Velvet is much used.

Loose-fitting gloves are the latest. Turquoise jewelry continues fashion-

Brooklyn has a new colored woman doctor

England has a Woman's Agricultural

The honeysuckle is a popular design Victoria's crown jewels are worth \$15,000,000.

Electric pins have become a fad of English women

Chicago colored women have formed a World's Fair Committee.

The daintiest brooches for summer dresses are those which take the form of flowers.

Bracelets to the number of three or four are worn, not as bangles, but close to the wrist.

Green leather card cases and purses are fashionable, also dull red; any color, indeed, but black.

Finger rings showing three rows of gems, five in each row, give, when on the finger, the impression of three fivestone rings. A favorite bracelet with horsewomen

consists of a curb-chain, ornamented with a pair of snalles and a diamond A taste for the exquisite china and wide, shallow cups affected by the Em-press Eugenic has come in with the Em-

pire gowns. An attempt is being made by Mme. Belloc in London to establish a home for the dying poor, who have now no shel-

ter save the workhouse. A collection of 7000 butterflies, all bred from eggs, has been given to the New York Museum of Natural History

by Mrs. M. Schuyler Elliott. Rare specimens of the orchid, faithfully represented in enamel and mountin gold or silver, are worn in the hair or used to fasteu the corsage.

There are in the United States, Canada, England and Scotland thirty-four women's missionary societies, and they have 1397 missionaries in the field.

The new gauze parasols destined for anything except to shade the face have gilt frames. One of green gauze has a heavy cluster of roses drooping at one

The Queen of Denmark is an expert dressmaker and a good pastry cook. Her daughters also are all clever needlewomen, and so is her sister, the Czarina

Copper bronze is to be the fashionable shade of hair this season. What it will be next season cannot be safely nonounced until the new colors are decided upon.

Mauve and silver gray are being well worn for evening in place of the tan shades so long popular. Two-button gloves are finished with short stiff gauntlets about two inches long.

The colony foreded by the followers of Toistoi in Russia have been reinforced by a number of ladies of high rank, who faithfully follow the prescribed rules and live like the peasants around

The popular red parasol, effective, dressy and bright as it is, has a decided drawback. While it gives a most becoming tint to the cheeks, it adds the same rosy tint to the nose, which is not at all It is reported to be a fancy of the

fashionable girl that after wearing her long suede gloves three or four times she takes them to a shoemaker and has m them a pair of slippers for her chosen admirer.

Heart-shaped brooches, the Stuart heart pierced through with an arrow and the Douglas heart, are the dearest love tokens in the world, and, if they are set in a frame of diamonds or snowy pearls, perhaps the costliest.

Virginia is to have a woman's college. A real estate syndicate of Lynchburg has offered the Randelph-Macon College twenty acres of land, with \$40,000 cash and \$60,000 in bonds, provided an en-dowment fund of \$100,000 is raised.

### That Tired Feeling

Provails with its most enervating and discouraging effect in spring and early summer, when the toning effect of the cold air is gone and the days grow warmer. Hood's Garsapartila speedily overcomes "that tired feeling," whether caused by change of cilmate, season or life, by overwork or illness, and imparts that feeling of strength and self-confidence which is comforting and satisfying. It also cures

# Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

100 Doses One Dollar

# Syrup"

"My acquaintance with your remedy, Boschee's German Syrup, was made about fourteen years ago, when I contracted a Cold which resulted in a Hoarseness and a Cough which disabled me from filling my pulpit for a number of Sabbaths. After trying a Physician, without obtaining relief-I cannot say now what remedy he prescribed -I saw the advertisement of your remedy and obtained a bottle. I received such quick and permanent help from it that whenever we have had Thre t or Bronchial troubles since in our family, Boschee's Ger-man Syrup has been our favorite remedy and always with favorable results. I have never hesitated to report my experience of its use to others when I have found them troubled in like manner." REV. W. H. HAGGARTY,

of the Newark, New Jersey, M.E. Conferce, April 25, '90.

