EXCESSIVELY PAT HENS.

Excessive fatness from overfeeding is causes an inflammatory condition of the and valuable experience: blood because of the excess of carbonaccous matter in it, and thus produces charbon, both of these words meaning subsoil turned up at any one time. In coal or carbon, from the dark color of other words, if the soil was not more the form of croup or diphtheria, when plow more than three and a half inches the head swells and becomes red or black and the throat is filled with a false inches deep I should not hesitate to membrane. The only remedy is to avoid plow from six to ten inches deep, the the cause .- New York Times.

TYING UP CARRAGES.

The tying up of the leaves of early cabbages is much practiced by the London cabbage growers, and an English gardening authority says it is to be much commended. The operation is a simple one, just, in fact, similar to that adopted in the case of Cos lettuces. The soft outer leaves are folded carefully around the heart or centre of the plant, and the whole is bound firmly with a wythe or piece of bast. The centre being protested from the weather, the cabb heart sooner by two or three weeks than they otherwise would do, and they are more easily handled in gathering and Compact little packing for market. cabbages are always preferable to loose ones .- New York Witness.

ROAD-MAKING.

In an address read before the Missouri State Board of Agriculture were named the following general specification for "I. All public roads should be located on the shortest, cheapest, best and most practicable route be tween the termini, regardless of section, quarter-section or farm lines-especially where they materially interfere with publie travel. 2. No public road should be less than forty feet wide. Less than this does not give space for the proper roadbed and ditches. 3. No grade should be allowed on public roads greater than one foot vertical to fifteen feet lineal. Steeper than this is almost unfit for public travel, and dangerous and very difficult to main tain. 4. The road-bed should not be less than twenty feet wide between brims and sufficiently elevated above the side ditches to secure ample drainage. Ample and proper drainage is the great secret of

AN CLD-TIME REMEDY REVIVED.

A Rhode Island farmer says he has no further use for scare-crows. He has not had a dezen hills pulled up in ten years; and he found his remedy in gas tar and He thoroughly mixes a table spoonful of gas-tar with a peck of the seed-corn, then stirs in enough plaster to dry it. What he should have said was, to dissolve gas tar, or common tar, in hot water, and then stir the corn in the solution until each grain had taken a film of the tar. Then rolling in the plaster will dry the whole so it may be planted by hand. This was practiced in the West years before corn-planters were known. But if the corn is not previously soaked, it will not take mois- a substitute for tea. ture from the soil when rather dry. Again, tarred corn will kindly from a corn-planting machine, In the East, where corn is largely dropped from the hand, the means may still be available; but in the West, cornpulling by birds is no serious inconvenience now, owing to the immense fields

SALT FOR ANIMALS.

Why do animals need salt? Because animal fat is an epitome of mineral and vegetable matters, and salt is a medium between them-a compound of these compounds in certain definite proportions, and grass and grains do not sup ply a sufficient proportion to complete the animal compound and are not there-fore complete nutrients. Horses fed on an excess of grain, in disproportion to most fibrous plants, will cat the ground with avidity when they can get at it, and it supplies, in a measure, a corrector rine and sods, the latter being a neutralizer of excessive acidity, especially deball, always within easy reach: First, make a strong brine of rock salt with a tenth of saltpetre in it; then get a spit of pure clay and half a gallon of fresh wood ashes, and of these make a mixture, with sufficient water, and roll into a ball and dry. Keep this in a till of the manger, clean and always in reach of the pet animal, just as the grass and ground in his native wild. As I have said, the horse is an epitome of all that he will eat in health, and this is why they nourish and build up each function .- Picayune.

CARE AND PEEDING SHEEP.

