PREVENTION OF HOS CHOLERA.

This disease may be more easily pre vented than cured. One important thing is to protect the animals from contagion, against which no remedy is effective. The hogs are to be kept dry and clean, the feed troughs must be washed out frequently, pure water is to supplied, and a good thing is a bathing trough for use, instead of a filthy pud-dle, and this should be kept filled with clean water daily. Some charcoal once a day will be useful, and gorging with food is to be avoided .- New York Times.

SHARP GRIT.

Even on stony ground the hens may, by daily foraging over the same space, use up all the available material that is serviceable as grit. Smooth, round gravel is not suitable. Hens require something sharp and cutting, or they will be unable to properly masticate their food. The broken china and crockery may be utilized with advantage for grit by pounding it into small pieces (about the size of beet seed), and seattering it wherever the heas forage, as they will search for and find every piece. -Farm and Fireside.

LONK SHEEP.

The Lonk is one of the varieties of sheep that have existed from time immorial in all the mountainous regions of Asia and Europe, and is confined almost entirely to the higher ranges of the Cumberland, Westmoreland and Yorkshire hills in England. The Rocky Mountain sheep is the American representative of the same group. All of them have horns on the male; those of the female are less developed in nature. The natural Lonk is of little commercial importance, but is annually shown at the Royal Society's Shows, more as a curiosity than anything else. As selection and improved breeding came into play the horns were bred off and the wool became less hairy, till the modern breed became fixed in type. - American Agriculturist.

STORING FARM IMPLEMENTS. The length of time that farm implements can be made to do good service depends largely upon the management given. It is important to adjust and man-

age well when in use, and it is equally important to store them properly under shelter when not in use.

Before storing it is best to clean thoroughly both the wood and iron parts. If necessary the woodwork should be well painted with an oil paint. Linseed oil and othre, vermillion or Spanish brown will make a good paint for this purpose. The dirt and grease should all be cleaned off the iron or working parts, then a coat of paint will prevent the iron or steel parts from rusting, and will not only be a help in preserving from injury, but will also lessen the work necessary to put them in condition for use in the spring.

If the shed has not a good floor, boards should be put under the wheels or all parts that rest on the ground. It is important to have the roof tight so that the machinery will keep dry. A little care in properly storing the machinery under will not only make it last longer, but better and easier work can thus be done with it when in use .- St. Louis Re-

CRIB BITING HORSES.

Crib biting in horses is sometimes an acquired habit, and colts will learn it from older animals with whom they are associated in the stable or field. Horses that are kept much in the stable without active exercise will sometimes for mere amusement bite the stall or manger, and follow it up from day until it becomes a habit very difficult to break up. ing without sufficient exercise; in fact, excesses of any kind may lead to indiconfirmed cribber is nearly always a wind eucker, and this leads to digestive disor-ders and loss of flesh and health. For treatment cover all the woodwork within reach of the horse when in stable with sheet iron and in a way to prevent him from getting hold of it with his teeth. Place a lump of rock salt in his manger, or where he can reach and lick it as often or as much as he chooses. In another box place a lump of white chalk, and then sprinkle all the hay and oats given with water or a little magnesia and water. The animal should also have plenty of exercise, and if he has to stand in the stable for a day or two at a time put on a muzzle after he has caten his ration; but the constant supply of salt and chalk will usually effect a cure without the use of other remedies and preventives .-New York Sun.

HARVESTING APPLES.

The apple is the great, the important fruit of this country, yet it is a fruit that is shamefully abused. Although the apple harvest commences in summer the harvesting of the summer and autumn crops is but like the skirmishing that preceds the great pitched battle compared to that of harvesting the winter fruit. Apple growers are a little afraid to suffer their fruit to bang until fully grown by reason of the danger of their being blown off by high, autumnal winds. Apples increase very much in size after many suppose that they are fully grown. The orchardist having many apples to pick should be amply provided with ladders, both self-supporting and those which lean against the branches, and with suitable baskets, hooks and small ropes to let down the handled baskets from the tree. The fruit should be picked and placed, not dropped, in the baskets, and great care should be exer-cised in pouring into larger baskets or into barrels not to bruise the fruit. If the apples are to be sorted and barrelled immediately, it is well to have a canvas table, one end lower and narrower than the other, with a sharp, conscientious man to do the assorting. It is best pol-icy to make, at least, three classes of fruit, first, second and third, or cullens. The first should be so sound, large and fair as to command extra price. The second should be free from bruises or rotten spots, but with some imperfections, such as gnariy spots, smb spots and a wormhole or two. The third should include windfalls, somewhat bruised, yet suitable for evaporating. In barrelling, the fruit should be lowered into the barrel in the basket before it is emptied. There is no objection to forcing the end layers, provided those layers are fair representations of the fruit throughout the barrels, but do not com- ulus, after the sleeping car in which he mit the folly of placing large, fur apples | first saw light,

