Vests remain in favor.

· Almost all skirts are worn plain. Dallas, Texas, has women notaries. Carmon Sylva writes her verses in red

The Princess of Wales has thirteen wigs.

Florence Nightingale has just completed her seventieth year.

The white veils of embroidered lace are levely to look at, but hard to see

In Mexico young girls are called little chickens, and old girls are named old

Miss Ethel Griggs, a young American lady, has achieved a decided success at Berlin as a whistler. Mrs. Mackay, wife of the Bonanza millionaire, has a string of flawless dis-

monds two yards long. England has a very large society called the Association for the Assistance of La-

dies in Reduced Circumstance, In Antwerp, a woman has taken a prize in Flemish literature, which is

offered by the State once in five years. The girl who hunts has her sofa pillows filled with the plumage of birds bagged by her own little self and shot-

Milking stools of white enamelled wood, mahogany and polished oak are in great demand for parlor corners and window seats.

It is aunounced that a hospital for female patients will shortly be erected in Bosnia, all the medical officers of which will be women. The chair of oratory in the University of Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, has been

offered to Miss Norman C. Crawford, of Minersville, Penn. Cotton tapestry is the best kind of covering for a couch that is in general use, being clean, pretty and more dura-

ble than many stuffs. It is rumored among the gay followers of fashion that the chignon, which was years ago a necessity in ladies' hairdressing, will again be brought to light

tals winter. There is a great tendency to use fancy feathers in trimming toques, turbans and capotes, which is probably the natural outgrowth of the attempt in the spring to trim with wings.

It is not generally known that a crepe well may be with propriety worn with a handsome white dress. This is more suitable for ceremonious wear than for every-day occasions.

Mrs. Wanamaker, wife of the Postmaster General, is said to keep up a regular correspondence with the 150 young girls who make up her Sundayschool class in Philadelphia.

Madame Rangoni, the famous Italian mountaineer, has recently made an ascent to the highest peak of the Orlier Mountains, which has never before been reached by a female tourist.

The novelty in millinery silks up to the present is shaded velvet and satin antique. Among the noticeable combinations are mousse green and lavender, and pink with dove gray.

In eighteen months Miss Kate Smith rose from a \$60 cierkship under the Government to one with a \$1600 salary. She is the only woman chief of division in the service of the Government.

Laces are seen everywhere and are special favorites. They are found on dresses, mantles, capes and parasols. They make a nice border for hats, and are used not only for trimming but as chief material.

Mrs. Jennie C. is professor of thetoric and belies-lettres in Newcombe College, New Orleans. She is a clever newspaper woman, and has done much editorial work for the

Rosettes about the diameter of a twoshilling piece are mounted on pins for the hair. These resettes are mule of narrower ribbon than the bows, whereas the diamond in the midst of the double circle of loops is often larger.

The daughters of the Empress Fre lerick, and sisters of the Kaiser, are attractive young women, though not beau-They have good complexions and sparkling blue eyes, and resemble their father more than their mother.

Lilian Cooke, who holds a diploma as a doctor of medicine, has started for Corea. She intends to establish a medical mission for women and children at Seoul, the capital. Corea is reported to be showing a marked increase in trade and prosperity.

Miss Laura White, sister of ex-Cougressman J. D. White, is a professional architect in Ashland, Ky. Sie is a graduate of Ann Arbor, and was the woman who solved the difficult mathematical problem sent to that institution from Oxford, England.

The Honorable Mrs. Cravea, who died recently in Pans, began to write when past seventy years old. After that age she made some very interesting books and did newspaper work which would do credit to the intellect of any man or woman of any age.

Vanderbilt's

Check is no stronger in Wall screet, than the word of Mr. H. G. Samiders, a prominent carpenter and builder of Auture, N. Y., is among his follow oldsens. He says under date of Aug. 4, 1894;

"I Pin My Faith

to Hood's Barraparitia. Whenever I see any one broken up, or 'run down, 'I say 'You just take a bottle of Hood's Earwaarilia and it will oring you on.' A sat,' in heavy work I sometime. out a deliberary work I sometime get thed out a deliberary work I sometime get thed prills a deliberary the best satisfied to sweet at the deliberary in my arms and

Hood's Sar aparilla

DONALD KENNEDY Of Roxbury, Mass., says

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Horrid Old Sores, Deep-Seated Ulcers of 40 years' standing, Inward Tumors, and every disease of the skin, except Thunder Humor, and Cancer that has taken root Price, \$1.50. Sold by every and Canada,

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

VALUE OF SWEET APPLES.

Wherever apples are plentiful aweet apples are neglected and scarcely salable. They are not good for pics, but for baking whole are superior to sour apples. If their excellence thus cooked were better known it would cause increased demand, and inure to the advantage of consumer as well as the producer. In the absence of the demand for sweet apples the trees that produce them are dug up or grafted over to sour fruit.—Boston Cultivator.

COLOR IN HORSES AND CATTLE. According to the Western Agricul scrist the white color of horses and cattle has been developed from tropical re-sources, and it is clearly shown by the superiority of the white horses of the desert and the tendency of horses and cattle taken from the colder climates of the North to the hot climates of South America and our Southern States that the gray colors increase and withstand the heat better. The gray horses are more popular in the Southern States and hot climates.

