dition of the bird. If it is of a bright vator can be used to a good advantage scarlet red it denotes health, but if the in doing this, and if the manure is scatpoints turn black you may depend upon it something is wrong. When the comb becomes frosted all that portion injured rots off, and the bird suffers pain. If a ben it will not lay until the injured nomb is healed, while a cock with a frosted comb becomes unwell and unserviceable. - New York Witness.

HOW TO PEED FOR RICH MILK. There can be no question among practical dairymen, however much scientific men may doubt it, that rich food will produce rich milk—that is, food rich in fat will add to the fat in the milk. The common practice among the best dairymen is to feed the cows fully with such food as is given under ordinary circumstances, and then either change a part of it or add to it some other kind which contains a large quantity of fat. Thus, a cow fed on clover hay, with as much commeal as she will eat, may have two quarts of the meal changed for two quarts of cottonseed meal, which contains nearly three times as much fat as the cornmeal. This change of food will almost always result in the production of more butter without increasing the milk-that is, the milk is richer in fat. A cow that is fed on hay and bran will increase in butter if the bran is displaced by cornmeal. - New York Times.

LEARNING TO WALK.

During the winter after the rush of the work is over is a good time to break the colts. Get them accustomed to light work in the winter so that if need be they can be used to some extent during the more pressing work in the spring. Ole item is of great importance in breakthe colts, and that is to train them to walk well. A larger part of the farm work is done in a walk and it will make considerable difference in the amount of work done whether the team are good walkers or not. One item in doing this is to only work them with horses that are good walkers. One of the best plans of managing a colt is to commence walking it with a good gaited but steady going horse that will take whatever load they are hitched to without difficulty. If, however, he is slow, the colt will soon learn the same gait, and little care in this respect at the start will make a considerable difference in a short time. Be sure at first that the horse used in breaking the colt is naturally a good walker and then see that the colt is well broken beside him and an important point will have been gained .- Chicago Times.

PRUNING TREES IN WINTER.

Notwithstanding many say that winter pruning of trees is injurious, I contend that it is not. If done when the wood is not frezen, and the wounds (any over one-fourth of an inch in diameter) be cemented over or even coated with boiled finseed oil, there is no danger of black spots or the flat headed borer taking advantage of it. The covering of the wounds can be done a month after the pruning, as by that time it will have dried so as to take the oil or cement the better. I have already done some pruning this fall. There is another advantage in pruning now, where the rabbits are plenty, as the green brush will give them something to bark, instead of their attacking young trees, much to their injury oft times. If young trees are prop erly trained from their infancy there need be no other tool needed than a tem, that it will be found best to avoid. good pocket knife. The pruning of trees in June, as some recommend, I demur most emphatically, as from all my experience, where it becomes necessary from the effects of storms, the result was injurious. It stands to reason that when a tree is in full growth that any foliage taken from it, the result is a check, and cannot be otherwise than injurious .-Colman's Rural World.

HOW TO DRESS CALVES. "Calves from three to six weeks old,

be; there is only one way. The head should be cut squarely off. In some cases the head is scalded and dressed and sent narket, but in most cases is overed and left at home. The legs should ut off at the knee joint. The entrails suld be removed, excepting the kidys. The liver, lights and heart should taken out. Cut the carcass open from neck through the entire length,, from ad to crotch. If this is done they are ot so apt to sour and spoil during hot eather. Do not wash the carcass out ith water, but with a dry cloth. Do not

ip until the animal heat is entirely out the body, and never tie the carcass up a bag, as this keeps the air from cirating, and makes the meat more liable "Mark for shipment by fastening a

hipping tag to the hind leg. Calves ander fifty pounds should not be shipped, and are liable to be seized by the health officers as being unfit for food. Dealers, too, are liable to be fined if found selllag these slunks, for violation of the law. Very heavy calves, such as have been fed upon buttermilk, never sell well in the on market, for they are neither veal por beef."-Boston Cultivator.