on the ends and small imperfect ones in NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN. the middle. If you do, be sure your sin will find you out, and if it failed to expose you to o'bers, it would lower your

own self-respect. It is a good plan to press in the head before moving the barrel, whether to the market, barn or fruit house, for to move them unheaded is to expose them to shaking and bruising. If stored awhile before marketing have the store room as cool and uniform in temperature as pos-sible, and remove the heads so that the moisture caused by the process of "sweating," so-called, may evaporate. The moisture is caused by the cooler fruit condensing the vapor in the surrounding atmosphere. - Metropolitan and Rural

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES. How to put a horse "on his mettle:"

What is your reason for not keeping a cw sheep?

You can't make a profit with a rowded yard.

You can't keep fowls thrifty without green food of some kind.

Mud applied soon to a bee-sting is aid to afford instant relief. Millet seed makes a good feed for young poultry. Usually at this time it can be bought cheap.

A little care for the comfort of the stock hot, dry days will indirectly be

money in your pocket. One test of a man's fitness for profitably conducting a farm is his ability to properly manage his hire'l help.

If going on a long drive do not forget that water is acceptable to the horse 'between meals" in hot weather.

One may repel striped beetles from melon and cucumber vines by dusting the moist plants with air-slaked lime. It's a bad idea to lock the stable door after the horse is stolen. What if the

thief should repent and bring back the How about those winter lambs you mean to turn off early next spring. Now is the time for coupling if you wish the

The sheep is a dainty feeder and cleanly in all its habits. It cannot subist on filth, nor can it long survive in filthy quarters.

Do not expect too many eggs. Occasionally a hen will be found that will lay a great number of eggs, but this 'is the exception rather than the rule.

Do apples pay? No, as the masses treat their orchards; yes, abundantly, when given anything like the intelligent care that makes any other farm crop pay.

While Leghorns are the best winter layers it is necessary to provide them with comfortable quarters if they are kept laying; this should be arranged for

Poultry like fruit of all kinds, especially apples, which at this season can nearly always be fed to a good advantage when more or less is going to Pullets that are expected to furnish

aggs during the winter must be reasonably well matured by this time; late-maturing pullets will not lay until spring. Of the Cochins, the partridge is the best for layers, the buffs

the best table fowls, followed by the whites and blacks; one advantage they all have is their size. There is no advantage in feeding tur-

keys for an extra lar e size. Medium fowls in good condition bring the best prices per pound, and when there is an overstock sell the more readily. Every farmer should have the conven-

ies a lience of an icehouse. The best way is In for a few neighbors to join and build, other cases it is due to indigestion, the fill, and use the same. Ice in summer result of poor food, water, or over feed- is a cheap-almost necessary-luxury. It does not pay to allow the hens to

sit now; break them up at the start. gestion and crib biting, and thence to Late hatched chickens rarely prove the serious vice of wind sucking. A profitable unless we accept bantams. profitable unless we accept bantams. This month will do very well for them. Leghorns, Wyandottes and light Brah-

mas are all good steady layers; Minorcas, Spanish and Houdans lay the largest eggs; Piymouth Rocks are good layers. Laushans are among the best winter

Keep the March and early April pullets for laying. If given comfortable quarters they will lay regularly the greater part of the winter. Late-hatched pullets will rarely lay before spring.

If you have tried alfulfa (lucern) and failed, try it again on a new plan. Put out only a little, sow in rows and keep clean by hoeing, until it has made a good start. After that it will take care of itself.

Gather up and store the sorghum blades without threshing. Picking off the seed will help to give the fowls exercise during the winter, besides supplying them with a good ration store where it will keep dry.

Iron for roofs is objectionable because it expands in heat and contracts by cold, cutting off the nails that hold it down. The reason for the short duration of paper and tar roofs is that the life of the tar is destroyed by the sun's rays.

A large proportion of the poultry sent to market from now on until cold weather will be in a very poor condition, and this is one leading cause for low prices. A little better feed and care would greatly improve the quality.

Value of Small Birds.

