THE FARM AND GARDEN.

UTILIZING COAL ASSES. One of the best uses for fresh coal ashes is the ben house first, while fine and powdery as a dust bath, and afterward to go in with the fowl's droppings, removing offensive odors and abs monia when the mass begins to heat. Put the droppings into a barrel and sprinkle coal ashes on the surface. Towards spring mix several barrels together in a box, and with a sleve it can be made fine enough to drill readily, or be distributed in hills by old tablespoons good for nothing else. -Boston Cultiva-

10 THE MISSION OF WREDS.

No one should disclaim against weeds They are certainly troublesome to the careless farmer, but when rightly considered are a gentle reminder by beneficent nature that we are neglecting work which should be done. And as virtue is its own reward, that of careful attention to business opportunities always pays the farmer handsomely. Weeds Weeds are thus an inducement for the farmer to do his whole duty in the thorough culti-vation of the land, which would be apt to be neglected otherwise. - American Amoulturist

FERTILIZER FOR LAWNS. Sulphate of ammonia is an excellent temporary fertilizer for lawns, stimulating the grass into a vigorous growth for a few weeks, but it does not last like hondust and phosphates. When the grass on a lawn becomes brown in summer a top dressing of sulphate of ammonia during a shower will give it a good color in a few hours, but it is washed out by heavy rains. If the sulphate is mixed with fine dry muck and left in the heap until it is all dissolved and absorbed by the muck and this applied as a top dressing to grass, its effects York Sun.

PUMP FOR A DEEP WELL.

For a well 225 feet deep a special pump is required. One of the kind known as the centrifugal pomp would be the best for the purpose, as it throws a powerful stream the whole size of the pump tube. With a stream eight inches in diameter and flowing 200 feet per minute, the supply will amount to seventy cubic feet per minute, or enough for 200 ncres of land at the highest estimate. As importance, it would be most desirable to use a steam engine for the pumping. This would be the more necessary with the propeller pump, in which the velocity is a matter of importance, if the capacity of the well is sufficient. One inch of Times. water per day would be a sufficient , supply for fifty acres with an eight-inch mp. A six inch pump would give one inch of water per day to twenty-eight acres. The probable cost of an outfit for this purpose would be not far from \$500. If only one sere is to be irrigated a small windmill would be sufficient with a pipe of two inches diameter. The cost of an outfit of this capacity would not be more than \$150 .- New York Times.

REMEDY FOR CHICKENS WITH THE GAPES. Mrs. K. R. Taylor, Kentucky, writes ing. us: The suthorities say the best remely is prevention, but in a wet season this is difficult of application except by the few scientific poultry raisers. When prevention has failed, the thing to do is to take a long horse hair and bend it, twisting the loop so it can be probed into the chicken's throat with a spiral motion. Catch the chicken with the left hand, press its wings to its sides, hold its head back, open the bill, put out the tongue the raised portions at the base of the tongue and held beneath the bill firmly, while the horse hair loop is worked into the windpipe gently to the depth of two the yolk run out and filling the shell or two and a half inches of the loop, With a spiral motion twist it out, and repeat until you bring several bunches of small, bright, red worms. After all have been extracted, the chick will, perhaps, froth a little, but in ten minutes it will eat its food. If in twelve or twenty-four hours it still throws its head back and gasps, repeat the operation. Old hands says blue grass is better than horse hair, but the latter is always available. This is the preventive of sure death .--American Agriculturist.

