TO PAINT A BUGGY.

The first thing to be done is to sandpaper all cracks, etc., out of the old crop suffers less by drought than any paint, then give a coat of the best paint other, animal or vegetable. Breeding mixed with coach varnish. This is sandpapered smooth as soon as it is dry and hard, and a second coat is given and bard, and a second coat is given and smoothed. A coat of varnish is given ments. One cross upon pure Merino and rubbed smooth with finely-sifted ewes by compact-bodied, close-wooled pumice powder and water, and a second coat is then given; to make a good job a third coat is frequently given. The best coach varnish only is used .- New York and wool qualities makes the perfect Times.

LEACHED ASHES.

It is common to consider leached ashes of little or no value as fertilizers from the fact that the potash has been abstracted, and therefore their use at the best can only be for their mechanical effect on stiff and hard soils, and thus many persons neglect to haul then out on cultivated lands at all. While it is true that nearly all the potash has been taken out, the lime and the phosphoric acid still remain, and as ashes contain more lime than potash, it often occurs that leached ashes will on certain soils produce beneficial effects almost as marked as those of unleeched ashes on another field. This arises from the fact that the soil on the field on which they were used already contained sufficient potash, but was deficient in lime and phosphoric ncid .- New York World.

FOOD FOR TURKEYS.

The best thing for young turkeys and young ducks also is the yolks of hardboiled eggs. After the birds are several days old the white may be added. occasional mixing in of finely chopped onion is healthful. Rice is a food which too little appreciated for fowls. the use of such a Western shepherd had plentiful it should be last season 500 muley ram-lambs out of Where milk is made into a pudding with rice, boiling 800, and he expects to succeed in breeduntil the rice is soft. It is better not to use water with the milk, and not to boil the rice so as to destroy the grain, as it will not be so easily caten. All food should be fed in shallow pans. milk and water with a little lime water added occasionally is recommended as an excellent drink until the birds are three months old. At this time loppered milk or buttermilk may be given in place of boiled milk.—New York Herald.

"WOLF TEETH" IN COLTS. The so-called "wolf teeth" in colts

are merely superfluous teeth and harmless. They are small teeth situated directly in front of the upper and sometimes lower grinders, and are shed as the new and permanent teeth come in. While colts are cutting their teeth there is often more or less inflammation which affects the eyes, and those who do not know the real cause are very likely to attribute it to the presence of the small, superfluous teeth, which will drop out if left alone, or they may be pulled out without injury or great inconvenience to the colt. If they are broken off in attempting to extract them the stumps may cause considerable irritation to the gums. Wild horses seem to get along as well, or even better than the domesticated, and the colts are never known to be injured by 'wolf teeth." If the eyes of your colt become sore, put him in a rather dark stable and wash his eyes two or three times a day in warm water if the weather is cool, or if hot use cold water or a little mild eye water to be had at the drug store. - New York Sun.

PRUNING OUNG TREES.

Pruning young trees is a saving of future labor and prevents a waste of material for their growth. It is useless and wasteful to grow wood that must be cut away afterward. To prune the tree to a handsome form is precisely what is best for the good of it. A well balanced head with limbs and bearing wood equally distributed in the form of a deep bowl is the right show for the right s is the right shape for a fruit tree, as it admits the sunlight all through the branches and permits the air to circulate among the leaves. When stinted of light and air the leaves do not make a healthy growth, and healthy leaves are indispen- Galled shoulders are cruel to pull sable for healthy trees. When a tree is to be pruned the operator should first study it well and compare its appearance with that which he would desire. Never use a knife until the plan for each tree is to them. laid out. This branch must remain, but that is not required; it is in the way or is wrongly directed. And so when a dis-tinct idea of what is to be done is formed in the mind, then the pruning shears or a fine saw may go to work, and the wounds trimmed smoothly with a sharp knife or chisel. No limbs or branches should cross; every branch should spread as a fan, and the centre should be kept open. -New York Times.

STURING POTATOES.