Now, as to yearlings and lambs, writes a well-known sheep raiser to the Prairie Farmer, we prefer feeding them in the stables, giving them hay and atraw in the racks—straw in the morning and hay at night-and shelled corn and a little bran. The reason we feed our older sheep corn in the ear is because when you feed a sheep pure shelled corn, if it is cold and hungry, it is liable to eat it too fast; whereas, if it has to shell before it can est it, that prevents this, and there is no danger of their scouring. By feeding lambs and yearlings a little bran with the corn, it keeps them from eating

We never feed any oats to wethers, because we never had them to spare, for we always saved them for our ewes and yearlings we were wintering over. In other words, the "Shropshires got the Am sure, however, they improve the gain upon the wethers.

We keep our rams either in a stable away from the sight of any sheep, or in a lot where we turn them out for a short time each day for exercise. We do not let them fret any more than we can help, by keeping everything as quiet as possible around the stable. We prefer using feed them bran and cats, with a little of the mature age of sixteen years,

oil-meal mixed with it. The quantity to be fed depends a little upon the condi-tion of the rams, and how they eat up their feed. We give them something may be successfully transplanted at this green every day-cabbage, grass, etc. with plenty of good clover hay, always giving free access to plenty of fresh

DEEPEN SOIL BY SLOW DEGREES.

President Smith, of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society, had, so long as twenty-five years ago, a costly demonstration against the previously accepted furrows which have been dug previously, theory favorable to burial of manure and surface soil by deep plowing; and thinking it may be desirable to impress upon tyros in tillage an idea of the disadvantages of the practice, he gives, through the Farmers' Review, the apdisease that is certainly fatal in time. It pended line upon line from his extensive

"I am a firm believer in a deep, rich soft. At the same time, I dislike very the class of diseases known as anthrax or much to have more than half an inch of the blood. Sometimes the disease takes than three inches deep, I would not deep at first. If the soil was twelve depth depending somewhat upon the crops to be grown on it. But in every case (I cannot now remember an exception) where the subsoil of my land was turned up a couple of inches or more deep, at a single plowing, the result was very unfavorable. No matter how much manure was put on, a full crop seemed to be impossible, whether of corn, potatoes, cabbage or something else me grains or vegetables seem to be affected more unfavorably than others, but the difference is only of degree, the fact of at least a partial loss of the crop holds good in every single case. If the soil is shallow it may and ought to be made deep, but it must be the work of years. I know by experience that fairly good crops may be grown upon a rather light soil, with the right kind of fertilizing; but if very large yields are to be made the rule instead of the exception, it is the work of years to so deepen, enrich

PARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

and prepare the soil that it can be accom-

Have you cleaned out the cellar? How about sowing soiling crops? Don't depend upon a single crop. How about the gilt edged butter?

It will pay to spray your fruit trees. Slightly sprinkle the dust bath with

Give fowls a generous supply of gravel. It is their teeth.

Have pure water where fowls may have constant access to it. Dust laying hens and their nests with

Persian insect powder. An occasional fumigation with sulphur will be found advantageous.

The character of the food has much to do with the quality of the eggs.

J. M. Hambaugh is a firm believer in hives with upwar I storing capacity. The duck industry ought to pay in fa-

vored localities if properly managed. The perennial candytuft is a plant which should be in every spring garden. Gezerally the nearer the market the better the product when it reaches the

consumer. Remember that white hellebore is the most effectual remedy known for the currant worm.

Grow for home use what is liked at home; grow for the market what the market calls for.

The young leaves of the strawberry plant are coming into use in Germany as

Feed your fruit trees if you want them not deliver to feed you with good fruit. uring on an old orchard.

Burn the limbs trimmed from your fruit trees. By so doing you will destroy many insect pests.

A Philadelphia physician has found typhoid bacilli in the juice of celery grown near the Quaker City.

Soapsuds from the weekly laundrying are good for the grapevines, and indeed for almost every other crop. As far as possible raise everything that

saves transportation both ways. Watering your plants with cold water chills and injures them. The water should be as warm as the atmosphere.

As it is the early bird that catches the worm, so it is the farmer early to market with his produce that gets the best price.

