germinate, if the seed is good, without a loss of five per cent., and the latter will not grow five per cent., and the exacceptable, and greatly reduce the cost of will not grow five per cent., and the ex-wintering the herd. Clover-seed should act ratio between the two will be kept

seed into the soil, and a "good eatch" is at the season for corn-planting, cannot reasonably certain; while, if the sowing be furnished at so great a depth from is delayed until late, the crop is not half the surface. As a rule, not more than one-quarter of an inch of soil should be put over the seed. Very fine seed should only be covered from sight. Proper care in seed-sowing, and the too common practice of burying seeds, is just the difference between success and failure in their germination and growth.

Mechanical assistance, or the manner of placing the seeds in the earth, is of greater importance than is generally supposed, particularly those of the gourd family, or any large and flat seeds. economy to plant all vine-seeds edgewise. Lima beans should always be placed edgewise, germ down. The same is true with Special attention is called to the fact the seeds of the hybrid amaryllis. If sown that heretofore it has been a common flatwise, they will rarely make a plant; if practice to sow or plant corn for fodder sown edgewise, rarely one will fail, under the same conditions of soil and temperature. Any careful experimenter can easily explain how one man could com-Immature plants are likely to contain plain of the seed sown, while another would kindly praise the seedsman for seed from the same stock, and will become convinced that, very often, seeds not growing is more due to poor sowing than to poor seeds .- American Agriculturist.

> FARM AND GARDEN NOTES. It pays to feed sheep, not ticks. Old hens invariably make the best sit-

Prune trees early for growth and late

for fruit. All foods for plants must be soluble to be available.

Give your fruit trees a good soil. They annot feed and thrive on nothing. The farmer who makes his own pork

and beef pays himself for so doing. Do your shortening back among your young trees before the buds begin to start.

Prune a little at a time and avoid the necessity for heavy pruning in the future. If you want your stock to do their best give them better shade than that made by of wire fence.

Set out well tried varieties that thrive in your section, but do not try too many varieties of fruit. It has been demonstrated that spirits

lage purposes, to the variety that gives of turpentine is one of the best remedies More attention ought to be paid to the

teeth of our domestic animals. They often suffer from neglect.

There are four hundred varieties of the bean family. No wonder the average individual "doesn't know beans."

Is it wise to neglect to repair the floors of the stalls until after a valuable cow or horse has broken a leg? Mend yours to-Don't breed for quantity but quality.

Better have five birds good all over than than twenty-five good only in one or two sections.

No better use can be made of the small potatoes than to cook them for the hens; smashed warm and thicken with meal, shorts or bran, they make a good morning meal.

It is invariably from the early spring pullets that we get the bulk of our eggs in winter, and the earlier the better. But be sure to have a suitable place in which to raise the early pullets.

Ashes increase the quantity of the strawberry crop, and make it better colored and firmer. Well-rotted barnyard manure makes a healthy growth of plants; superphosphates are also valuable.

A fruit tree should never be popped up to keep the limbs from breaking down with their load. Instead, pick off the poorest specimens, and don't show greed by allowing the tree to overbear. Thousands of trees are ruined this way.

The Illinois Agricultural Experiment this cause. The responsibility, in a great Station has reached the conclusion that while the yield of orchard grass is less Seeds, saved with the utmost care from than that of timothy, its composition and carefully selected stocks, may lose their digestibility indicate a better quality of vitality if they are not properly pre- hay for milch cows and growing stock.

In purchasing a swarm of bees, get one early in the spring, that is, an early

Taking all the States that gave men to the Confederacy in organizations and throwing out Delaware and the District of Columbia, it is found, says the New York Commercial Advertiser, that there were 324,677 white Southerners who fought in the Union ranks, drawn

from these States:	
Alabama	2,594
Arlennas	8,280
Florida	1,390
Kentucky	79,623
Louisians	5,294
Maryland	50,310
Missimippi	045
Missouri	109,111
North Carolina	3,156
Tennessee	31,000
Teras.	1,1600
West Virginiane	23,068

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

There seems to be a graze for red. Bonnets continue to grow smaller, hats

Colored stones are coming more into Masculine fashions are raging among

the women. Now we are having tartan surahs for immer silks.