HAULING OUT MANURE. the harvest work is finished e plowing for the seed has been here is usually a good opportunity ing out manure, and, for winter ad grass that is to be sown in that could not be produced on that this is one of the best times to farm. At any rate, I saw growing there and by applying after plowing coffee, sugar, rice, potatoes, rye, wheat, of preparing in a good tilth soft well into the soil. On many apples, bananas, cocoa, figs, cocheneal and a dozen other products. On the at is difficult to find time to haul during the main work of culti- upper end of this farm you could find the corn and of harvesting the gold, silver, sapphires, onyx and other oats and hay, so that a consider. precious stones. Some of these articles ntity will, in many cases, accuand both the meadow and wheat enough to pay to market them, but they argely benefited by an application were all found there, and all at the seran is to haul the manure direct stable to the fields and to seatt from the wagons, taking pains, tions."-Kansas City Times. to scatter evenly, and to avoid large lumps, as, if they get d, it is sometimes difficult to

be thoroughly incorporated into the soil PROSTED COMES OF FOWLS.

An authority remarks that the comb is easily injured by severe cold, and the larger that member the greater the injury, as it requires more blood to keep it warm than if small and along to the warm than if small and close to the three inches worked into a good tilth, head. The comb indicates the con. and the harrow or spring-tooth cultitered before this is done it will be worked well into the soil. Clear up thoroughly; everything that can be converted into a good fertilizer should be gathered up and hauled out. The ma-jority of our soils need all the fertilizer it is possible to secure, and a thorough cleaning up of the stables, sheds and yards should be made at this time,-Farmers' Review.

PARM AND GARDEN NOTES. Mature plants for winter work. Harvest ice and fuel crops early. Feed and water stock regularly. Arrange to farm better next year. Lay your plans for next year's work. See that each fowl gets its share of

Carefully save all the meat scraps for your fowls. Now crowd the feed if you are fatten-

ng beef, pigs or poultry. Never allow your horses to stand in the wind or cold unblanketed. Remember that sand, gravel and like

substances are essential to fowls. Watch prices and prospects, and narket your produce opportunely. Wise stock raisers now try to grow meat rather than to accumulate fat.

Land plaster, carbolic soid and kerome are all good for the chicken house. Do not forget that hens learn to eat eggs by having the broken ones left in

Do not neglect to place clear, pure water every day in accessible places for for your fowls.

Starving or freezing an animal is one way to render farming both unprofitable and unpopular.

Make the most profitable use possible of all by products, for in these often lie the profits of farming.

Organization and co-operation are potent factors for farmers; give them your encouragement and support. Alternately starving and gorging a pig

does not make "a streak of fat and a streak of lean." Feed regularly. Twenty-five or thirty pounds of granulated sugar syrup is sufficient winter and spring food for one colony of bees.

In no place will it pay better to feed out refuse, cabbage herds and other green stuff than in the poultry yard.

While generally it is not advisable to make a specialty of hogs, yet, nevertheless, they can be kept on every farm with

Even in winter it will be found best to change the materials in the nests occasionally, in order to keep them from becoming foul.

If pigs are to be sold before they are matured care should be taken to have them in a good growing condition in order to realize fine prices. On hardly one farm in ten is any pro-

vision made for saving liquid manure, that valuable fertilizer which is nearly equal in value to the solid portion. The principal reason why fall pigs are not more profitable is because sufficient

care is not taken to receive a healthy, thrifty growth during the winter. Hogs never should be allowed to sleep e piles, it induces mange as well as an unhealthy condition in the sys-

Let fowls now have full sway among the grass, shrubs and orchards. will enjoy the exercise and make havoc among the grubs, slugs, worms and other insects that are injurious to vegetable life.

Moreover the diet is cheap and healthy. Covering strawberries, spinach, kale, pansies, etc., should now be attended to at once if it has not been done already. Bear in mind that the covering should be light, evergreen boughs are the best; salt sedge or thatch next, and coarse, strawy horse manure next. weighing about 100 pounds, or say

desirable again for shipment," said a leading dealer in Faneuil Hall Market. How delighted most farmers would be properly fed and cared for. And still we can't induce one farmer in twenty, perhaps not one in a hundred, to find out what either his best or his poorest

cow is worth to him. Black currants are not so much used in this country as in England where their merits are better appreciated; they are very hardy and prolific and make jellies, tarts and preserves that are esteemed a great delicacy by the English. The liking for the raw fruit must be acquired by practice; few people relish them the first time they cat them, but become very fond of them after a while.