The farmer who grows no small fruits of vegetable acidity. Salt being a for his family, will be apt to complain a chloride of sodium, furnishes both chlofor his family, will be apt to complain a

After handling the combs of a foul, rived from grasses; pampered horses broody colony, at once wash your hands should be provided with the following in a dilute solution of salicylic acid or earholic sold

Orchard and Garden is authority for the statement that evergreens may be successfully transplanted in nearly every month in the year, provided proper care be exercised to keep the roots moist.

If the bees languish and you find a dark, stringy, salvy mass, which is clastic, in the cells; if the caps are many of them sunken and pierced with irregular holes, you may be sure of the presence of foul brood.

That bees mix water with honey is a well-known fact, but does not prove that they make honey. Bees do not make honey. They simply gather what nature has already made, says the editor of the American Bee Journal.

To make bee culture pay, G. W. Demaree advises good, plain hives and fixtures, as chesp as is consistent with utility, which means avoid all expensive patent hives and patent devices that are untried or that promise nothing for the extra price set on them.

"Sold Their King for a Great."

The expression "The Scots sold their King for a groat" originated thus: During the civil war in England, between the roundheads and the cavaliers, Charles after the battle of Naseby, in 1645, in which the Royalists were defeated, was forced to hide himself in the Scottish camp. The King was given up to Parliament in 1846, for \$200,000. Some industrious mathematician computed that this sum was just a groat apiece for the population of Scotland. the above saying .- Detroit Free Press.

A Jackson County (W. Va.) school teacher of thirty the other day eloped the bedefit of the runs. We with and was married to one of her pupils

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL

There is enough tin in the Black Hills. Dakota, to supply the country for ages. It takes about three seconds for a message to go from one end of the Atlantic

cable to the other. Black silks are often "weighted" with various chemicals to the amount of 100, 200 and 300 per cent.

Numerous companies are organizing in Kentucky to bore for gas and oil, to be

piped long distances. Dr. Chamberland, Pasteur's chief assistant, has discovered that cinnamon is

fatal to the typhoid microbe.

The practice of dyeing Easter eggs is said to have led to the discovery of the value of albumen as a mordant. Oxalic acid dissolved in water and nixed, if desired, with a little tartaric

acid will remove ink stains from white An electric ice cutter that will do bet-

ter and quicker work than twenty-five orses, plow, men and leaders has been invented Of the 108 new roses produced during

the year 1889, just seventy-three are credited by a Vienna journal to France, and only five to the United States. The manufacture from pine needles of coarse cloth for cotton bagging, and of excellent matting are noted as rising in-

dustries in some parts of the South. An Ansonia (Conn.) druggist has an electric bell in a cabinet containing poisons. When the door opens the bell rings, reminding the compounder that

he is handling poisons. An English naval officer has invented pneumatic line-throwing gun, very light and portable, which fires a hollow shell bearing the cord to a wrecked vessel or into a burning building on dry

An enterprising Chineman in Moneapolis is arranging for an outric ironer in his laundry, and proposes before another year to cut down laundry rates so low, as to drive all his competitors out of the business.

It is claimed that wall paper can be made in such a way that the passage of low tension electric currents will heat it moderately warm to the touch and diffuse throughout the room an agreeable temperature.

A new red glass has been recently produced in Germany. Besides its use for for the manufacture of bottles, goblets and vases of various kinds, it is applicable in photography and in chemists' and opticians' laboratories.

An accepted authority says the spring nion is a great sleep inducer, and about equal to quinine for malaria. It is kept out of its most useful province by the prejudice against the odor. This may be vercome by hypnotism, and made a nasal delight.

A florist in London has adopted the pretty plan of hanging trails of moss over and around the electric lights in his win-The green and yellow tints of the delicate leaves form a graceful and dainty veil for the light which glimmers through them without being diminished.