#### THE FARM AND GARDEN.

WORMS IN POULTEY.

Poultry of all kinds are affected with metimes in the flesh. How the worms originate, or how they find lodgment in the flesh, is not known, but they may come from substances eaten or from contract with afflicted fowls, as the droppings may be a source. The best remedy is a tenspoonful of spirits of turpentine in a quart of corn meal, made into dough and fed once a day to twenty fowls.— Times-Democrat.

EFFECT OF OVERFEEDING A VOUNG CALF. is clogged with a mass of compact curd. The consequence is that the animal becomes dull, dribbles at the mouth, and grinds its teeth. The treatment should be to give a teaspoonful of carbonate of the bowels are cleared out, and then give only one quart of warm, fresh milk calf is drinking milk it should be fed slowly and with intervals of rest, and cold milk should never be given, as this chills the stomach and provokes indigestion.—American Dairyman.

POPULARITY OF ENSILAGE. has greatly increased in popularity dur-ing the past few years. A large propor-tion of farmers who have tested it, and same time the current does not all set one milk from the end of my tinger, but he way. There is a minority who are not soon learns better, and dispensing with entirely suited. And there are many my finger altogether, he plunges his feeders who, while believing that it is eager mouth down into the pan of milk, profitable to use, have found that some of and after lunging about awhile, feeling advocates, were highly exaggerated. It strangling himself, he settles down to is not so much better or cheaper than business, and the milk disappears in everything else, as it has been sometimes marvelously short space of time. I do that the dairyman can make as much consume, and the time required for carmoney by raising roots as he can by ing for them are doubtless worth more growing ensilage. In a test in feeding than the lambs themselves; still, rather tion mangels gave a little better returns for pets. They make the most gentle than ensilage. It is claimed that as great and most interesting pets in the world, tained as of ensilage, and that, even that the work of attending to them be make a useful addition to the food supply, and repay our care with such quick That mangles are excellent winter food interest, grow so fast and keep so healthy, however, that the cost of growing them need feeding so often.—American Agri-has been somewhat underestimated.— culturist. American Dairyman.

TO FEED FOR EGGS.

A correspondent of the California Cachler, in relation to feeding laying fowls, communicates the following: There has been a very great complaint in some sections about the hens not lay-

ing as they should. I think every case can be accounted for. I was recently called in to see a lady's flock of eighty-eight hens, that were looking, to say the least, fine, yet she said she was not getting as many eggs from them as I was from a pen of right that were always confined in a yard 8x20, with a tight house, and hers had free range. I purchased a dozen from her, and after killing a couple I found that her hens had not sufficient food to

produce eggs.
While this I believe to be generally the cause of failure of eggs, yet it is not al-ways; some feed too high, and not that mit. food which will produce eggs. I have Fowls been for some time experimenting on what kinds of food will produce best results, and have found the following by far the best: Bran or barley in the mornin, scalded with milk; give all they will eat up cleau. In this we have that given free range. which is generally acknowledged to proof an egg and very little fat.

At noon feed wheat or screenings. In this we have the lime for shell and also a good per cent. of the yolk. Give all they want, and if you have an ash or manure pile mix a little in for them to scratch

At night give a liberal feed of corn, and do not be afraid of making too fat. I do believe, contrary to the opinions of some, that corn will produce eggs, and lots of them, especially in winter.

Feed beef scraps every other day (cooked), and plenty of bone meal, with a liberal supply of green food every day. Hens fed in this manner must lay, if any good at all; if not, get rid of them. An old saying, and a true one, is that a hen properly fed must lay or get fat. Of course this will not apply through moult-

CARE OF DISOWNED LAMBS.