The native hemlock is, to our eye, most beautiful of evergreens. For hedge it has no equal-making a beautiful and compact one-standing shearing per-fectly into any desired shape. It is easily transplanted, and when its new and bright green foliage appears it is exquisitely beautiful. It makes hand-some trees in isolated positions and is among the best of windbreaks.

A Great Mexican Farm.

"On one farm in Mexico I saw enough of the luxuries of life produced to make any man happy," remarked Mr. C. S. Wood, of El Paso, Tex., last night at the Midland. "The farm was not large as some farms go in Mexico, but it was, to use a slang phrase, a 'stunner.' I don't think the mind of man could imagine a vogetable product were not produced in quantities large When it can be done the vice of the owner of the land. Oh, 1 suppose the farm contained 10,000 or 20,000 acres of land, but it extended through all temperatures and all eleva-

James River, in Virginia, was origin-In order to secure the nily called Powhatan by the natives. In the pe it is important 1607 its name was changes to James phition that it can | River, to honor of King James L.

TEMPERANCE.

GRANDPATHER GREY'S LESSON. "I want you to listen," said Grandfather Grey, To the two little boys who lived over the "That a man can never a drunkard be Who keeps from the burning cup totally free.

never a drunkard was anywhere Unless from a moderate drinker he'd grown. "And so, if you never would have the dis

Of a staggering step and a bloated face;
Of a wretched home and a ruined soul,
Be sure not to touch the forming bowl,
Let it alone, nor look with desire
On the wine that is red, on the liquid fire.

"Beware of the little, now and then,
If you take it once, you will want it again;
The moderate drinker is never secure.
A drunkard he'll die you may almost be sure.
To keep from the curse, there is only one Be total abstainers, said Grandfather Grey.

—Annie F. Scott.

NEW USE FOR THE BLUE RIBBON. The proposition to attach a knot of blue ribbon to invitations to dinners at which wine will not be served has led to much discussion and comment in town. Undoubtedly there are many families whose convenience will be greatly promoted at times by having this protty little device at their command to indicate to their friends what to expect at dinner. In England the blue ribbon has already been used in certain ways socially with great success,—New York Home Journal,

A CRILD DIES OF ALCOHOLISM.

Little James Halloran, who was only nine years old, lived with his parents in Hoboken. He went out with two companions to make New Year's cails and returned in the evening so intoxicated that he fell on the floor half unconscious. His mother and little sister put him to bed and then went out to spend the afternoon. When they came back, late in the evening, they found James dead. He had been seen staggering through the streets with his companions several hours before he went bome, and there is little doubt that he died of alcoholism.—New York Times. A CHILD DIES OF ALCOHOLISM.

THE DRUNKARD'S WILL. I leave to society a ruined character, a wretched example and a memory that will

I leave to my parents, during the rest of their lives, as much sorrow as human-ity in a feeble and declining state can sus-I leave to my brothers and sisters as much ortification and injury as I could bring on

them.

I leave to my wife a broken heart and a life of wretchedness and shams, through which to weep ever my premature death.

I give and bequeath to each of my children, poverty, ignorance and low character, and the remembrance that their father was a mounter.

TEMPERANCE IN FINLAND.

In Helsingfors, Finland, is a temperance society which was organized just five years ago, and has a membership of 3000. This ago, and has a membership of 3000. This society tries to militate against drankenness instituting popular theatricals, readings and other entertalisments, and keeping in the crowded parts of the city tea and coffee houses where poor laborers can get a meal for nothing. It makes it a special business to open such tea houses in the neighborhood of rum shops. December 2 this society celebrated its fifth anniversary, at which the highest Government representatives were present, and complimented the leaders on the useful work they carry on. There is less drunkenness in Helsingfors than in any other city in the Russian Empire.

WORSE THAN WASTED.

Worse than wasten.