nuccess by the sole use of fertilizers. But yet it is a doubtful thing to recommend, because so many conditions may prevail that might prevent success. When loss would be ruinous, as in this case, any unqualified advice would be ill-judged. All that can be said safely is that it has been done, and in this way: The quantity of mineral elements taken from the soil being known, it is a mere matter of calculation to apply to the soil the fertilizers called for, and to use them in the ordinary manner. For instance, thirty bushels of wheat

being desired, and it being known that being desired, and it being known that thus quantity of grain with the straw takes from the soil forty-five pounds of nitrogen, which is equivalent to nearly fifty pounds of ammonia; twenty-three pounds of potash, which is equal to sixty pounds of the muriate of nearesh, sheat bounds of the muriate of potash; about wenty-five pounds of phosphoric acid, which is equal to 150 pounds of the best superphosphate; all the other cle-ments required are supplied with these ertilizers. Three hundred pounds of nitrate of soda would supply the nitrogen required in another and perhaps the best form. Now, it is to be supposed that the soil will contain some fertility that would make up for any possible failure that might occur with the fertilizers, and thus the expected results are reasonable to be looked for.

But it may turn out that some adverse circumstances may occur and disappoint ment result. This is the uncertainty that may mar all one's hopes, and the ontingency is to be prepared for. Can this be met without inconvenience? This question is the main consideration which renders it so difficult to give any certain advice in the matter. The risk is to be run.under almost any circumstances. and if the experiment is first tried for one year with a small part of the crop, its success or failure will be a guide for further attempts.

As the cost of these fertilizers will be will be a little more permanent .- New \$17 or more, it is clear if thirteen bushels of wheat can be grown in the ordinary way, it will be about the same thing, except that the land may be so well fertilized that the products may be in excess of the yield mentioned, or the whole of the fertilizers named may not be required, half as much may be sufficient, and the result will be so much more favorable. It is most probable that one trial of the method may clear the way to more extensive attempt, which might be found slisfactory. Five acres, for instance, may be put in wheat this season, the velocity of the stream is of great and the result will be a guide for future work. There will be no difficulty in continuing the method of growing this crop if the requisite supply of fertilizers that may have been found necessary are used for each crop grown .- New York

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Fermented soft feed for poultry often induces disease, especially chol-

A young duck is easily choked if fed upon dry feed alone. Water should al-ways be supplied to them when fed. The moulting season requires from eighty to ninety days, and the heas re-quire good care while this is going on. All poultry intended for market can

be improved by feeding heavily on fattening food a few days before sell-

One advantage with stone-drinking vessels is that they will keep the water cool much longer, while they are easily kept clean.

In selecting out the roosters to keep for next season's breeding take those that are compact, of medium size and very active. If young turkeys can have the run of

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

TO WASH CURRANTS. Zante currants are very dirty things. Put them in a pan and pour scalding water over them. Shake them about and drain at once. Then pour on cold water. Rub hard between the hands and drain again. Then spread the currants on a towel laid open on the table. With another towel rub them dry. Pick over and spread on platters in the heater till perfectly dry. Then put into glass jars till wanted. Scatter flour over them before putting them in cake, to make sure of their not sinking to the bottom .---

KITCHEN TABLES.

Boston Cultivator.

An excellent kitchen table upon which to set pots and kitchen utensils is moderately low, made of strong wood, and covered and bound with zinc. The same table will be found useful to rest the marble pastry slab on, as it is so low that the pastry worker can readily roll and fold her pastry with that deftness necessary to success. Such a table can be made by any cabinet maker at a reasonable expense, or even by any home carpenter. It is found in many wealthy kitchens, where it is known as the butler's table, but it is rarely seen in our ordinary American homes .- New York Tribune.

BROILED CHICKEN.

Only very young chickens are good brolled. After they are dressed and singed, split open on the back, wash them, wipe dry, and sprinkle a little salt inside all over, dip a piece of cloth into soft butter and grease the fowl well, then dust just a little flour or fine cracker crumbs over it and place on a wire braller (breast down) over a gool coal or hard wood fire; a hot bed of coals is best; turn the broiler often. When nicely, browned on both sides, which should be la fifteen minutes, put in dripping pan five or ten minutes in a hot oven, season with butter and salt if it needs more and pepper if you wish. Remove to warm platter and serve .- New York Observer.

GREEN OUCUMBER PICKLES.