It frequently happens in the spring that one or more lambs in the flock are orphaned from some cause or other, and rather than permit them to perish we have them brought to the house and raised by the hand. Sometimes a ewe refuses to own her lamb, another offspring but will be unable to furnish a drop of milk for its subsistence, while a third perhaps dies, leaving her little one helpless and miserable. If the lamb is healthy when it is brought in it is always ravenously hungry, and before we learned the danger of overfeeding we lost one or two trying to satisfy their appetite. The first meal of cow's milk given to a lamb should be not more than one-fourth of a gill, which quantity may be gradually increased to half a pint given every two hours when the lamb is one week old. This is enough for a large healthy lamb; a small delicate one should have

When very young, lambs are liable to served, a little white sugar or molasses put in the milk will generally prove a better luck in potato-growing. corrective; when it does not, however, a in the milk as often as considered neces- basement barn containing 2,800 square sary. The milk must be perfectly sweet, feet, how many sheep can be wintered?"

as fresh as possible, and slightly warmed. said "Calculate for merinoes four feeding should be gradually lengthened, breeds allow at least six feet, and not as and the quantity of milk increased, as a many in a pen as of fine woolled varieties. robust lamb at the age of two months are take with impunity one and a half into small pens than to have one large punts three times a day, and when three months old this quantity twice a day is

and when this is done, in order to keep the lamb's digestion in good order, add to its food a tesspoonful of flaxseed jelly once daily. The jelly is made by boiling worms, not only in the intestines, but flaxseed in eight times its bulk of water

for twenty minutes. If the weather is very cold when the lamb is brought in, we keep it for a few days in a box in the back kitchen, where a big wood fire burns day and night. Here it lies and sleeps on the clean straw covered with an old blanket, only awakening at its regular feeding times, when it begins a piteous and plaintive bleat that stops only when its hunger is ap-peased. It is not long, though, before the little fellow learns to jump out of his When a young calf is gorged with box and then he goes frisking about, milk indigestion follows and the stomach poking his inquisitive little nose into everything, searching for something to Then, lest he runs into the fire, I out. have to banish him to an outhouse, or on bright sunny days to the garden where he soon learns to nibble the rose bushes and tender shrubs in the dainty manner soda or saleratus in a pint of water, soda or saleratus in a pint of water, which will desolve the curd and aid its with pet lambs, they begin to eat entering the saleratus in a pint of water, peculiar to sheep. This is one trouble with pet lambs, they begin to eat entering the saleratus in a pint of water, peculiar to sheep. hours after give one tablespoonful of raw tirely too early, filling their stomachs linseed or castor oil. Offer no food until with food they cannot digest. To obviate with food they cannot digest. To obviate this to some extent, we continue to feed the lambs milk oftener and for a longer at a meal every three hours. When a period than would otherwise be abso lutely necessary. They are greedy little animals, and when allowed to come about the yard and kitchen rapidly acquire a taste for all sorts of things.

When I first began raising pet lambs, I used to feed them from the bottle, which was a great deal of trouble; now I use the bottle and rubber only for a few It is unquestionably true that ensilage days at first, and then I teach the lamb who have reported the results of their ing my hand in the milk until it is able experiments, have been well pleased with to draw a little into its mouth. At first the returns they have received. At the the little fellow is sure that he gets the the claims put forth by its more zealous for something to take hold of, and half represented to be. The men who believe not know that there is any real profit in in feeding roots are assuring their readers raising lambs by hand. The milk they dairy cows at the Ohio Experiment Sta- than see them die, we always take them weight of mangels per acre can be ob- and we soon become so attached to then when ensilage is used, the mangels will comes a pleasure. They are grateful too, for cows cannot be denied. It is possible, that it seems but a little while that the

> FARM AND GARDEN NOTES. Fussy hens generally make poo mothers.

Keep the hen house clean and well ventilated.

Cheese boxes are good for nests; they are generally easy to get. When you begin shipping poultry pick out what you want to keep.

Put coal oil on the roosts, and airslacked lime about the building.