Potatoes should always be sorted when digging. With the diggers that we now use in harvesting a crop of potatoes this is not so much of a task as when the hoe or fork was depended upon. When it can be avoided, potatoes should not be dug when the soil is wet. Usually more or less dirt will cling to the tubers. While in addition it will usually require more time to dry them out thoroughly. It is not good economy to put away the small potatoes, they are usually of more value for hog feed than anything else, and they can be used now to a better advantage than at any time later.

At digging is the best time to select the seed, and medium-sized tubers from the hills producing the largest number of these are best to save for this purpose, and it will pay to select and store by themselves a sufficient quantity to use for this purpose. Let the potatoes get reasonably dry before putting away. Dig out a place about three or four feet wide and as long as may be considered neces-sary to hold the quantity desired to store. Put a good layer of straw in the bottom and the sides and then fill in the tubers, piling them up as carefully as possible, cover with clean straw, and over this pile the dirt, commencing at the bottom and carrying the layer evenly on all sides to the proper height. In a majority of cases it will pay to apply a second layer after the ground has frozen hard, or if carth is not used, apply a good layer of diers' attention. In scouting they are old straw or fodder. Dig a trench along even more useful, for they search fields on the outside with a good outlet, so as to provide good drainage

This will be the best and cheapest plan of keeping potatoes when they are to be kept until spring. What is needed to be d during the winter should, of course, bestored in the cellar, where they can be reached as usuded .- New York Witness.

EUGHESTIONS AS TO SHEEP. No man is qualified for a shephord who s not gentle in all his ways-s gentleman. Some are born sheepmen; others | centennial at Boston,

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN. acquire skill in handling sheep; others are poison to the race. Grain-producing farms grow poorer every year; sheep The craze for roses in all shades is farms increase in fertility. The sheep Broad trimming laces are again used to

rams is usually of advantage, but cross upon cross will deteriorate the flock. A

good constitution combined with mutton

turn for care and feed is the proper breed

to keep, and experience proves the Merino to be the winner in the race for

money. The toot disease does not orig-

mate on high, dry ground, and animals

affected with it recover spontaneously

when removed from low to high land.

Sheep moved from the limestone soil of

the North to the sands of the South gen-

erally "die acclimating." Northern crosses upon the natives is the only way

to secure desirable flocks there. Some

flockmasters in a Western county have

adopted heroic treatment of sheep-killing

beefsteak sprinkled with a solution of

strychnine, and what the sheep leave the

dogs consume, "and nobody's to blame."

Horns on sheep are in the way all the

time. Fewer can be corraled or folded

in the same space, or feed at the same

punch in the abdomen often causes

abortion in ewes. Horns are a terror to

the shearer and valuable feed is consumed

to produce the worse than useless appen-

dages. Horns on lambs are prevented by

excising "the buttons," as with calves,

but the humane way is to breed the horns oft. There will be muley ram-

lambs among most horned breeds, and by

ing off all horns and establishing a polled

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Merino breed .- New York Tribune.

Are your line fences all right?

Eat more fruit and less fat meat,

Raise all your good heifer calves.

Weed the garden early and often.

Combat and conquer the curculio.

In transplanting plants of every kind

There is nothing made in turning out

Who knows beans? There are said to

Give animals a change of food; (even a

When smut once gets started in a corn

Trees for cemeteries: Weeping birch,

Make good use of your rake in the garden to keep down the young weeds.

Poor fences are one cause of "breach"

cattle. Have good line fences, anyway.

A little farm well tilled returns the

All eggs left too long in the nests dur-

A good garden is the most profitable

patch of the size on the farm. It is a

lesson on the advantage of high culture.

than good clover hay and corn meal. They make a fairly-balanced milk ration.