While little practically can be done by man to further the multiplication of the more minute enemies of the locost, much may be done according to Dr. C. V. Riley, of the Department of Agriculture, to protect and promote the multi-plication of the larger animals, especially birds. He says: "These should be protected by most stringent laws, firmly carried out, restraining the wanton destruction too often indulged in by sports-men and others. Some of the States interested in this question have of late years passed good laws for the protection of these feathered friends, but the laws are, infortunately, too often a dead let-ter for want of enforcement. One of the most effectual and successful ways of protecting and encouraging many of the maller birds is to offer a reward for This has been done with very hawks. beneficial results in Colorado, and other States would do well to follow her example. - Burlington Free Press.

A haby born on a train in Tennessee. one day recently has been named Rom-

Shirts are still plain.

Bolsters are being forced out of favor. A few velvet slippers are worn in Lon-don with paste buckles.

Navy blue for the late winter and early spring of 1892 is now talked of. Little soft white-felt hats have their brims lined with soft silk in red, blue or

The Empress of Austria's latest fads are elimbing mountains and learning Greek.

Manufacturers of printed silks are again pinning their faith on black The Continental tie, with its large flap

tongue and paste buckles, is very neat for Princess Clementine, daughter of the

King of the Belgians, is about to be-Canvass shoes, in white, tan and gray,

are largely purchased for country and seaside wear. One inch of piece velvet sewed along

the edge of a walking skirt will out wear twenty braids. Collars on the newest gowns look like

exaggerated neck-bands extending almost up under the ears. Vassar's most popular instructor is

Miss Mary W. Whitney, who is the Professor of Astronomy. In Antwerp a woman has taken a prize in Flemish literature, which is offered by

the State once in five years. Black kid, embroldered with gold stars and having two gold buckles on the toe and single strap, is novel.

Around the foot of skirts lace and foulard ruches may be widened at intervals to give the effect of festoons. A white butiste blouse has a collar of

dark blue passementerie and is belted with a such of blue watered rib-Bronze ties are worn again, and, in spite of all talk to the contrary, the high

Louis XV. heels and pointed toes are in Collars are going up, especially in the back, and before the year is over the heights of Elizabeth's ruff will be

passed The best way for ludies to kill time is to play at work. Spinning is coming into fushion as a drawing-room

pastime.

Lady snake charmers are getting scarce and the wages paid them by American museum managers have risen to \$100

A woman with a short, fat neck may wear, becomingly, the black velvet band. Let the thin, long necked woman leave it alone.

Alice B. Wiles has been selected to act as the President of the Illinois Board

Women Managers of the Columbian Exhibition. Black lace is rapidly taking precedence of every other dress trimming, even the popular tinsel braids and bul-lion embroideries.

Medici and Henry II. collars, after dwindling in size until they lost all character, have been set aside, at least for this summer, in Paris.

Mrs. Julia Grant, widow of the General, has an intense love for diamonds. The stones in her ears are as large as gooseberries and very flery. The Versailles Clarion's woman's col-

umn complains that of the 3210 offices in Kentucky, only one, that of State Librarian, is filled by a woman. Emma Abbott's magnificent stage wardrobe, which cost her nearly \$200,000

was sold in New York at auction on Tuesday and brought only \$1954.05. A Hindoo Princess, the Begum Ahmadee, is a new prima donna, who is said

to be a great beauty and to possess a voice of marvelous quality and power. Women in Kansas at any rate seems to be availing themselves of the privliege of

City thirteen more women than men Amelia Arnold has issued an appeal to the women of London to use all their influence to prevent the bar-barous system of docking the tails of

voting. At the last election in Cawker

The society editor of a leading newspaper in Boston is a bright young col-ored woman who is commended in the

highest manner by her associates and employers. Mme. Albani, despite her talent, tends well to the ways of her household, enjoys to the full her home life, and is a

most devoted mother to her only child, a boy about ten years of age. A daughter of General Neal Dow is so exceedingly enthusiastic in her de-votion to Volapuk that she is striving to

propagate it by translating English books into that idiotic idiom. Church statistics show that there are now 920 women either occupying pulpits

or licensed to do so. The Universalist denomination leads the list of churches in the number of women it has ordained. Bishop Ellicott, of Gloucester and Bristol, England, has a daughter who is possessed of decided musical genius. Miss Ellicott has taken the contract to write a cantata for the next Gloucester

There has been seven marriages among the female clerks of a New York weekly paper in seven years, and they each oc-cupied the same deak, which has become a greatly prized one among the remaining clerks.