Pullets that are hatched early and are kept growing will begin laying early. If a show pig is wanted study the individual; if a breeder, study the family. Fowls that fatten readily should have

plenty of exercise or they will get too The young poultry should have a good range as soon as their growth will per-

plenty of exercise, unless being fed for market. So far as possible keep the young fowls

to themselves, at least until they can be Whenever a fowl shows signs of a

duce the greatest per cent. of the white sickness separate it from the rest of the flock as soon as possible. Chicks do not require to be fed until

they are twenty-four hours old. Why? Nature provides a supply. When you have thoroughly learned to

manage a few fowls it will be time enough to manage a large number. Using the straw stack for bedding

in the stables, will give more comfort to the stock than using as an outside shelter. No matter what ails the fowl, a sick bird should at once be removed to separate quarters from the well ones. It is a precaution that always pays.

Be careful of the eyes of animals, They are just as delicate as the eyes of human beings. People often work around stock very carelessly with forks.

The swine breeder who feeds oil meal occasionally will not regret it. It is a tonic and a regulator of the bowels. Care should be taken not to feed too

On a farm good facilities, good management and good markets are more valuable than the breed of fowls. We must eater to the wants and accommodations of the business.

ewe refuses to own her lamb, another Too much stimulating food causes will appear to think all the world of her over egg production. The result from such a course will be poor hatches, weak chicks, and inferior stock. Feed breeding fowls judiciously.

By having all ages and all sizes together in one feeding place the profit in the hogs will be largely reduced. Less feed will be required and better results secured by dividing up into different

Hens should be graded according to size and general qualities. Yard Leghorns and Brahmas in the same enclosure and the feed necessary to keep the Leghorns just right would over-fatten the Brahmas.

Keep a watch of the potatoes. You to be troubled with scours, in which case the milk should be boiled for one or two of course the temperature of the cellar is meals. If the opposite tendency is ob- too high. Planting sprouted potatoes is one reason that some people do not have

Dr. C. D. Smead, at the farmers' Ineaspoonful of castor oil should be given stitute replying to the question, "In a After two weeks the interval between square feet for each sheep; for the coarse

he Newark, New Sey, M. E. Conferse, April 25, '90. Remody.

GREEN, Sole Man'fr, Woodbury, N. J.

He Newark, New A Safe sufficient. When the lamb is a few weeks old, if milk is scarce, half the quantity advised may be given, mixed with the same amount of well cooked with the same amount of well cooked with seven acres of corn which was greet made of fine corn ratal or out meal;

TEMPERANCE.

THE DRUNKARD'S RAGGIT WEAR. A wee bit raggit inddie gangs wanderin' thre' the street, Wadin' mang the snaw wi' his was bare feet; Shiverin' in the cauld blast, greetin' wi' the

Oh, wha's the wee bit callant? He's the drunkard's raggit wean. He kens nae faither have, and he kens nae

mither's care,
The south his wee bit sorrows and the kaim
his tawt it hair,
The kiss him when he waukens, an' the
smooth his bed at e'en;
Oh, wha's the wee bit callant? He's the
drunkard's raggit wean.

Then surely we mann try an' turn that sinfu faither's hairt. An' try an' get the mither tae act a mither's An' mak them leave the drunkard's cup an'

never taste again.
But cherish wi' a parents' care their was bit raggit wean.—Voice.

A SCIENTIFIC WARNING. The Scientific American says concerning the beer drinker:

"Compared with inebriates who use different kinds of alcohol, he is more incurable and more generally diseased. It is our observation that beer-drinking in this country produces the very lowest kind of inebrity, closely allied to criminal insanity. The most dangerous class of ruflians in our large ulties are beer-drinkers."

DARKEST LONDON.