The London Lancet recommends a beverage made from the new kolanut as a substitute for tea and coffee. It contains very little tannin, not much more caffeine, and its power of rehabilitating after fatigue and allaying the pangs of hunger are such that it might be used by an army on the march in place of regular

The photographing of caves or other chambers underground, where a portable camera can be easily installed, offers no particular difficulty, and it is a comparaively simple matter to obtain curious and interesting views under such circumstances, illuminating the bowels of the earth by burning magnesium tape, which gives a brilliant light by means of which urrounding objects can be photographed.

A Chinese Banquet.

On the 26th of last moon a grand banquet was spread in the Taiwoo Palace, to which were invited all the representatives of China's tributaries and all the native dignitaries who had come to Peking to congratulate the Emperor on the attainment of his twentieth birthday. At 11 o'clock in the forenoon the Emperor entered the banqueting hall, and all those who had assembled knelt down until his is needed for use on the farm. This Majesty had taken his seat. Then Kwonglok Tsze, an official in one of the Six Boards, rose up and poured out a cup of wine, which he handed to Prince Chow Ching, who in turn handed it, kneeling, to the Emperor, who drank it. Wine was next given to all the guests, who, still kneeling, pledged the health of the

The guests then rose and took their places at the tables. The Emperor had a table spread for himself on a raised dais in the middle of the hall, and a little below was the table for his own immediate relatives and the guardians of the heir apparent. Ninety-six tables were spread altogether, and at them were seated Mongol Princes, senior guardians, ministers of the Six Boards and officials of various kinds down to the degree of third-class mandarins. At the lower end of the hall the Mohammedan Princes. and Corean representatives were scated; below them were the tables for the Court of Censors, and below them, again, almost in the courtyard, the lesser, mandarins had to be content. Most of the tables accommodated three or four persons, b t each Mohammedan and Corean/ representative had a table to himself. [The menu consisted of various kinds of cakes, fruits and sweetmeats too numerous to mention, and during the feast the company were entertained by dancers, musiclans and singers and theatrical representations. When the repastwas finished each person put some dainty in his pocket his friends at home.-Shanghai (China) Mercury.

A Cure for Squinting.

A cure for squinting, which is not so unsightly as the method at present generally adopted-black goggles with a hole in the centre-is highly recom mended. Let the person afflicted take any pair of spectacles that suit his sight, or even plain glass, and in the centre of one lens let him gum a small blue or black wafer (or spot of black photo, varnish or Brunswick black) about the size of a tencent piece. The result is that the double image vanishes, and the eye, without fatigue or heat, is forced to look straight, and with time and patience is cured .-Courier-Journal.

The celebration of the [fortieth anniversary of the admission of California into the Union will be held in San Francisco in September, and will be the finest display ever made,

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Leather braids are new. The moonstone is the stone of the

Cabinets are distinctly resthetic in

"Hammock dresses" are announced for ummer.

Soft, flexible, clinging fabrics are much in vogue.

Parlor suits in Wattau colors are in great demand. Marquetrie tables are supplied with chairs en suite.

The wail comes over the ocean that dancing is in its decline in Paris. The private bondoir of the Empress

of Russia is hung with a brocade of solid Always hold the sleeve toward you when basting it in the arm's eye of the dress.

Blouses of silk, wool and linen will be much worn by young and old this A superabundance of trimming is a

costumes Colored lawn bridal sets prettily rimmed with lace are a popular novelty in underwear.

marked characteristic of this season's

Mrs. Stanford is said to support thirty or forty free kindergartens for the poor in San Francisco. It is said there are farmers' wives on

Long Island who make boys' trousers for three cents each. The eighth woman to be admitted to the Bar of the United States Supreme

Court is Kate Kane, of Chicago. White flannel is still the favorite with lady yachters. Sailor hats and yellow shoes complete a piquant picture.

A Christian Chinaman, who has taken the name of Marshall, is preaching in Georgia, attired in native costume.

Navy blue or brown flannel in short plaited skirts and plain blouse are the hings for camping out in the woods. Parasols of white surah with black

lace butterflies appliqued on at intervals over the top, are exquisitely lovely. All the best grades of merino are woven with a V corsage of black, brown

or crimson, intended for summer bodices. Ready made clothing, whether of outer or inner garments, should have all the outtons sewed on more securely before they are worn.