Nothing produces better colored milk

Sour swill is one of the sources of

only eight hours in their day of labor, but

the farmer knows no time limit but dark-

Be careful that the collars of the har-

It is said that a Frenchman has dis-

covered that by watering dahlias with

tepid water a delicious aroma is imparted

The orchard is the place for the pigs if

Work horses need good fare, and

should not be expected to do heavy work

on grass alone. And let them have plenty

Unthreshed oats make a good feed for

horses, and some like them better than

the grain alone, or the grain and straw

Cattle already infested with lice should

be thoroughly carded and washed with

warm soap water in which a little kero-

A horse with a well-fitting harness;

especially a well-fitting collar, feels just like a man whose clothes do not pinch

him; and will, of course, do its work

The ox-team is not to be despised for

farm work; they are slow, we know, but

they are sure; and in plowing or in work-

ing where speed is not essential they are

Odors in the stable indicate that the

sir therein is impure. The use of absorb-

ents, with due regard to keeping the stalls clean, is very important. Once a

week the stables should be sprinkled with

a solution made of one pound of copperas

Canine Sentinels.

The canine sentinels now being trained

in Northern France, learn their duties

quickly. Two soldiers start off leading

a dog by his collar, and when a mile from the starting point, one of the men

turns back, says an exchange. In a short

time the dog is let loose, and he imme-

diately tracks the other soldier back to

the post, rarely failing. Dogs will scent an enemy at a distance of 100 yards,

growling and sniffling to attract the sol-

and thickets indefatigably-soldiers in

foreign uniforms being hidden there as

decoys during the lessons-and on find-

ing an enemy at ouce run back to their

keepers, showing every sign of agitation.

It is a very comical sight to see the dogs

at drill, when the vagrant curs of the

neighborhood generally collect near to watch the proceedings .- New York Tele-

Methodism is shortly to celebrate its

in two gallons of soft water.

of water.

feed separately.

sence has been added.

easier and better.

better than horses.

they can be kept there. They pick up the early, wormy apples and keep the soil

ness be kept clean and well adjusted.

most profit for the labor bestowed upon

worse than none.

keep the roots moist.

effects of frost,

make trouble later on.

stock to pasture too early.

be over 400 varieties of them.

change of pasture is beneficial,

plant there is no remedy for it.

cypress, white pine, arbor vitae.

They feed their sheep pieces of

The breed that can give best re-

edge hat brims poor policy—there is no reason for sacri-ficing fleece qualities in carcass improve-

A multiplicity of seams is the rule for a Mrs. Evans Gordon is winning great

praise in India as a tiger-slayer. The success of a costume depends just it present on the hang of the skirt.

And now there is black ice-cream, Turkish prunes being used for the color-

Louise Abbema, a French painter, wears male attire and is very much of a dandy Gowns of black canvas grenadine, com-

bined with dark plaid silk, are likely to be very popular all during the summer. The Princess Beatrice is an accomdished pianist, and the Princess of Wales ias taken the degree of Doctor of Music.

probably from twenty to twenty-five vomen who are worth a million or A cloak that Miss Leiter, of Washing-

Philadelphia has within her limits

ton, wears is valued at \$500. It is of white silk, and covers her from throat to

Lace is used in great abundance to trim light-weight silks, and either matches the main color running through time; they gouge each others' eyes, and

the fabric or is black. Enameled furniture with landscapes painted by an acknowledged artist" is seen, and, we are assured, is "just the thing for the country house."

The polonaise continues to grow in pular favor. It is made of camel's hair or some fine wool goods, and worn over a separate skirt of silk.

The present London season surpasses its predecessors in the number of beautiful women-English and American-and in extravagance in dress and functions.

The Rev. Anna Shaw is one of the best speakers in the service of the Woman's Temperance Union. She was for a time pastor of a church on Cape Cod, Mass.

Roman sashes, which every few years come into fashion again, are revived for the coming summer. The genuine sash, "just from Rome," is not a cheap article. Mrs. Robert Goelet, of New York city, Too much water used in transplanting

is not yet thirty years of age. She has a cottage in Newport worth \$250,000 and an income of \$182,500 a year, or \$500 a picturesque collars accompany

many of the new handsome demi-toilets and tea gowns, which term now definitely includes a particular style of dinner Pale mouse-gray and a bright shade of

golden brown, that is almost a terra cotta, are combined in carriage and visiting costumes of India cashmere and royal Pauline Marie Elizabeth Wedde, a

Thuringian giantress, is good looking and of a handsome, well-proportioned figure. She measures about eight feet four inches in height.