London has \$325 miles of streets and a population of 5,847,600; more than the whole of Scotland or of Ireland. It has only 439 church buildings. It has about \$500 people to the square mile; 145,000 panpers, one-third of whom are children. London has over 36,000 registered habitual criminals. There are over 14,000 policamen, which cost the city over \$7,000,000 a year. London has also 14,000 grog-shops. How much these cost nobody can figure up. Never will there be any way out of the "darkest" London, or the bottomless miseries and degradation of any other city, so long as the grog-shop curse is tolerated. —Advance. DARKEST LONDON.

According to a recent article on beer and the beer trade in a German periodical, it appears that in 1888-89 Germany was the largest beer producing country; that Great Britain and Ireland stood second, and the United States third; in proportion to drinking, Belgium, according to this authority, leads the other nationalities; Great Britain and Ireland next; Germany third; Denmark fourth, and the United States fifth. But as the proportion of abstainers in the United States is much larger than in either of these countries, it seems probable that the per capita quantity of beer consumed by actual beer drinkers here, is at present larger than in either country. There is urgent need of increased missionary labor on this side of the Atlantic, as well as the other, to promote the teaching and the practice of total abstinence from all intoxicants.—National Advocate.

THE ROOT OF ALL CRIME. THE REER-DRINKING NATIONS.

THE ROOT OF ALL CRIME.

Mr. Justice Hawkins said in 1883, at the opening of the Durham Assizes, that he "had considerable experience in courts of law, and every day he lived the more firmly did he come to the conclusion that the root of all crime was drink. It affected people of all ages and both sexes—the middle-aged, the young, the father, the son, the husband, and the wife. It was drink which was the incentive to crimes of dishonesty; a man stole in order that he might provide himself with the means of getting drink. It was drink which caused homes to be impoverished, and they could trace to its source the cause of misery which was to be found in many a cottage home which had been decuded of all the necessities of life. He believed that ninetenths of the crimes of this country, and certainly of the county of Durham, were engendered within public houses." And again, on March 13, 1899, charging the grand jury at Stafford, the same judge remarked that he believed "that eighty per cent., of the punishable crime of this country was caused by drink—at least eighty per cent. of it." THE ROOT OF ALL CRIME.

HE KEPT HIS RESOLUTION.

Talking to a hundred or more men at St. Bartholomew's Mission, in New York, Gen-eral O. O. Howard related an incident in his Bartholomew's Mission, in New York, Generai O. O. Howard related an incident in his own life, for the purpose, he said, of showing what great results sometimes come from small efforts. At the battle of Fair Oaks, on June 1, 1862, General Howard's right arm was shot off. "As I was making my way to the hospital, he said, "weak from the loss of blood and from pain, I saw a young man intoxicated. He was so under the influence of whisky that he could hardly walk. As I came near him I stopped long enough to tell him it did not pay to drink; it would ruin him and he had better stop before the habit had control of him. I passed on to the hospital, had my arm amputated, and was sent home to recover. I saw nor heard nothing more of the drunken soldier until a short time ago, when a letter from an officer in Washington told me his subsequent history. Impressed by the fact that in my wounded condition I had taken enough interest in him to stop and give him advice, he had then and there resolved to quit drinking. He kept his resolution, and when the war was over settled down to a life of strady, honest hard work. He gradually rose, and the letter from Washington told me he had just died, a Judge on the Supreme bench in the State of New Hampshire, one of the foremost men in that Common wealth."

A SUCCESSFUL REFORMER. A SUCCESSFUL REFORMER.

It is not often a saloon-keeper becomes an efficient temperance reformer. But a few years ago in one of the thriving cities of Kansas there was such a reformer, at least he was successful in making one of his customers a temperate man. Several men were sunning themselves in front of the saloon. Among them was one Jack Cryer, a man quite successful at his trade, but who deposited most of his earnings in the rum-seller's coffers, and Jack saw no more of his hardearned money.

conters and sack saw no more of his hard-earned money.

The saloon-keeper thought that he would have a little fun, so he said, "Jack, did you know that I had become an artist?"

"No. What have you been doing!"