The crayon used to strengthen eyebrows and lashes is a fast color that clings like India ink. There are black, brown blonde and red pencils.

Mrs. Langtry says: "A woman of the deadest white skin, with light blue eyes and blonde hair, becomes a poem when she dons a yellow gown."

In reefers those in the finest quality of English cream-color cloth are the best offered. They have two rows of large pearl buttons of finest quality. Tulle holds its own in spite of the

favor shown for various silk, muslins and gauzes. All white is first, choice, but white over a colored silk is very fashionable. A very handy sash has just been introduced, which combines a sash and a

belt. It adjusts the blouse securely and at the same time supports the skirt. Mrs. Julia J. Irvine, a graduate of Cornell, who has pursued her studies with success at Leipsic, has been made

junior Professor of Greek at Wellesley College. San Francisco rejoices in the possessio f a woman horseshoer in the person of Miss Bessic Bole. She would open a

shop but for the opposition of her The Emperor of Austria has authorized Mme. Rosa Kerschbaumer to practice as an oculist, being the first woman in that country who has received such

Miss Nellie Arthur, daughter of the deceased President, has become a pictursque young lady, with a brilliant complexion, large, soft brown eyes, and a graceful figure.

Mrs. Helen Allingham, a London artist and a niece of Rev. Brooke Herford, of Boston, is the first woman to be elected a member of the Royal Society of Water Color Painters. Miss Joanna Baker, who was a tutor

of Greek in an Iowa college at the age of sixteen, now occupies the chair her father filled seventeen years ago, that of the Greek professorship. Unexpected good fortune has just befallen Miss Jennie Fox, aged eighteen years, of Clark County, Ill. She has re-

ceived a check for \$1,000,000 left to her by an uncle who died in Texas. It is often the prettiest and most graceful women who wear the simplest gowns. They are aware that certain gifts of nature enable them to set forth what they

wear rather than be adorned by it. A Woman's "Ethical" Club has been formed in Rochester, N. Y., says the Woman's Cycle, which represents nine different denominations and twenty-five

churches. It discusses ethical topics. Mrs. Crook, who is completely prosrated since the sudden death of her busband, General George Crook, is quietly resting at Oakland, Md., which she has determined to make her permanent re-

sidence. One of the first women to preach in Kentucky was Mrs. L. M. Woosley, of Coneyville, who was licensed to fill a pulpit by the Kentucky Presbytery three rears ago, and has done successful reigious work since.

It is not generally known that Dr. Mary Walker has become a cripple for life. On Decoration Day, 1889, she fell and broke her right hip. It is probable that Congress will now pass her claim for \$2000 for services rendered as nurse during the war.

Gray is a pet shade in millinery. One lovely model of French gray with two folds of gray Lyons velvet under the brim is prettily caught up in the back, trimmed with gray gauze ribbons and gray tips, and has for relief a white bird nestling in the front trimming. Miss Augusta M. Lowell, organist of

the Church of the Incarnation, in New York city, is considered the leading organist in this country. She came to New York from California in 1881, studied with the best teachers and has won her way by conscientious work.

The 15,000 prisoners of war who had their eyes taken out by Emperor Basil in 1014 were Bulgarians. Each one-hundredth man (150 of the whole number) Was spared one eye to enable him to conduct his countrymen home,