Full wreaths of flowers without foliage encircle many toques and turbans of vel-

A velvet facing is used with summer roses and blackbird wings for trim-Veilings with black velvet dots are

worn to imitate the "patches" of bygone The fishing dress is now an accepted fact in the summer wardrobe of many

Queen Victoria's stock of India shawls for wedding presents has become ex-

New tailor-made bodices of striped material have the darts taken in the lin-

ing only. Married women wear the smallest pos

sible bonnets, young girls the largest hats they can find. Little pads are used to support the top of fur sleeves made up of the softest

woolen goods. Bonnets are stringless, or they have mere strips for strings-but strings, like veils, are optional.

The tendency to showy flower-laden hats is so great as to tax the milliners to supply the demand.

Black Leghorn hats trimmed with a wreath of buttercups or daisies are worn by the smallest girls.

Velvet forms a part of many or most summer hats and bonnets, or it trims them, mingled with flowers.

The latest New York caper is to array pet dogs in the choicest of floral blooms when taken out for an airing.

Many open lace-patterned woolens will e worn. They are very pretty, being wholly or partly transparent. All new jackets are longer than those

of last year, and are fitted more closely about the hips and in the back. Accordion plaited lace capes trimmed with bands of ribbon and have

ribbon bows and shoulder straps. The University of Basle is the only one in Switzerland which still refuses to admit women to its medical teaching.

The newest "woven wind" tissue is of sale yellow silk, shot with gold, and takes the name of "sunbeam gauze." Little girls wear accordion-plaited dresses, the blouse and sleeves, as well as

the skirt, being made of the plaiting. The embroidered nainsook gown is as much in demand this summer as last for girl graduates and commencement wear. A plaiting of black lawn underneath the hem of the skirt, so that it cannot be seen, is a great protection to a walking

dress. Of the more than 4000 students who have joined the volunteer movement for foreign missions about one-quarter are

The money annually spent for cosmetics by the women of this country would paint 17,000 houses, allowing \$75 for each house.

Some American and many English mothers insist on short, very short skirts for all their daughters under fourteen years of age.

Except for very young children, the Greenaway bonnets have given place to large poke hats of soft felt, heavy with ostrich plumes. Mrs. Langtry says: "A woman of the

eadest white skin, with light blue eyes and pale blond hair, becomes a poem in a yellow gown." The Duchess of Albany, widow of the Queen's invalid son, took a regular

ourse as hospital nurse, and has just received her diploma. In Denmark most of the girls are trained in agriculture, which is there an

"Marion Harland," the author, is Mrs. Mary V. H. Terhune in real life. She is the wife of a Brooklyn clergyman, and is

tall woman, with gracious manners and dignified presence Mrs. Mary J. Holmes is one of the most indefatigable travelers among women authors. She has recently com pleted a year's tour of the world and is

now going to Alaska. The beauty spotted veil is a tremendous success. There are not more than three spots in a veil, which can be shifted round so as to locate the black disc of

chenille on the chin, cheek or forehead. Little butterfly knots of bright ribbon are considered chic tied about the handles of parasols, along the sleeves of mull and face dresses, and perched on the shoulders at the belt, and diagonally

across the corsage of summer dresses. Women inventors appear very often on the Patent Office records, and one of them who succeeded in pushing through an improvement in an eye glass spring is said to have made a very comfortable fortune by the crystallization of her ideas in practical form.

given to the British Royal Academy students have been taken by women, and a third female student carried off a prize of \$250 for a decorative design in water color. The work of the male students was still very good.

Mrs. Wanamaker has introduced a new fad in Washington, and has a class of young women meet at her residence twice a month, where a professor of physical grace from abroad teaches them how to walk, to go up and down stairs, to bow, to smile, to make eyes, and to dispose of

Mme. Patti sleeps with a silk handkerchief round her neck. She uses a very salty gargle of cool water every morning. Mme. Albani-Gye says that drugs are uscless. She gargles her throat with icewater every few hours and gets immediate relief. For huskiness she uses gelatine drops.

A wonderful pin to be stuck in an evening bodice is the fac-simile of a hand mirror. The glass part is formed of that very unusual stone, a flat diamond. It is framed in tiny diamonds, and the handle is of diamonds a little larger. So clear is the large one that forms the glass that one could, with perfect success, put

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

Artificial ice can be manufactured, so it is said, at a retail cost of about \$8 per ton, or forty cents per 100 pounds.