"Come in and I will show you some of my

painting "Jack rose slowly, and with rather indif-ferent curiosity followed the self-styled art-ist to a large mirror and pointed at the im-age of his customer, "There do you see that! I painted that rose red."

Quick as a flash Jack turned upon him with an oath, saying, "You'll not paint it any more."

any more."

He left the saloon a different man, and kept his word, and enjoyed his own earn-

The writer has on several occasions in the past few years visited Jack and his happy family in their pleasant home, and has seen the evidences of his joy and pride and prosperity. He thinks that prohibition is the greatest blessing that ever came to the State. He is not at all in favor of resubmission.—A., in Christian at Work.

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES. Paregoric is a favorite intoxicant in the prohibition districts of Maine.

The first Convention of the World's Woman's Christian Temperanes Union will be held in Tremont Temple, Boston, in No-vember, 1891. It has been proved by statistics that a life-inaurance company on the total abstinence basis gains thirty per cent. by reason of the superior vitality of its policyholders.

In ireland the number of arrests for drunkenness steadily increases. In 1887 there were 79,000 arrests for that cause; in 1888 the number reaches \$7,000, and in 1889 climbs up to 92,000.

China now has a National W. C. T. U., with the necessary equipment of general of ficers—fifteen vice-presidents and nine su-perintendents of departments. Of the unious organized by Mrs. Leavitt in her first tour of the world, all but one are flourishing. Mr. D. Lloyd George, M. P. for Carnary

ar, D. Lioyd George, M. P. for Carnaryon, in contrasting temperance sentiment in the country forty or fifty years ago with the present day, noted the fact that Charles Diokens has not a single testotaller among his male characters, whereas it would be impossible for a Charles Dickens of our days to ignore them. There were 160 testotallers in the Houss of Commons.

the House of Commons.

Finland appears to be the most favored country in the world as regards temperanes legislation, local option is an old established reform, which c untry districts have so far derived benefit from that they are free of drink-shops altogether. The temperance societies provide well-stocked libraries, properly-lighted reading-rooms, and comfortable and entiting coffee-houses for those they desire to wear from the public-house. sire to wean from the public-b

The Best Battles of the War.

John C. Ropes in an article on "The War as We See It Now," printed in Scribner's, is responsible for the follow-

The national instinct on this subject is perfectly correct. It was at Gettysburg and Chickamauga that our American armies were at their best and did their best. Never were they-either before or after those memorable engagements—so strong, so well officered, so fierce, so determined to win, so resolved not to yield. They were then, we repeat, at their best—containing none but seasoned troops, under veteran officers, inured to war, both armies confident of victory, and pretty nearly, taking all things together, equally matched. And no one can read the story of those great battle without being proud of his country and his race, for never was there more resolute and obstinate and gallant fighting done, nor ever were severe losses more unshrinkingly borne. Nor can it be truly said of either of these battles that the beaten army did not fight as hard and as long as its more successful antagonist. There is glory enough for all. Hence it is fitting that both fields -Gettysburg and Chickamauga-should be dedicated to the perpetual remem-brance of the great battles so worthily fought there.

The earth's 1,500,000,000 human inhabitants speak 3034 different languages and possess about 1000 different relig-

London has 100 miles of wood-paved

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years dectors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional disease, and therefore the a constitutional cure on the himself, it is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer \$100 for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address E. J. Chenkey & Co., Toledo, O. Over 5,000,000 little Russians were born last

Syrun of Flow.

Produced from the laxative and nutrition juice of California figs, combined with the nedicinal virtues of plants known to be most seneficial to the human system, acts gently on the kidneys, liver and bowels, effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds and headaches, and curing habitual constipation. The Convenience of Solid Trains.

The Erie is the only railway running solid trains over its own tracks between New York and Chicago. No change of cars for any class of passengers. Rates lower than via. any other first-class line. FITS stopped tree by Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NEAVE RESTORM. No fits after first day's fits, Marvelous cures. Treathe and \$3 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 351 Arch St., Phila, Pa.