The pages who waited upon the mem-bers of the Legislature of Oklahoma during its first session were Carrie Melone, Maud Myers and Florence Hadley, thus opening up a new field for leminine energies.

Dr. Alice Bennett, the resident physician in the women's department of the Pennsylvania State Insane Hospital, boasts that she knows by heart the name and the aliment of every one of the 900 patients under her care.

Queen Victoria's Prize Cattle.

Her Majesty, the Queen, exhibited a lot of Aberdeen-Augus cattle at the recent fair of the Royal Northern Agricultural Society of Great Britain, at Aberdeen, and was fortunate enough to accure several prizes. Among her stock was a famous polled cow, which in point of size has been at the head of the show cattle of this breed for several years. The weight of this enormous cow last year was "over a ton" and she is said to have been improving since that time .- American Dairyman.

TEMPERANCE.

HEAVY SEES-DRINKERS SHORT LIVED, REAVY REER-DRINKERS SHORT LIVED,

It is said that discuss of the heart is very prevalent in Munich, where the consumption of beer amounts, on the average, to 505 litres per head annually, and in the same place the duration of life among the brewing trade is shorter than that of the general population. Whereas the average age attained among the latter is 55.5 years, and of brewers 42.33 years. The same note adds that for the whole of Germany the annual consumption of beer per head amounts to 81 litres, but for Havaria it is 209 litres.

"THE INTEMPRIANCE BELT."

The United Sta'es has been called by Dr. Beard "The Intemperance Belt." Here is the birthplace of the disease inebriety, as distinct from the habit of drunkenness. Here this malady has developed sooner and more rapidly than elsewhere. Here it was first studied. Here inclurate asylums were first established. Here total abstinence societies started, for it was seen that here, at last, no half way treatment availed. No moderate use of liquor is wise where climatic influences have so intensified the feverish rush of life to which racial, social and political factors contribute. "THE INTEMPERANCE BELT."

RUM ON THE RAIL.

The Locomotics Engineers' Monthly Journal contains the following: "Officers of many of our most important systems of late have issued very stringent rules with regard to the use of intoxicating liquors. Employes who use intoxicants to excess, even when off duty, must impair their ability to properly discharge their duty, and when on service the company may, with absolute propriety, decline to continue to employ them. The rule against the employes of railroad companies drinking intoxicating liquors at all when on duty is one the justice of which cannot be reasonably questioned, as there is scarcely another class of men whose brains should be so clear of nerves so steady as the class whose duty makes them accountable for the safe operation of a great steam trans-RUM ON THE RAIL. class whose duty makes them accountable for the safe operation of a great steam transportation system. All railroad men should be absolutely free from the effects of the drinking habit. The railroad employe must have at all times, when on duty, absolute control of his thought and hand; both must be steady, alert, sure. It is not only good for the security of the traveling public; it is equally good for employes whose vocation in many branches of the service exposes them to the danger of serious or fatal injury. It is worthy of notice that the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers made the sphriety of its members the very cornerstone of its principles, and showed its wisdom by so doing."

GIN AS A CIVILIZER.

GIN AS A CIVILIZER.

Gin is the great agent employed for spreading white influence in the Congo country, and the only successful one. It composes four-fifths of the entire imports of the basin, being made especially for the traffic in Holland, at a cost of about five cents a bottle. Trade gin it is called, and with it are purchased nearly all of the products of that region brought to European markets. It will go ten times further in barter than an equal value in cloth. A native will often sell a lump of rubber as big as he can carry and worth sixty cents a pound for one bottle of gin.

"Cloth is not always negotiable; that imported for trading purposes is of coarse quality and altogether inferior to the labric—resembling lines in fineness—which the savages make themselves by platting grass.

ric—resembling lines in fineness—which the savages make themselves by plaiting grass. Traders often return to the coast with their goods unsold, because the blacks will not accept cloth, demanding gin. A bottle of gin pays for two days' work. The natives are much addicted to intoxication, and they find that gin makes then drunk quicker than the beverage they compose themselves by fermenting palm sap. Ru a goes equally well with them and enormous quantities of it are brought in ships from Boston, which is the main source of supply, together with Testaments and hyum books from the Bible Societies.—Washington Star.

THE WORLD'S TEMPERANCE CONGRESS.