First cut them from the vine-bearing part of the stem, with the cucumber, wash them clean, rubbing off all specks. Be careful not to bruise them. The Then take your jar or keg, have it clean, but day, put in a thin layer of salt, then put in your cucumbers, say one gallon at a time. You can use more or less as suits. Then put on them dry salt, sufficient to make brine to cover them, put a good weight on them; in a jar of five or six gallons use a plate, and a heavy limestone rock. Then tie a cloth over them, and set them in a cool place. Repeat this each time you pick your cucumbers, which should be every other day. Be careful not to put water in them, and you will have good pickles .- New York

CLEANING COLORED WOOLENS.

Voice.

Four ounces of white castile soap, four ounces of ammonia, two ounces of alcohol, two ounces of glycerine. Shave the soap in one quart of water over the fire. When dissolved add four quarts of rain water, and when nearly cold the other ingredients. Bottle and keep in a cool place. One cup of this mixture in two quarts of water will be sufficient for ordinary use. Now lay the goods on an old sheet, and iron rapidly and lightly on the wrong side, and then roll'tightly on a curtain pole or any round piece of wood. If this is carefully done you do away with the creases made by folding. For black silk or cloth dissolve one tablespoonful of borax and one tablespoonful of indigo in one pint of warm water. Sponge the pieces well and lay smoothly one above the other, and, if possible, put in the sun to dry .-- Arkansaw Traveler.

TEMPERANCE.

WHAT SHALL I DHINK? Give me the pure water From heaven's own foundain, Daueing ap 1 leaping From hilbside and mountain Se parkling and bright In its silvery flow, It as silvery flow, It as silvery flow, It as silvery flow, It does not a sheet light On the valleys below. And they thele year sure, To the bounes of the poor, For water and bread They flad ever sure, May of a drink A wator, pure water, Welling up from the brink. It is better than wine, And much clearer than beer; It will keep the bead cool, And it cost is not dear. WHAT SHALL I DRINK ?

NO ALCOHOL IN THIS HOSPITAL. No ALCOHOL IN THIS HORPITAL. In Chicago there is a hospital which treats patients without the use of alcohol. Casse of all kinds are taken and the patients are nursed through all stages of disease without ever taking a drop of any modicine which contains alcohol. The treatment has been very successful, and now it is proposed to errect a new losspital that will cost \$100,000. The name of the old one is "The Woman's Christian Temperance Hospital."

WHAT IS & DRUNKARD?

<text> bed of wretchedness. Enter the courts of justice, the prison and condemned cell. Look at the hangard features of the ironed crim-inal. Ask all these why they exist to dis-trees, and you will everywhere be answered by takes and recitais of drunkenness. And the miseries, and the vices, and the sorrow, and scenes of suffering that have harrowed up your soul were almost without exception either prepared by drinking, or were under-gone for procuring the means for satisfying this vice which sprang from it.—Archbishog Ullathorpe. gone for pro this vice whi Ullathorpe,

ALCOHOL AND THE CARS OF CHILDREN.

A Bone Shedder.

Dr. Bell, of Parrottsville, Tenn., 10ported the case of a woman who sheds her bones, and showed some of the specimens before the East Tennessee Medical Society. He said: "The patient is seventy-one years of age, seemingly in perfect health, a well preserved woman of medium height, average weight, and normal in every other respect. Twentyone years ago the exfoliation of bone be gan in her fingers, and has during the succeeding years continued until she has twice shed ulus and radius, humerus,

scapula, and part of inferior maxillary. This shedding takes place spontaneously without pain, hemorrhage, suppuration, inflammation, or inconvenience. On one occasion when churning she shed the radius. There is no deformity, sapination,

pronation, extension, flexion, and circumflexion being perfect. The bones shed (about six hundred pieces) were,

on careful inspection by the society, found to be entirely natural. She has given about one hundred pieces of bone away as souvenirs. The woman is conscious of the pending expulsion of a bone about ten minutes before it takes place, and a perfect bone is always left in its stead. The bone makes its way out, always on the posterior side, and the wound heals by first intention, though

at the 'exit of the bones' were numerous small scars. She has always been in comfortable circumstances and is cheerful, a very interesting fact, as showing the power of the mind to adapt itself to extraordinary circumstances."