The experiment of treating typhoid fever by prolonged immersion of the patient in water has been tried with gratifying success.

The importance of placing compressed air as a motive power within easy reach of the small manufacturer has been recognized at Birmingham, England.

The measurement of 2000 students at Cambridge, England, showed that success in literary examinations is in no way connected with stature, strength or breathing capacity. An Australian meteorologist claims to

have proven that the moon has an influ-

ence on the magnetic needle, varying with its phases, declination and distance from the earth. The basin of an extinct crater has been turned into a storage reservoir on Honey Side Valley, Nev. It is one and a half

miles long by one mile wide, and is fed by a canal that taps Susan River. A horse can perform 33,000 units of work—that is, a horse can raise 33,000 pounds one foot in one minute. An engine that can do the same amount of work is said to be a one-horse-power engine.

A new telephone has been brought out in England which is said not to infringe upon any existing patent. It is of the most simple construction, consisting of an electro-magnet and celluloid diaphragm.

River water was substituted for spring water in one of the quarters of Paris several times last summer. In every in-stance, according to the Semaine Medicale, an increase of typhoid fever was observed. An electric typewriter is being con-structed which will write letters in New

York as they are transmitted from Boston, and vice versa, the communications being transmitted simultaneously over four separate wires. Great progress is being made in rapid

photography. Lord Rayleigh has photographed a minute jet of water in the 100,000th of a second; and a new camera takes ten successive views a second on the turning of a crank.

Dr. Weisman, a German biologist, is trying to show that artificial modifications of living forms can be transmitted from one generation to another. He has cut the tails off some 900 white mice in the hope that they will breed a race of mice without tails.

Sir James Crichton Browne says the Scotch brain averages 50 ounces, the Eng-lish 49 ounces, the German 48.3 ounces and the French 47.9 ounces. Sir James is a Scotchman, which accounts for the position of that race at the head of the cerebelic procession. The construction of the pillars and

foundations of the great Forth bridge in Scotland consumed 21,000 tons of cement and 707,000 cubic feet of granite. The total amount of resulting masonry is 117,-000 cubic yards. The weight of the steel in the bridge proper is 51,000 tons. It is said that in each ton of camphor wood brought to this country from Japan

there is twenty-five per cent. of camphor and seventy-five per cent. of waste. More-ever, one-half of the camphor evaporates during the sea voyage, leaving twelve and one-half per cent. of the drug after reduction. This accounts for the high price of the article.

There are many very warm spots on the torrid zone, but Bohrin, by the Gulf of Persia, seems to be, as far as temperature goes, absolutely without a rival. For forty consecutive days in July and August last year, which was by no means an exceptional season, the thermometer was known not to fall lower than 100 degrees Fahrenheit, night or day, and often ran up as high as 128 degrees in the after-

A strong alkali at once applied to a snake bite will decompose all the venom which it touches. So if both fangs of the snake have pierced the skin the two wounds should be made one with a sharp knife, and then filled with dry carbonate of ammonia. Frequent small dissolved doses of the same should be taken inimportant industry. The owners of farms wardly, or fifty drops of aromatic spirits receive pupils who undergo a regular of ammonia taken hypodermically, for its peculiar effect upon the blood.

A Female Pilot.

A woman has been licensed as a pilot on the Ohio and Monongahela Rivers. She is the first one within the recollection of Captain Neeld, of the Steamboat Inspector's office, and his memory of River events covers many years. It is not unlikely that she is the pioneer of her sex in this branch of navigation in this division of the river trade.

The woman is Mrs. Callie L. French, and her husband runs a circus, which he transports by water in a trien little steamer known as French's New Sensation. The circus is known by the same name. The license was issued to Mrs. French, and she went on duty under it at once. About nine years ago," said Mrs. French, "my husband hit upon the scheme of running a boat show; that is, giving exhibitions in towns along the river and using the boat for transporting the outfit and furnishing living quarters for our people. It is much cheaper, cleaner and pleasanter than traveling by rail, and we are not obliged to remove our personal baggage. The first few years we employed a regularly licensed pilot, and my husband, who had a master's license, had charge of the boat. I then conceived the idea of learning to be a pilot and thus save a big item of expense. So I did, and for half a dozen years past I have held a pilot's license. I recently made application for a master's license also, at New Orleans, and I expect to get it."-Pittsburg Commercial

A Wonderful Nut.