While many in our overcrowded centres of population are pinched for breat, the great waste of grain in whisky and beer making continues and increases. According to the report of the Commission of Internal Revenue for the last fiscal year, ending June 30, 1890, the quantity of grain used in the production of distilled spirits the last year was 25, 302, 201 bushels, an increase over the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, of 4,211,977 bushels, and an increase over the yearly average for the last ten years of 8,589, 565 bushels. This large aggregate of grain is worse than wasted, because the whisky made from it is the source of untold misery and crime. Add to the 25,000,000 bushels of grain used in the mannature of distilled spirits, the very large aggregate of barley consumed in the manufacture of beer, together with the wholesale destruction of wholesale destruction of wholesales frequency to berry consumed in the manu-facture of beer, together with the wholesale destruction of wholesome and nourishing fruit into wine and brandy making, and the total food waste is simply enormous.—Na-tional Temperance Advocate.

DRUNKENNESS AMONG WOMEN.

DRUNKENNESS AMONG WOMEN.

Dr. Lucy M. Hall, lecturing at Cooper Union on Tuesday evening, reported that she has found, as the result of careful investigations of the subject, that drunkenness is becoming alarminely frequent among women. Habits of drinking are extending, more especially among the girls employed in factories and workshops, and, as they are more likely to generate a morbid dependence on stimulants in women than in mee, the vice, or disease, of inciriety grows rapidly there, according to the observation of this woman physician.

It is undoubtedly true that the women of this country in all circles of society drink more alcohol now than formerly. The amount of the stimulant consumed by them per head must be considerably greater than it was twenty-five years ago, or at any previous period since the great temperance egitation which resulted in the passage of the famous Maine Liquor law in 1851. As wealth and luxury have increased the number of tables upon which wine is served regularly has multiplied enormously, and the women of the households partate of it very generally. The introduction of lager beer during the last generation has also had a tendency to increase greatly the consumption of alcohol among women. A large part of the working people of all the large towns drink lager beer regularly at their meals, buying it by the quart at neighboring saloons. The crowds at the beer gurdens in the evening are composed manually of about as many women as mon. Every corner liquor shop, also, has a side door by which women are almitted to a special compartment for their use. The great majority of the women of New York are more or less regular consumers of alcohol in some form.—New York was

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES. Von Moltke is a teetotaller, even to beer.

Miss Willard wants the World's Woxan's Christian Temperance Union to hold Sunday services at the Columbian Exposition.

George Ehret, the celebrated brewer of New York City, is the owner of chattel mortgages on over 200 beer saloons, valued at \$242,000.

The Sheriff of Glasgow says 30,000 people get drunk in that city every Saturday night, and that crime is increasing six times faster than the population.

A Montreal saloon-keeper has been com-pelled to pay \$100 and costs to a woman whose husband he furnished with liquor af-ter having been forbidden.

While drunk on a recent Sunday night, Francis Campbell, a farmer man Fortville. Ind., fatally shot his aged uncle and tried to kill his wife. Is not the devil in the cup? Charles Guillemot, of New York, inherited 8:0,000 liftsen years ago. As soon he got his money he went on a hig spree, from which he has just amerged without a cent. Formula for solution of the lives and

Formula for solution of the liquor prob-lom: Inherent right of a citizen to sell in-texicating beverages, 0; inherent right of 62,622,530 citizens to authorize the sale of in-texicating beverages, 0x62,622,230-0.

The offices of the National W. C. T. U. have been removed from Chicago to Evans-The offices of the National W. C. T. U. have been removed from Chicago to Evanston, the suburb in which Miss Willard and Mrs. Buell, the Corresponding Secretary, reside. The present arrangement will probably hold until the completion of the temple, when the various interests of the W. C. T. U. will again be centralized in Chicago.

A drunken man was lying in the read with a very bloody nose, upon which he had fallen, when a pig pessed that way. "You wallow preity well," said the pig. "but my fins tellow, you have much to learn about rooting."—san Francisco Eccuminer. No man who gets drunk and places himself to the guiter can expect to get ahead of the bog who has been there before him and is used to it. Foice.