Experiment With a Toad.

Some persons in Yorkshire found a toad which, from a whimsical curiosity, they placed in a pot with a slate upon the top of it, and buried it three feet in the earth, in a situation to prevent its receiving any moisture from the rains, They wished thereby to determine etc. whether the wonderful relations respecting the subsistence of that reptile were true to any degree. The spot was marked, and it was resolved not to open it until the same day in the following year. A great number assembled on that day, and the pot with its contents were carefully dug out, when the toad was found not only living, but greatly im-proved in size. It was viewed for some time, to observe whether it seemed affected by the exposure to the air after so long a confinement, but no change was discovered. It was afterward set at liberty .- Chicago Times.

Mexico's Sour Bread.

"If a good American baker were to start an establishment in the City of Mexico I am certain 1e could make an immense fortune in a few years," said George S. Day, of the firm of Day & Dean, promoters, New York, when at the Laclede yesterday. "My business calls me to Mexico two or three times a year, and every time 1 am there I am compelled to eat sour bread or none at all. At the leading hotels, fashionable boarding houses and private residences the bread is just the same. The flour used, so far as I could learn, was all right; the trouble is that the 'akers there don't know how to make bread. The Mexicans, as well as the foreigners, complain about the inferior quality of the breal, and I know there is a fortune

awaiting the baker who will go to Mexico and make good bread."-St. Louis Ster-Sayings.

A Humming-Bird's Nest.

A curtosity in the shape of a humming-bird's nest was on exhibition in the show-window at Megede's jewelry store last week. It contained one egg. The nest and the egg together would

Its Excellent Gualities

Commend to public approval the California ligald fruit remody Syrap of Firs. It is pleasing to the eye and to the taste, and by gently acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, it cleanses the system effectually, thereby promoting the health and comfort of all who use it.

Excellent Opportunitie

Excellent Oppertuaties For a personal inspection of the magnificent resources of the territory tributary to the Chicago & Northwestern Rallway will be af-forded by a series of Harvest Excursions to points in northwestern lowa, Minnessta, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Wyom-ing, Utah, Idaho, Colorado and Montana, for which theksts will be sold at greatly reduced rates. Circulars giving full information will be mailed on application to W. A. Thrail, Gen-eral Passenger & Ticket Agent, Chicago, III. Tickets can be procured of your nearest ticket agent.

The Conventence of Solid Trains

The Eric is the only railway running solid trains over its own tracks between New York and Chicage. No obange of cars for any class of passeogers. Rates lower than via any other first-class line.

Wise mothers.

se Dr. Honsis's Certain Croup Cure, the only smedy in the world that will cure a violent use of croup in half an hour. No optim. Note y druggists or mailed on receipt of 20 cts. Ad-ress A. P. Honsie, Buffalo, N. Y. "The normal life, well being and happiness of mankind depends upon the physical health and perfection of Woman." These are the words of Lydia E. Pinkham, and they are true.



bilitated-that's a woman t' at Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is made for. It gives her health and strength. All woman's weaknesses and all woman's ailments are cured by it. It's a legitimate medicinenot a beverage ; an invigorating, restorative tonic and a soothing and strengthening nervine, free from alcohol and injurious drugs. It imparts tone and vigor to the whole

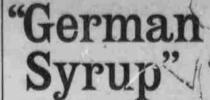
system. For all functional irregularities, periodical pains, organic displacements and uterine diseases, it's a

positive remedy. And a guaranteed one. If it doesn't give satisfaction, in every

case, the money paid for it ir re-funded. No other medicine for women is sold on these terms. "Just as good." Perhaps the dealer will offer something that's "better." He means that it's bet-



ACHES AND PAINS



J. C. Davis, Rector of St. James' Episcopal Church, Eufaula, Ala.; My son has been badly afflicted with a fearful and threatening cough for several months, and after trying several prescriptions from physicians which failed to relieve him, he has been perfectly restored by the use of two bottles of Bo-

An Episcopal schee's German Syrup. I can recommend it without Rector.

hesitation." Chronic severe, deep-seated coughs like this are as severe tests as a remedy can

be subjected to. It is for these longstanding cases that Boschee's German Syrup is made a specialty. Many others afflicted as this lad was, will do well to make a note of this.