The fruit of the coco-de-mer, which General "Chinese" Gordon believed to be the forbidden fruit of the Garden of Eden, has been exported to Europe. The nut weighs twenty pounds and measures twenty-five inches across. 'The palm or which it grows ('odoicea sechellarum) is 100 feet in height, and is only to be found on the Scychelle Islands. Hundreds o years before the Seychelles were discovered these nuts were washed up on the Maldive Islands, and the wiscacres of those days told the people that this seaborne fruit had grown on a submarine tree, and that it had a mysterious power of counteracting poisons. Hence the name—coco-de-mer. It is probable that Gorden met with allusions to this wonderful nut in Arabic MSS., and after ward visiting Seychelles was struck by a minature photograph under it, and it the beautiful and isolated group of islands would be exactly as if a face were re- and their double cocount .- Chicago Herald.

Traffic in Dried Human Heads.

There is an article of Ecuador's commerce, which, though not reckoned in any market reports, is worthy of especial notice, viz., human heads, dried and pressed to about the size of your fist, each wearing the most life-like expression upon the perfectly preserved features. Most of the faces are elaborately tattooed, and all have long bair, the lips sewn together with fibres twisted into coarse twine hanging down over the chin in heavy fringe like that in a macram's lambrequin. Centuries ago a tribe of Indians living near the northern border of Ecuador used to preserve the craniums of the dead in this manner. Nobody now living knows how it was done, but it is supposed that the bones were all drawn out bit by bit through the neck and then the head was buried in the hot, dry sand until it shrank away to one-fourth its former size and became perfectly preserved. As household adornments the gruesome recuordes of dead folk are certainly not handsome, but they are very curious, especially since the art of preparing them has long been lost and the sewed-up lips tell no secrets. They used to bring about \$16 apiece, but now command all the way from \$100 to \$500, and are very scarce at that. Years ago the Ecuadorian Government put a stop to this sale, as it was learned that some modern Indians, instead of dealing exclusively in the brain pans of their defunct ancestors, actually made a business of preparing fresh ones for the market. Since long-haired ones sold for the hight price, they took especial care of the capillary adoruments of their wives and daughters with a view to cutting their heads off, one by one. There is no doubt this traffic in dried heads cost many lives, for the price paid by museums and curio hunters was enough to set an Ecuador Indian up in affiuence all the rest of his days, could be manage to judiciously market his superfluous children and rela-tives.—Washington Star.

A Financier's Polyglot Autobiography.

Mr. Henry Villard, the eminent financier, is writing his autobiography for the use of his children alone. He was born in Germany, and the story of his early years is written in German, while, having been educated in France, his school days are described in French, and his business and social life in America will be recorded in English. As his children speak French, German and English with equal elegance and fluency, this polyglot method of book-making will doubtless commend itself to them .- Washington

The Size of Royal Heads,

The Prince of Wales wears bell-shaped silk hats. He pays twenty-five shillings each for them. He has a remarkably even-shaped head, the hatters say, and his size is seven and one-eighth. Prince Albert Victor only takes a six and threequarters. The brim of his hats are enormously arched, to take off the effect of his long face. His brother, Prince George, takes a six and five-eighths. The Emperor of Germany, who has a very uneven head, takes a six and seven-eighths. So does the Duke of Teck .- Pall Mall Gazette.

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the most popular remedy known. Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggistz. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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A curious French submarine vessel, the Gymnote, much interested President Carnot during his recent visit to Toulon. The little boat looks merely like a submerged rock causing a slight ripple in the water, only its lookout apparatus rising above the surface. It appeared suddenly by the side of the President's steamer, then struck the water sharply with its screw, and plunged down to depth of from five to fifteen metres, re appearing in a few moments at a consider able distance. The Gymnote is manned by one officer, Lieutenant Darriens, and six men. - New York Telegram.

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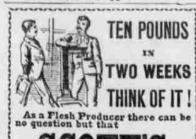
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