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Fans are always in fashion. Always dress a young girl in white. China painting still remains the rage.

Camel's hair cloaks are new and ex-Princess Beatrice is to exhibit a pictare at the Salon.

Julia Ward Howe has two daughters on the lecture platform. Some of the new steel-blue shades are

very trying to the complexion. Pretty cost scarfs to replace the silk handkerchief are made of bright plaid

The Queen Regent of the Netherlands has a face which is the picture of ami-A novelty in misses' rings is set with pink heart-shaped pearl within a small

iorse-shoe. Although not exactly new, spangled fans are shown in large varieties and will be much used.

Blue-gray and leather-color are oddly combined in visiting dresses of bengaline and camel's hair.

Perfectly plain dresses rule the street and the sensible women protest against the slightest trail. Saturday is becoming the fashionable

day for entertainments, receptions and teas in both Washington and New York. Women have adopted as a permanency

the calf skin shoe, and now there is talk of starting a feminine boots in business. There are now 200 regularly ordained romen preachers in the United States, where forty years ago there was only

The Princess of Wales Is the Queen's favorite daughter-in-law, and has always been most affectionately regarded by her majesty.

Mrs. Blaine is the tallest of the ladies of the Cabinet and Mrs. Noble the shortest, the latter being only five feet in height.

New bangles have a single large pearl strung on a delicate gold wire, or three or four smaller pearls threaded in the same way.

Miss Helen Gould, daughter of Jay Gould, is an accomplished botanist and owns the rarest private collection of orchids in the country.

Brown fur is much used for the small fur garments, such as Henry IV. pelerines, cape collars, with stole fronts, boas, con rettes and muffs. Mrs. H. McKay Twombley, of New

York, is said to own the finest furs of

any belle in that city. She has one mantle of Russian sable which cost \$10,-000. Mrs. Hetty Green, the New York Wall street operator, is a person regarded with respect, not to say super-

stitious awe, by every railroad magnate in the country. Miss F. A. Gray, who has taken the degree of LL.D., at Dublin University, is one of the two women in Europe to be honored in such manner. The other

is Miss Washington, of Belfast. Queen Victoria is reputed to be worth \$45,000,000. She receives for the civil list annually from the nation the sum of \$3,095,000, and once, some forty years ago, a kindly disposed subject left her \$1,250,000.

in Pennsylvania to a woman was received a few days ago by Mrs. Clara C. Locke, of Linwood, who will now command the steam yacht Clara, which is owned by her busband. Miss Florence Pullman, the palace

The first captain's license ever granted

car magnate's eldest daughter, is a pretty brunette of twenty-two. She is tall and has a dignified presence and bearing. She speaks French and German fluently and is a fine musician.

Lady Florence Dixie, who is one of the most eccentric women in England, is said to have a head like a handsome boy. She mounts her horse like a man-no one can ride better-and carries her dress reform convictions into her drawing room.

Miss Adelina Patti Baird, a goddaughter of the opera singer and daughter of a rich English iron founder, has a string of pearls collected from the days of her babyhood. One of her first gifts was a number of fine unstrung pearls, and to these have been added others from time to time by parents and relatives, until she now has a matchless

The great rage of the season is for velvet ribbons narrow ones tied under the chin or hanging down the back in floating streamers. Black ribbons and white ones and all the new malarial colors that would look like mistakes if they weren't so stylish. Coliarettes of piece velvet, shaped to fit the neck and match the bonnet, are worn, and are sometimes fringed with pearls or bordered with

Queen Amelie, of Portugal, is now almost restored to health. prettiest and most fascinating of the overeign ladies of Europe. She is tall and has a graceful figure and a charmingly expressive face, with a look of archness in the eyes that relieves the impression of strength given by the chin. Her ears and hands are remarkably small. The Spanish have a proverh which says, "Small ears, great mind."

A Wickford (R. I.) man recently killed eleven out of thirteen quall at a single discharge of his fowling piece.