J. F. Arnold, Montevideo, Minn., writes: I always use German Syrup for a Cold on the Lungs. I have never found an equal to it-far less a superior.

G. G. GREEN, Sole Man'fr, Woodbury, N.J. NY N U-37



Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pains in the Limbs, Back or Chest, Mumps, Sora Throat, Colds, Sprains, Bruises, Stings of Insects, Mosquito Bites.

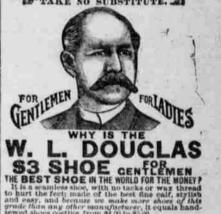
TAKEN INTERNALLY

t acts like a charm for Cholera Morbas, Jarrhen, Dysenterr, Colle, Cramps, Nat-ea, Sick Headache, &c. Warranted pericetly harmless. See oath accompanying each bottle, also directions for use. Its SOOTHING and PENETRA-TING qualities are felt immediately. Try it and be convinced.

Price 23 and 30 cents. Sold by all drug-

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Ask my agents for W. L. Douglas Shoes, If not for sale la your place ask your dealer to send for catalogue, secure the agency, and get them for you. EFTAKE NO SUBSTITUTE. as



EXPERIMENTS IN PIO-FEEDING.

It is well known that corn is the chief fattening food for pigs in a large part of the United States. Experiments which were made during three years are re-ported in full by the Illinois Station, showing the feeding value for pigs of corn, of corn and grass, of grass alone, the comparative value of soaked and dry corn, the value of droppings from cattle and of apple pomace in feeding pigs. In eight trials in which corn alone was fed, aside from salt and coal slack, pige varying in weight from sixty-five to pounds, kept in pens of small lots without grass, gained at the rate of from pound to 14.73 pounds per 10.46 bushel, the average gain being 12.35 pounds per bushel of shelled corn. The rate of gain for food caten and the food eaten in in proportion to weight decreased after four or six weeks' feeding with corn only. There seems to be no constant relation between the weight of the pigs or the screenings. The very best is the cheap-Beason of the year and food caten or the cat in buying feed. gains, made.

In four trials pigs fed all they would cat of shelled corn, with blue grass pas-ture, gained at the rate of 12.04 pounds per bushel of corp. Pigs under like conditions except that they were fed but half as much corn, gained at the rate of 12.03 pounds per bushel. Pigs in dry lots fed shelled cora, gained at the rate of 10.52 pounds per bushel. In no case did pigs make a satisfactory gain after six or eight weeks leeding on corn alone.

In two trials pigs fed soaked corn ate more and gained more than these fed on dry corn, but the difference was not great. Two pigs in a two acre pasture lot in which three yearling steers were feed corn, gained in twenty-four weeks 195 pound. In a second trial under like conditions two pigs gained 231 pounds in thirty-one weeks; the gain in noither case being large. A trial of apple pomace as food for piga resulted unsatis factoriy; the pamace kept well, but the pigs ate but little of it. A short experiment made it so evident that it is unprofitable to confine pigs to a grain diet solely, that further trials in the site rection were not made, -New York World.

WHEAT WITH ANTIPHOTAL PERTILIZENS. The sound of their falling resembles a When has been grown with ensire heavy shower.

the wheat and oat stubble fields they will until a coarse twine can be hooked over pick up much grain that would otherwise be wasted.

A good nest egg can be made by making a hole in the large end, and letting with plaster of paris.

The Missouri Beekeeper claims for the Carniolan bees that the gray type is the only pure one, any showing of yellow being a sign of admixture.