Something new in Japanese faus is in the shape of a square box, which dangles from the wrist by a silk cord. Push a spring and the whole affair opens and ing very cold weather will crack from the forms a fan. Many of the stylish wool gowns have

Kill every white grub you discover when planting corn. They are sure to loose waists of folded silk, belted and wove with Kendal coats that have open fronts, cut without darts, and jersey-fitting backs.

Miss Belle Smith, recently appointed resident physician at the woman's prison in Sherborn, Mass., is but twenty-three years old. She has been practising medicine for two years.

The experiment of a ladies' choir, the members of which were arrayed in violet disease in the hog. Much of it is kept surplices and trencher-caps, at the Mel-(Australia) pro-cathedral, has proved a disastrous failure.

The two wealthiest women in Philadelphia, both widows, are said to be Thomas H. Powers and Mrs. Thomas A. Scott. They are worth between \$6,000,000 and \$8,000,000 each.

Mrs. Mary Miller, the wealthiest colored woman in Western Pennsylvania, is dead. Her income was \$200 a day. Four years ago all she owned was a barren piece of ground. But there was oil beneath it.

A unique Tuscan straw is a toque with a brim of fine large "basket work" leaves pointing toward the front, the points of the side too standing forward and up like wings. Striped lisse bows form the trimming.

A rather effective street mantle for day wear has a perfectly tight-fitting cloth jacket underneath, while from each shoulder hang pleated folds of cloth, not meeting in front or behind, but allowing the figure to be seen through.

Time was when fashion for beauty wore her court plaster cut heart shape and glued to her cheek or temple. Now La Mode seissors a circular disk, which is placed between her lower lip and chin as near the center as it is possible to locate

Though eighty-nine years of age, Miss Aurora Ensor, of Withycombe, Devon, England, continues to take a class twice every Sunday. She began teaching when only fourteen and can hardly remember missing a Sunday since the school has

A large proportion of the plumes worn by the ladies who attend the Queen's drawing rooms in London, are hired from a shop which makes a business of renting out plumes. The feathers are worth from \$4 to \$10, and the rent of them is \$2.50 for each occasion.

The charming idea of wearing natural flowers on bonnets and ahadowy gauze hats is to be extended to fans and para-A clever gardener has invented an elixir by the use of which expensive natural flowers can be worn several times and reappear as fresh as when first pinned on.

Parasols are being made very large to relieve the immense dimensions of straw hats, and the wonder is that anybody with a capacious brim would want a para-This same observation doubtless led to the invention of the sun screen which is intended to be carried in place of a parasolet to protect one side of the

face or neck from the sun. Anna C. Brackett, who has been searching into the subject, says that previous to the time of Richard II. (1377-1399) all the English women who rode at all rode like men. Richard married Anne, of Bohemia, the eldest daughter of Charles IV., Emperor of Germany, and it is to her that we owe the introduction of the side-saddle. It is stated teat she was deformed, and, therefore, could not ride with ease on the usual saddle.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

CLEANING SPONGES.

When a sponge has become slippery and disagreeable to the touch, the following simple method will be found very efficacious in cleansing it: Put a piece of common soda, about the size of an egg, into a quart of boiling water; allow it to stand until just brisk warm, by which time the soda will be entirely dissolved, then put in the sponge; let it remain for half an hour, then squeeze it thoroughly, extracting as much of the slimy substance as possible. Repeat the process, using clean water prepared as above, until the sponge feels soft and pleasant to the touch. Two waters are generally sufficient to effect the purpose .- Boston

GOOD BUT NEGLECTED MEATS.