Rheumatism

Is of two kinds, acute and chronic. The former accompanied by high fever, and in the swollen joins there is intense pain, which often suddenly change from one part of the body to another. Chronic attam is without fever and not so severe, by more continuous, and liable to come on at every storm or after slight exposure. Rheumatism is known to be a discuss of the blood and Hood's Sar saparilla has had great specess in curing it. medicine possesses qualities which neutral and purify, enrich and vitalize the blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared on by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

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WILL HENS LAY
WILL HENS LIKE NS
HERIDANS
CONDITION POWDER DENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner to Pession fureau. Systematics, I Saturbout, Claims.

Starving to Death. For the first two days through which strong and healthy man is doomed to exist upon nothing his sufferings are, perhaps, more scute than in the remainng stages; he feels an inordinate, unspeakable craving at the stomach night and day. The mind runs upon beef and other substances, but still in a great measure the body retains its strength.

On the third and fourth days, but especially on the fourth, this incessant craving gives place to a sinking and weakness of the stomach, accompanied by nausea. The unfortunate sufferer still desires food, but with a loss of strength he loses that eager craving which is felt in the earlier stages. Should be chance to obtain a morsel or two of food be swallows it with wolfish avidity, but five minutes afterward his sufferings are more intense than ever. He feels as if he had swallowed a live lobster, which is clawing and feeding upon the very foundation of his existence.

On the fifth day his cheeks suddenly appear hollow and sunken, his body attenuated; his color is ashy pale and his eyes wild, glassy and cannibal like. The different parts of the system now war with each other. The stomach calls upon the legs to go in quest of food; the legs,

from weakness, refuse.

The sixth day brings with it increased suffering, although the pangs of hunger are lost in an overpowering languor and sickness. The head becomes giddy; the ghosts of well remembered dinners pass n hideous procession through the mind.

The seventh day comes, bringing in-creased lassitude and further prostration of strength. The arms hang lifelessly; the legs drag heavily; the desire for food is still left to a degree, but it must be ought, not sought.

The miserable remnant of life which still hangs to the sufferer is a burden almost too grievous to be borne, yet this nherent love of existence induces a desire still to preserve it if it can be saved without a tax on bodily exertion. The mind wanders. At one moment he thinks his wearied limbs cannot sustain him a mile; the next he is endowed with natural strength, and if there be a certainty of relief before him dashes bravely and strongly forward, wondering whence proeecds his new and sudden impulse, Yankee Blade.

A Bolling Lake.

There is a lake of boiling water in the Island of Dominica, lying in the mountains behind Roseau, and in the valleys surrounding it are many solataras, or volcanic sulphur vents. In fact the boiling lake is little bettter than a crater filled with scalding water constantly fed by mountain streams, and through which the pentup gases find vent and are rejected. The temperature of the water on the margin of the lake ranges from 180 degrees to 190 degrees Fahrenheit. In the middle, exactly over the gas ven's, it is believed to be about 300 degrees. Where this action takes place, the water is said to rise two, three, or even four feet above the general surface level of the lake, the cone often dividing so that the orifices through which the gas escapes are legion in mumber.

This violent disturbance over the gas jets causes a violent action over the whole surface of the lake, and though the cones appear to be special vents, the sulphurous vapors rise with equal density over its whole surface. Contrary to what one would suppose, there seems to be in no case violent action of the escaping gases, such as explosions or detonations.

The water is of a dark-gray color, and having been boiled over and over for thousand of years, has become thick and slimy with sulphur. As the inlets to the lake are rapidly closing it is believed that it will assume the character of a gey ser or sulphurous crater. - New York Jour-

The forests of Russia are stated to cover the enormous area of 494,228,000

Those who use Dobbins's Electric Soapeach week (and their name is tepico), save their ciothes and strength, and let the soap do the work. Did gone ever try it? If not, do so next Monday sure. Ask your greeer for it. A DROP of pe permint oil makes twenty-five drops of the easence used for domestic pur-poses.

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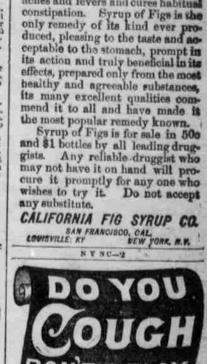
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