Little and Rig Laral Peat

first law case, and Henry Clay's first fee amounted to just fifteen shillings. Representative Holman, the noted econ mist, learned how to skimp the Government by skimping his stomach to fit the size of a country Hoosier's legal salary, and John Allen, the funny man from Mississippi, made his first jokes before the bar. Speaking of the investments of legal carnings, some of the big fortunes have come from fees in kind which have been retained and have grown into millions. The late David Davis gied a millionaire. The bulk of his fortune came from some lands about Chicago which he was given for legal services when he was a young man, and when the lands were supposed to be worth practically nothing. He held to them, and the city grew and the lands grew with it, until they brought him in hundreds of thousands of dollars instead of a few hundred dollars. It is so with many of the cases that come before many of the Washington courts and before the departments. Patent lawyers accept sometimes interests in the patents they secure, and one of the rich men of Washington is a patent lawyer named Anthony Pullock, who manages the Goodyear rubber patents. The land claims that come before Congress amount to millions of dollars, and when a lobby kiwyer gets one through, on the con dition that he is to receive one-half or one-third, he makes a big strike or nothing .- Chicago Post.

The Range of the Eye.

There has been a great discussion go ing on in Europe lately concerning the distance at which large objects on the earth's surface are visible. Emile Metz ger mentions that he once saw Keizer spickt, in Sumatra, when separated from it by a distance of 110 English miles; he also says that on very favorable occasions he has made out to see Guy Merapi, in Java, when 180 miles intervened. Hill, the civil engineer, says that he has seen Mount Blanc from Piz Muraun, near Dissentis, a distance of almost 120 miles. J. Starki Gardner states that Mount Blanc is visible from Piz Landgard, though distant about three de-Waymper, the explorer, says that when he was in Greenland he could plainly see a mountain peak from which e was separated by 150 miles. The whole range of the Swiss Alps have been looked upon by J. Hippisly while 200 miles away. Sir W. Jones affirms that the Himalayas have appeared to his view from the great distance of 224 miles .-Courier Journal.

The Land of Paper.

The string with which the articles you buy are fastened is made of paper in Japan. Do you want a piece of string? Tear a sheet of paper, roll it between your fingers; it requires a strong wrist to break it. The handkerchief thrown away after use is paper! The partitions dividing the houses are paper! The pane through which an eye looks at you is paper! The method is very simple. One finger is passed through the paper—that is When one has had a good look s small piece is stuck on this opening with grain of rice. The yakonnine hat passing paper; the porter's cloak, who carries his burden, singing a cadence, through the rain; the garment of the boatman who conducts you on board; the tobacco pouch, cigar case-all are paper! Those elegant flowers ornamenting the beautiful hair of the Japanese ladies, and those robe collars, which are taken for crapepaper!-New York Journal.

An Infant's Long Journey Alone, Little two-year-old Ringhill Larsen holds the record as the youngest immigrant ever landed alone in New York. The pretty little tot, who was born in 1888 in Stockholm has traveled form in Stockholm, has traveled f there to New York to meet her father who is employed in Newark, N. J. She had with her letters written in Swedish, English and French, asking the ship's offi cers and railway officials to take the little one in charge and see that she reached Newark. The stewardess of the Aurania during the passage across the Atlantic saw that the wee traveler was well provided for, and at the Barge Office Matron Strickland sent the little one safely on her way to find her father in Newark .-Times-Democrat.

A Great Trotter's Shoes. The shoes worn by Maud S. are k pt in Mr. Robert Bonner's writing desk. Two of the pair in which the beautiful trotter made her last record are displayed in a wall cabinet and have a value of \$500 each. Mr. Bonner has had numer. ous requests to raffle them off at church and charity fairs, but preferred always to give his check for their value rather than

part with either .- New York World.

Loved by a Female Pagmy. If Dr. Parke, the plucky young sur geon who accompanied Stanley, is impervious to beauty than his chief, not so is the fair sex in regard to him. When Stanley enterested the forests of the pygmies, a youthful female dwarf showed herself. She would have nothing to say to Stanley, but conceived a great affection for the doctor. She replied to his signs, insisted upon sleeping at his tent door while the explorers were in the forest, and when they left she wanted him to go with her to her people.—London

The Rev. Joseph Cook, of Boston, deiberately declares that in the city of New York there are not more than 75, 000 Protestant Christians.

After dinner smoke "Tansill's Punch."

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