The chunk of meat which forms the tough" end of the porterhouse has acquired its odium because it is cut the wrong way of the grain. If it is cut across the grain in small steaks it will be found tender and excellent. There is another piece of meat which lies in the forequarter, which butchers sometimes include, we believe, in their chuck roasts. It is the cross rib. It is an inexpensive piece, but when cut properly it is an excellent piece, as rich in meat juices and nourishment as a rib roast, though possibly not quite as fine in flavor. The best pieces of veal for potpies are the neck and shoulder pieces. There is no part of veal that may not be made tender and delicious by proper cooking .- New York

FRUIT SALADS.

Fruit salads may be made of berries, oranges, bananas, pineapples, melon, etc. Apples, also peaches and pears, are served as salads with French dressing, after being peeled and cut in slices. Three teaspoonfuls of oil, one of vinegar, one small teaspoonful of salt and a little pepper, mix well together and pour over the sliced fruit arranged in a dish. This may be used with oranges, adding a little of the chopped rind to the dressing. A sweet syrup may be used instead made of white sugar dissolved in water and boiled till thick. For an acid dressing for sweet oranges, bananas, etc., into a thick syrup of sugar, stir the juice of one lemon, add chopped orange peel, or rub the yellow rind on lumps of sugar till they are well flavored; then dissolve them in the syrup. The plain syrup, made of sugar and flavored with orange and a very little lemon juice, is excellent for banana salad,—New York World.

SWEET PICKLES OF RIPE CUCUMBERS. The ripe yellow cucumbers, many of which are yearly left in the fields after the few selected for seed are gathered, make an excellent sweet pickle and delicious chow-chow. A recipe for the latter was printed some time since in the Tribune. To make the sweet pickles, select ripe cucumbers, peel them lightly, cut them in lengthwise strips and remove the seed. Lay them in a light brine, made by adding a cup of salt to a gallon of water. In twenty-four hours remove them from the brine, rinse them, put them in a sauce pan and cover them with vinegar. Cook the cucumbers in this sweet pickle very slowly on the back of stove till they are clear and transparent Add whole cinnamon, cloves, a tablespoonful of cassia buds, a teaspoonful of mace blades, and two ounces of green ginger. Pour the pickle in a stone jar, cover lightly, and in two months' time begin to use it. It may be used sooner, but it is better for the seasoning of time. This pickle is especially delicious served with roast mutton. It has the especial flaver of East India chutney .- New York

RECIPES.

into dice, throw them into salted boiling water; boil for ten minutes; drain, throw into cold water until wanted, then drain and cover with remoulade sauce.

Apple Fritters-Six tart apples, two eggs, one small cup of flour, two tablespoonfuls of milk; salt. Beat the eggs, flour and milk together in a smooth batter. Peel and slice the apples, dip the slices in the batter and fry in hot lard until a delicate brown. Sprinkle with powdered sugarand serve at once.

Salsify Soup—Scrape a dozen salsify roots, cut in slices, cover with boiling water and boil slowly for one hour; add a quart of milk. Rub an ounce of butter and two tablespoonsful of flour together; add it, with half a dozen cloves, a blade of mace and a bunch of sweet herbs; let boil, and stand on the back of the stove

fifteen minutes. A Nice Way to Prepare Sweet Potatoes-Take large sweet potatoes and put them on to boil or steam. Take out and Slice lengthwise half an inch thick. Put in a baking pan, sprinkle white sugar over them, and spread each slice with butter. Pour over half a cup of cream. Set in the oven a few minutes to get heated through.

Spiced Beef-Four pounds of round beef chopped fine; take from it all the fat; add three dozen small crackers, rolled fine, four eggs, one cup of milk, one tablespoonful of ground mace, two tablespoonfuls of black pepper, one tablespoonful of melted butter; mix well and put into any tin pan that will hold it; baste with butter and water and bake two hours in a slow oven.

Rice Croquettes—One pint of milk, yolks of two eggs, one half cup of rice; salt and pepper to taste. Wash the rice and put it in a farina boiler with the milk; boil about one hour or until very thick, then beat until smooth. Add the yolks of the eggs well beaten and cook ten minutes longer. Add seasoning, turn out on a plate and stand away until very cold. Then form into cylinders; dip first in beaten egg, then in bread crumbs, and fry in boiling oil or fat.