Bees have claws by which they can stick to a board upside down, explaine Dr. Miller in Gleanings in Bee Culture, but if it's glass the claws will not hold, and then an oily secretion of the foot allows them to stick. Wet the glass and the oily foot will not stick, and down comes your bee.

Mrs. Atchley tells in the Bee World ow she treats wormy combs: "Soak in clear water twenty-four hours and hang out to dry, or throw water out with the extractor and hang so they don't touch." Dr. Miller's comment is that if this settles the fat old fellows an inch long it heats brimstone.

Joseph Yuill, of Ontario, Canada, says he milk his cows right up to the time of calving, and since he adopted this practice he has not had a case of milk fever, and we presume none of garget. He used to have a great deal of trouble when he let his cows go dry two months or less. When the milk gets bad for domestic consumption he feeds it to the pigs.

No dairyman should purchase readyground feed. He may not be deceived, but it is one chance out of many that he will not. The waste of the oatmeal mills, the hulls only, are largely used for mixing in ground feed and the rest consists mostly of the poorest corn and mill

How to Climb Mountains.

The secret of the climbing of the hunters is that they trust their feet as much as their hands. To plant their nniled shoe is all they ask in any place. They go steadily but slowly, and rest often, so as to avoid climbing when ex-hausted or breathless. A tired or winded man will tumble, slip, and be in danger where he would pass easily when fresh. The apprentice in this particular hunt found the greatest difficulty in crossing a chaos. A chaos is a steep slope covared with blocks of stone ranging from a hundred pounds to many tons. There are ugly holes, big and little between them. Their edges are generally sharp; to the rapid passer, as he looks down at his feet, they appear, without exception, very sharp. In addition, some of them are "wobblers." The duffer passed overal appleasant quarters of an hour in following the hunter, excited by the proximity of game, over these places, and will always carry on his leg souvenir of one of them .- New York Journal.

It is stated that in Tangier, Alge-ia,

ocusts fall in the streets like rain, and

STALE BREAD.

The number of nice, tempting dishes that may be prepared from stale bread is manifold, says the Detroit Free Press. They may be made very tempting and actually devoid of the appearance of trying to be economical.

Quick Pudding-Line the baking pan with slices of bread and cover them with fresh berries, when in season, or with canned fruit or stoned peaches in winter; add a second layer of bread and fruit, and pour over it a thin sauce. Then put into the oven to remain long enough to heat through.

Nuggets-Cut pieces of bread into cubes, diamonds, squares, or any shape your knife may happen to devise for you, being careful to have them all small, not more than an inch in diameter. Put these pieces carefully in a pan (without breaking), and sot in a moderately warm oven. Let them remain until a light brown, but at the same time well dried out. Serve while hot; they may be eaten with butter or in tea, and will be found an excellent substitute for crackers and far more tempting. They are very nice for tea.

Bread Omelet-Beat well one egg and stir it into a pint of milk; add a pinch of salt. Break into small pieces the bread, but do not mash it, and drop into the milk. Pour it into a frying pan, in which there is a plentiful amount of melted butter. When brown, turn over as you would potatoes, until the pieces are brown all over. This makes a nice breakfast dish and can be prepared in a few minutes.

Baked Dressing-Put your bread to soak, and when soft mash well. Then add one egg, a spoonful of butter, a little chopped onion and salt and pepper to taste. Pour into a shallow pan and smooth the top all over, then butter to insure a nice brown. Bake for a half taste. hour, and you have a wholesome dinner dish

Buttered Toast-Butter the slices of bread just as you would to be eaten. Then place in a hot oven. They will brown very quickly, and the bread be soft instead of hard, as toast usually is.

Growth of the Finger-Nails.

The growth of the nails is more rapid in children than in adults, and slowest in the aged. It goes on more rapidly in summer than in winter, so that the same nail that requires 132 days to renew itself in winter would do the same work iu 116 days in the summer. The in crease for the naiss of the right hand is more rapid than the left. It also varies in the different fingers, the variation so as to correspond with the being length of the finger. Thus, it is most rapid in the muldle finger, nearly equal in the index and the ring finger, slower for the little finger, but slowest in the thumb,

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES.