THE WORLD'S TEMPERANCE CONGRESS,
The Glasgow (Scotland) Reformer, referring to the action of the National Temperance Society in calling a World's Temperance Congress, to be held in Chicago at the
time of the Columbian Exposition, says;
"The American Temperance Union has
done a notable thing. It has called a World
Congress of temperance men for 1898, and it
has asked, and will doubtless receive, a
hearty and extensive response to its invitation. There have been Congresses more or
less world-wide in their character, at intervals in the history of the temperance moverest worst-wise in their character, at most vals in the history of the temperance move-ment, and they have proved of immense bene-fit to the cause in many ways. We cannot help thinking, however, that the one now projected by our American brethren will, on various accounts, prove of deeper interest, and more beneficial in its results, than any of and more beneficial in its results, than any of its pre-fecessors. It may seem a long way ahead to 1898, but it indicates a determina-tion to secure the fullest possible representa-tion of every nationality and every organi-zation on the entire globe. Many who have to consider the question of traveling thou-sands of miles, and being absent from home for possibly two or three months at a stretch, require to lay their plans and make their ar-rangements far in advance, and will not consider the date as unnecessarily distant. There will be much to discuss bearing on all the aspects of the question, and by the best consider the date as unnecessarily distant. There will be much to discuss bearing on all the aspects of the question, and by the best intellect that the movement has enlisted. Without doubt the influence of such a gathering will be fruitful in results to the whole world. We venture to express an earnest hops that Scotland will be well represented on the occasion. It has always borne a worthy part in the great temperance enterprise, and it will not, we are sure, be behind on this great occasion."

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of Friends's Union for Philanthropic Labor, held at Sea Girt, N. J., the following was unanimously adopted:

"I. Friends' Union for Philanthropic Labor, representing New York, Haltimore, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois Yearly Meetings, heartly approves the boiding of a World's Temperance Congress in Chicago, at the time of the Columbian Exposition, as arranged by the National Temperance Society, in connection with the World's Congress Auxiliary, and will appoint delegates thereto.

"II. We observe with much recreet and

Auxiliary, and will appoint delegates thereto.

"II. We observe with much regret and apprehension the still widely prevalent use of intoxicants, the increased and increasing production of distilled and fermented liquors, the many and outdous combinations of distillers, brewers, and salcon-keepers in National, State, and local organizations, and we would urge mitted and vigorous effort on the part of all friends of temperance to discourage injurious social drinking usages, and for the entire suppression of the manufacture and sale of all alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes." beverage purposes.

TEMPERANUE NEWS AND NOTES, The Helena (Mont.) W. C. T. U. has put up a fountain costing \$100, with Miss Frances Willard's name on it.

In Nauvoo, Ill., a W. C. T. U. was re-cently organized, and the mother superior of the Catholic convent joined and put on a

Consumption of beer is on the increase all over France, especially in Paris. It has a tendency to make the ordinary gay and lively Frenchman dull and heavy. Miss Frances Willard regards the planting of scientific temperance education in the public schools of the United States as the grandest achievement yet effected by the temperance crusaders.

Brewers in Philadelphia have noticed that when there is a prolific yield of fruit there is a great failing off in the consumption of beer. This is particulary the case when there is an abundant supply of watermelons. there is an abundant supply of watermelons.

Rev. Sam Jones says: "I understand that by actual mathematics it has been shown that we send to the heathen countries 13,000 barrels of whisky to one missionary. The dayil doesn't care how many missionaries you send, if you send that amount of whisky along with them."

The enforcement of the recent order of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Baliroad, prohibiting railroad men from frequenting salous, has had the effect to close one salous in Enhant, inf., where the Lake Shore shops are located, and others complain of a greatly reduced custom.

The Local Option Longus of New South Wales states that of the 141 members forming the new parliament seventy-five had pledged themselves to support local option without compensation, while a large number declared themselves favorable in reference to local option, but had given no pledge a with regard to compensation.

Milk in a Paper Bag.

A merry-hearted lad, who is often sent on errands of household needs and necessities, discovers a new method of "bring-ing home groceries and sich." "Here are two pounds of chops, good scaut weight," said the grocer to the young man of the family who had brought in an order from his wife; "now for your milk—where's your can? The young man of the family protested that he hadn't read the order, and had not been equipped with a can. "Never mind," said the grocer; "here, hold on to it," and he dexterously slipped one paper bag inside of another and filliped the corners into place. The two quarts of milk were poured into the inner bag. "The grease in the milk prevents its going through the paper, as water would, explained the grocer. "I had hard work to get people to believe that they could carry milk in a bag at first, and let it go at my own risk. I've sent it so half a mile by slow transit; still, I'd advise you not to stop to tell long stories on the way home."—American Dairyman.