Lamb Croquettes-One pound of finely chopped cooked lamb; have it quite free from fat; season with one-half tenspoon ful of pepper, one-half tablespoonful of salt; one-half tablespoonful of butter; mix with this one egg and half a pint of cream, a little lemon juice, one-half ta-blespoonful of onion juice, half a teaonful of sage; have the board lightly sprinkled with fine cracker crumbs and roll the croquettes in them. When they are well covered dip them into well beaten egg and again in the crumbs, and fry until light brown in boiling fat,

To the city of Liverpool, England, must be awarded the somewhat doubtful distinction of having the biggest workhouse in the world. This huge institution has ample accommodation for 4500 inmates, which, happily, is scarcely ever needed at one time.

Story of a Greenback.

In 1864, when a Confederate camp was located on Marietta street, an incident occurred which, with its sequel, makes an interesting reminiscence of the days when the old Atlanta was more of a soldier's barricks than a city. The camp to which I allude, writes a contributor to the Atlanta Constitution, was a good way out on Marietta, and the site is now oc cupied with a number of new dwelling uses. Dr. Roy, of this city, was one of the physicians at the camp.

The late Captain Alphonse Hurtel, of

the Twenty-fourth Alabama, had been placed in temporary charge of the prison, and one day a Federal prisoner gave to him a \$100 greenback bill to keep, fearing theft on the part of other prisoners. Shortly afterward the prisoner escaped. Captain Hurtel sent the money to his wife in Mobile, Ala., telling her to keep it, and if he did not send for it, and the Confederacy fell, to use it. When Mobile surrendered that \$100 was a God-send to one of the many impoverished families of the Gulf City.

And now the strange sequel:-Ten years after the close of the war, one day while Captain Hurtel was sitting in his office, a poor and ragged sailor walked in and asked:

"Is this Captain Hurtel?" After a quick glance at the man's feat-ures Captain Hurtel answered: "Yes,

and you are the soldier who gave me the \$100 bill in Atlanta, Ga., during the "Yes, sir, I am," the sailor replied, as the tears rolled down his cheeks," and if

you will give me just \$5 of it now I will be thankful. A check for \$100 was given him, and the man fell on his knees and wept like a child. Once again had the same money

proven a God-send in an hour of bitter

Repairing Ocean Cables.

Repairing is the most difficult and thankless part of an ocean cable engineer's work. Landing shore ends and lay ing out are mere pastimes compared with repairing in deep water. There is a considerable element of luck in it, too. Sometimes the cable is hooked at the first drag, and at others weary weeks are spent in dragging to and fro over the line of the cable without ever getting a bite. The modus operandi is to lower a grapnel over the bow, the grappling rope being passed under the dynamometer and taken to the picking-up drum. The ship then steams slowly across the line of the cable, dragging the grapnel along the ground. If the bottom is soft the cable may soon be hooked, and the steady rise of the strain on the rope shown by the dynamometer indicates the fact. If the ground is rocky and uneven the grapnel may jump over the cable fifty times with out even touching it. The long delays incident to repairing expeditions some times renders repairs immensely expensive, and the expense is often increased when the broken ends have drifted apart or much of the cable is damaged, and i length of new cable has to be laid. Some repairs to one of the Atlantic cables not many years ago cost over \$400,000. There are now in operation 120,070 miles of nautical cable and a cable fleet of thirty six vessels,— Times-Democrat,

Breaks in Mississippi Levees.