A woman was recently arrested in Boston for the ninotieth time for drunkenness. It is reported on unquestioned authority that the natives of Alaska are drinking themselves to death with startling rapidity.

Mrs. Julia A. Chase has been doing splendid work in the military prison at Fort Leaven-worth, Kansas. Four hundred men have taken the plodge.

It is ascertained that nearly one-half of the criminals in the German prisons were ar-rested for crimas committed when they were under the influence of intoxicating drinks.

A recent advertisement in the Derry (In-land) Signal readst "Wanted: A man and his wife as carutalers for a gentleman's country house. One must be sober." Was it too much to expect both tobe?

it too much to expect both to be? The owners of 13) small drug-stores in In-diana have been obliged to go out of busi-ness since the law went into effect compelling all drug-stores keeping for sele any prepara-tions of aloohol to pay the regular liquor tax exacted from saloons. The Rev. Mr. Passmore wanted the sa-loons clowed on Sunday, and the ill-feeling against him took the shipe of placing dyna-mits in the bell of his church, the Mathodist Episcopal. The bell and the beliry were blown to atoms, endangering the lives of more than 100 people. This occurred al-Breekenridge, Col.

The united committee on native races and the liquor traffic of Great Britian have ad-dressed an interesting letter to Gungunhana, Chief of Gazaland, whose envoys have been Control of translation, whose envoys have been for some time in this country. They inform him that the Governments of Europe have agreed that the "white man's strong drink" is not to be forced on any chief or people against their wishes. The letter is signed by the Duke of Westminster and others.



over, that I could not locate. Have been takin Hood's Barnaparilla for the past three months will great benefit. I feel better, the

Bad Taste in the Mouth is gone and my general health is again quite goo No longer feel those tired spells come over me as

Hood's Sarsaparilla is costainly a most excellent medicine. Cmans, Fall hiver, Mass. 24, 38. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla.

of weigh much more than an ounce. The nest was daintily fashioned and was lined with a soft fuzz much resembling silk. It was found by Sam Ringo in the woods northeast of town.-Richmond (Mo.) Conservator.

year.



aids

makes

eat

you of

KEUPP claims the biggest rolling-mill.

Young married ladies find in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trusty friend and in the "Guide to Health and Etiquette" a Look that answers all their que

If it is not good

you need a tonic.

Hunger is a sauce

that gives your food

a flesh-making and

strengthening pow-

er. S. S. S. is fa-

mous for its health

giving and building

up qualities. It is

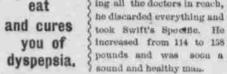
Suffering from

the best of all tonics. {

FTIS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVERISTORIE. No lits after itst day's nea. Marveiouscares. Froatise and \$2 trial bottle tree. Dr. Kline, 52 Arch SL. Phila., Pa

PILLS. 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 according to directions they will restore bealth and renew vitality. bealth and renow vitality. Price, Ec. a box. Sold by all druggists, or malled by RADWAY & CO., 22 Warren Street, New York, SICK Welz, NERVOU, WHETCHED MOTAL'S got well and koop well, cleans Helper tree, Dr. J. H. DY E, solitor, Builaio, N. T. How Is Your Appetite. Gained 44 Pounds.

S. S. S. Mr. James J. McCalley, of Monet, Mo., says he had digestion dyspepsia for eight years, which made him a wreck, sick and suffering during you enjoy the whole time. After trywhat you ing all the remedies, including all the doctors in reach. and cures









SAs this price; one trial will convince these who want a show for comfort and service. 25 and \$2.00 Workingman's short the very treng and durable. These who Boys' \$2.00 and \$1.75 school shoes are not their merits as the increasing sales show. Ladies based, very show the boys will be boys with boys and the boys are boys and the boys are boys and the boys a

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