There's a patent medicine which is not a patent medicine -paradoxical as that may sound. It's a discovery! the golden discovery of medical science! It's the medicine for you-tired, run-down, exhausted, nerve - wasted men and women; for you sufferers from diseases of skin or scalp, liver or lungs-it's chance is with every one, it's season always, because it aims to purify the fountain of life-the bloodupon which all such diseases

depend. The medicine is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

The makers of it have enough confidence in it to sell it on trial.

That is—you can get it from your druggist, and if it doesn't do what it's claimed to do, you can get your money back, every cent of it.

That's what its makers call taking the risk of their words.

Tiny, little, sugar-coated granules, are what Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are. The best Liver Pills ever invented; active, yet mild in operation; cure sick and bilious headaches. One a dose.

# READY RELIEF.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDI-CINE FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WOBLD, NEVER FAILS TO RELIEVE PAIN.

Cures and Prevents Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Inflammation, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Asthma, Difficult Breathing.

CURESTHE WOLOT FAISS in from one to twenty minutes. Not one hour after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH FAIN. INTERINALLY, a half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomsch, Nausca, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervoussies, Sheplesanes, Sick Heedache, Diarrhess, Colle, Flatuicupy and all internal pains.

50c. Per Bettle. Soid by Druggiats.

An Excellent and Mild Cathartic. Purely vegetable. The safest and best medicine in the world for the cure of all disorders of the Liver, Stomach or Bowels.

Taken seconding to directions they will restore health and renow vitelity.

Frice, 28c. e. box. Sold by all draggists, or mailed by RaDWAY & CO., 32 Warren Street, Sew York, on receipt of price.

HAY FEVER CURED TO STAY CURED.
We want the name and address of every sufferer in the
ASTHMA U.S. and Canada. Address.
F. Harold Heyes, M.D., Buffale, N.T. IF YOU WANT TO MAKE MONEY

FAST AND DON'T KNOW HOW, send 10c, for catalogue, to W. HARVEY GREENE, 121 Michigan Ave., Detroit, Mich. PRIVATE 1.000 Feet, AMERICAN PRIVATE TELEPHONES\$15 FREE TO PEOPLE SOT HARRIED. WORLD, ORBAN ANTHROMIAL WORLD, ORBAN, Schruske, for rith, COPY of the test Martine and Correspondance paper modelling.

PATENTS W. T. Pitzgers in WE offer YOU pleasant work, exclusive ter-ritory and over 409 per casts, jeeds from the start, Address, inclosing stamp, the LEWI-MANUFS, CO., Florence, Mass A Wonderful Bronze Pagoda.

A missionary who has settled in the province of Sz-Chuan, Central China, and who has visited the great Buddhist peak, Mount Omel, describes the temples around the base as still showing many wonderful works of art. Near the foot of the mountain there still stands a pagoda of bronze fifteen stories high, be leved to be upward of a thousand years From the ground to the polished ivory tip this immense structure is literally covered with delicate figures of men, beasts, birds and reptiles. Of figares of Buddha there are no less than 4700 within the province, most of them in the immediate vicinity of the sacred

### A Magnificent Walnut Tree.

A veneer mill in Grand Rapids, Mich. cently purchased a magnificent speen men of blister walnut, which cut up into five logs twelve feet long and one seven-foot log, all of them as round and regular as if turned in a lathe. The logs range from forty-eight inches in diameter at the butt of the tree to thirty in ches, and will cut about 6000 feet of rare and very valuable stuff. It is to be cut into fancy vencers .- Philadelphia BASE BALL,

Pains and Aches

THE BEST REMEDY

ARE INSEPARABL FOR THE PROMPT, SURE CURE OF Sprains, Bruises, Hurts, Cuts, Wounds, Backache,

RHEUMATISM, ST. JACOBS OIL

HAS NO EQUAL. NX N.U-23

## Quit Everything Else.

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