The subjoined table shows the old and the new breaks in the Mississippi levees, with the aggregate extent of these breaks

41.6		Width
lood years.	Breaks.	in miles.
882		
883	604	
	204	
	*********	**********
	93	CONTRACTOR DO CONTRACTOR

Japan gets from New York every year 50, 300 American school-books for its public

J. C. Simpson, Marquess, W. Va., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cared me of a very bad case of catarrh." Druggists sell it, 75c. THE Bulgarian Government is about to expend \$15,000,000 upon the construction of rail

None equal "Tansill's Punch" 5c. Cigar.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Dock, Juniper Perries and other well-known regota-ble remedies. In such a peculiar manner as to derive the full medicinal value of each. It will cure, when In the power of medicine, ferofule, Salt Rhoum, Sores, Bolis, Fimples, all Humors, Dyspepsia, Illi-lousness, Siok Meadache, Indigestion, General Debil-Hy, Catarra, Bheumattam, Kidney and Liver Comints, "It overcomes That Tired Feeling causedby sige of climate, season or life,

100 Doses One Dollar

SALT LAKE CITY

CONSUMPTION

Water Power.

Only a small portion of the world's apply of energy exists in its coal, and our industries have in reserve the power of the aunbeams, of the tides, and of the waves. Even the last might suffice for man's necessities, a rolling wave twenty eet high exerting a force of about one on per square foot. The average force occan waves has been estimated to be 511 pounds per square foot during the ummer, and 2086 pounds during the winter months. A force of 6983 pounds has been known during a heavy gale. Trenton American.

Syrup of Figs,

Produced from the laxative and nutritious juice of California figs, combined with the nedicinal virtues of plants known to be most meficial to the human system, acts gently on the kidneys, liver and bowels, effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds and neadaches, and curing habitual constipation.

FITS stopped free by Dn. Kline's Great Neave Restores. No Fits after first day's nee. Marvelous curves. Treatise and \$7 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline. 80 Arch St., Phila., Ph.



CURES PERMANENTLY RHEUMATISM.

The Cripple,

Lowell, Mass., July 9, 1887.

The bey Orrin Robinson, a poor cripple on crutches, who was cured by St. Jacobs Oil of The boy Orrin Robinson, a poor oripple on crutches, who was cured by St. Jacoba Oil of rheumalism in 1881, is well, the cure has re-mained permanent. He know at work every day at manual labor. GEO.C.OCOOD, M. H. AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Ballimore, Md.

N Y NU-23 To Restore Tone

and Strength to the System when weakened by La Grippe or any other

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Illness,

is positively unequalled. Get the BEST.

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THE GREAT CONQUEROR OF PAIN. For Sprains, Brulson, Backaghe, Pala in the Chest or Sides, Headache, Toothache, orany other external pain, a few applications rubbed on by hand, act like magic, causing the pain to instantly stop.

For Congestions, Colds, Bronchills, Pacumonia, Inflammations, Rheumations, Neuralgia, Lumbage, Scintica, more thorough and repeated applications are accessary.

All Internal Pains, Diarrhea, Colic, Spassas, Nausca, Fainting Spells, Nerveusness, Stephessness are relieved instantly, and quickly cured by taking inwardiy 10 to 60 drops in half a tumbler of water. 50c. a bettle. All Bruggists,

LIVER, STOMACH OR BOWELS.

Frice 25 cts. a Box. Sold by all Druggist

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS! Have Ko More Sick Cattle or Horses.

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Derby Condition Powders. Worth Their Weight in Gold. See the Certificate of the late Cot. D. McDeniell and sundreds of others from prominent Horsemen

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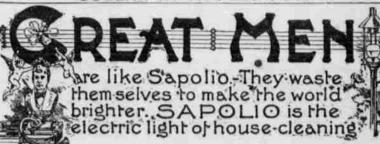
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BE UP TO THE MARK

Not to Split! Not to Discolor! BEARS THIS MARK.



NEEDS NO LAUNDERING. CAN BE WIPED CLEAN IN A MOMENT, THE ONLY LINEN-LINED WATERPROOF COLLAR IN THE MARKET.



THE OLD RUT

and old methods are not the easiest by far. Many people travel them because they have not tried the better way. It is a relief from a sort of slavery to break away from old-fashioned methods and adopt the labor-saving and strength-sparing inventions of modern times. Get out of old ruts and into new ways by using a cake of SAPOLIO in your house-cleaning.



PART V-General Hydrollage Abswered; valuable SEND NOW.

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