The Man-Faced Crab.

One of the most singular-looking creatures that ever walked the earth or "swam the waters under the earth" is the world-famous man-faced erab Japan. Its body is hardly an inch in length, yet the head is fitted with a face which is the perfect counterpart of that a Chinese coolie; a veritable missing link, with eyes, nose and mouth all clearly de-This curious and uncanny creature, besides the great likeness it bears to a human being in the matter of facial features, is provided with two legs, which seem to grow from the top of its head and hang down over the sides of its face. Besides these legs, two "feelers," each about an inch in length, grow from the "chin" of the animal, looking for all the world like a Colonel's forked beard. These man-faced crabs fairly swarm in the inland seas of Japan .- St. Louis Re-

Bismarck's Gallantry.

In spite of his old age, Prince Bismarck has lost none of his gallantry. To a young lady who lately asked to be allowed to kiss his hand, he replied, "Oh, no: That is not good enough for so charming a damsel?" Whereupon His Excellency, without further ado, gave the young lady a kiss. The Prince is very active in business matters when at home on his estate. In his brick-kilns at Friedrichsruhe he is producing a new kind of brick and tile. In place of his saw-mills, which were burned down not long ago, he has erected new ones, which are busily engaged in executing some large orders for wood pavement. Prince's income from his mills and other industrial works is reported to be up-ward of \$50,000 a year.—New York Tribune.

An Oddity in Painting.

The provincial cities of France are just now being entertained by a remarkable artist, one who displays wonderful skill in her own peculiar style of painting. With plates of various colored sand before her, she takes the sand in her right hand and causes it to fall in beautiful designs upon a table. A bunch of grapes is deftly pictured with violet sand, a leaf with green sand and relief and shadows with sand of the colors to suit. When this has been admired by those artistically inclined, it is brushed away and is soon replaced by a bouquet of roses or some other object, all done with great dexterity and delicacy. Even the finest lines are drawn with streams of sand, all as distinct as though made with an

Two huge redwood trees, growing side by side, support the timbers and rails of a railroad in Sonoma County, The limbs have been sawed off seventy-five feet above the surface of a creek, and at this height the railroad crosses a ravine.

It is expected that 500,000 bashels of wheat will be harvested from the Dalrymple farm, near Casseltown, North

The Elixir

Of life, is what my wife and I call Hoot's Sarsparilla. She was in deficate healt; two years, at last confined to her bed, caused by dyspepsia an insuralist. She has taken three bottles of Hoot's Sarsaparilla, and has regained her health and strength, can eat anything without distress. It, Stoven, Ex.-U. S. Marshali, Charlestowa, Je Terson N. B. Be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best blood purifies, the best nerve helper, the best strength bu HOOD'S PIL' S-invigorate the liver, regu



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Grasshoppers in California.

Professor Coquillet of the Entomo-logical Section of the Agricultural De-partment of the Government, who has been investigating the grasshopper in-vasion in California, is credited with the statement that the most effective remedy for the grasshopper plague would be to burn over the breeding places. To do this before the little hoppers swarm in the early summer could hardly do any good, as the females deposit their eggs nearly an inch below the surface of the ground, where fire would not reach them. The pests might be destroyed by fire before they are able to fly, but in the foothill and valley sections of California this procedure would be full of danger, as fires could not well be controlled in the dry grass. It is true that plowing around the fields might render it safe to start fires, and if all farmers would do this in the locality where the hoppers are known to breed, the young ones might be destroyed. It is a noticeable fact that grasshoppers are not bred where the ground is frequently cultivated, therefore, if the virgin plains in the eastern portion of the country were torn up occasionally by the plow and harrow, thus exposing the eggs, the grasshopper unisance in this section might be disposed of.

San Francisco's cable system is greater by fifty miles than that of any other

J. S. Parker, Fredonia, N. Y., says: "Shall not call on you for the \$100 reward, for I be-lieve Hail's Calarrh Cure will cure any case of catarrh. Was very lad." Write him for particulars. Sold by Druggists, 75c. The supply of natural gas at Pittsburg.

Young mothers, who regain strength but slowly, should bear in mind that unture's greatest assistant is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vege-table Compound. It has no rival as thousands testify.

Its Excellent Qualities Commend to public approval the California

liquid fruit remedy Syrup of Figs. It is pleasing to the eye and to the taste, and by gently acting on the kidneys,liver and bowels,it cleanse the system effectually, thereby promoting the health and comfort of all who use it. Prevents Paeumonia.

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