THE CULTURE OF ASPARAGUS. Asparagus may be grown from seed and will reproduce itself true to the variety. But the better way is to procure one-year-old plants from the seeds men and set these out in beds. The soil should be made rich and deeply worked. The plants are set out in rows three or four feet apart and a foot apart in the rows. The crop is not cut until the second year after planting, when a few stalks may be cut, but not many until the third year, as earlier cutting checks the growth of the roots. Conover's Colossal and Palmetto are the two best varieties. The roots can be purchased for \$1 per 100. Peter Henderson's "Gardening and Profit" gives full information of the culture of this and all other garden crops. The roots should be set at least five inches under the surface and it is best to round up the beds a few inches. The first year small vegetables may be grown between the rows.—New York Times.

FATTENING CHICKENS FOR THE TABLE The three prime rules to be observed re: Sound and varied foods, warmth, and cleanliness. There is nothing that a fattening fowl grows so fastidious about as his water. If water anyway foul be offered him, he will not drink it, but sulk with his food and pine, and you all the while wondering the reason why. Keep them separa'e, allowing to each addition to the regular diet of good corn, make a cake of ground oats or beans, brown sugar, milk and mutton suct. Let the cake lie till it is stale, then crumble it, and give each bird a gill measureful morning and evening. No entire grain should be given to the fowls during the time they are fattening-indeed the secret of success lies in supplying them with nutritious food without start, and in such a form that their digestive mill shall find no difficulty in grinding it .-

Journal of Agriculture. USES OF LEAVES. According to the health and vigor of the foliage of any plant, writes Josiah Hoopes, will be its usefulness; the direct bearing on fruit and flowers is incalcul-If a plant be defoliated the succeeding crop of fruit will be greatly in-jured, if not ruined, and the growth keep until prices are better. damaged for some time to come. Hence the leaves may well be termed the vital for the farmer as too much land. Do organs of vegetable life. By their appearance we may judge of the constitu- more than can be well fed, pastured well tion of trees and plants. If destructive and housed well. If you have more than insects or diseases are present the foliage | this sell off the surplus speedily. at once shows a departure from health, and is a signal to the owner that the plant needs immediate attention. Other symptoms appear later, but sickly, yellow-tinted foliage is the forerunner of disaster. Application of fertilizers to the soil shows at once in the leaves, by increase of size and a deeper green color. Luxuriant foliage always denotes augmented growth and consequent useful-ness. The practice of partial defoliation of trees and vines "to admit air and light to the fruit," is a grave error. While light at all times is beneficial, full sunlight is not a necessity, and an abundance of leaves collecting vapor and gases from the air perform an immense amount of good, far more than the mere rays of the sun shining directly on the skin of the fruit. Much summer pruning is consequently to be discouraged, excepting in rare instances where an unhealthy growth is to be removed. Variegated-leaved plants are not unhealthy, as may be seen by their strong growth of wood and apparent freedom from dis-ease; their peculiar color is the result of some abnormal condition .- New York

FALL PASTURING OF MEADOWS. It is a common practice in many parts of the country to turn the cattle, horses and sheep upon the hay fields after the crop of hay has been gathered, and the second crop, or 'Towen," has appeared in luxuriant growth. There is a strong temptation to such a course, because at this season of the year the pastures have begun to dry up, and the stock has begun to look less thrifty, while the yield of milk from the cows has very materially diminished. But like all temptations to do unwise things for the sake of temporary advantages, this one should be sisted. It is to be presumed that the great majority who practice fall feeding of meadow lands do not comprehend the extent of the injury that comes from such a course. They see only a little increase of growth, a few more quarts of milk per day, but fail to reason back from effect to cause when succeeding seasons show a rapidly decreasing yield of hay, or other crops, upon these fields, some considerable part of which is surely due

to this fall pasturing. Most plants require for vigorous growth a soil, not hard packed, but fairly light and well drained, with roots left undisturbed when once they begin to stretch out through the soil in search of food. Moreover, it is the babit of grass plants to form a thick mut or carpet over the groun I, which serves as protection for the roots against the washing of heavy actually there. rains, the alternate thawing and freezing. Those who a summer. When meadows are cropped by cattle, many plants are torn broken or loosened and exposed to frost, ruin. rain and heat. In addition to this, the feet of the stock are constantly packing the soil solidly around the plants, which hinders free drainage; or making foot in everything the clearest ideas, the most Druggist in the United States | holes that become basins for water and ice. But the actual injury to the grass | ments,

plant is not all-by feeding off the second growth nature's plans for protecting the grass during the cold of winter are thwarted, and very much of "winter killing" is the result. Where snows lie deep and continuous, this difficulty is not so apparent, but even cold climates are subject to "open" winters, which are sufficiently trying to grass lands, even when well protected.—American Agriculturist.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES. When two limbs cross cut the weaker. Give the fowls green feed every day. Every boy likes fruit. Teach him to

A spare hour is never lost in cutting nripe weeds.

Corn and clover are said to deepen the olor of the yolk. If you have milk to spare, try its effect

as an egg producer. Chickens kept on low, wet land are

pretty sure to have gapes. Domestic animals need good shelter in the changeable weather of spring and

In breeding stock do not expect to get better animals than those you breed

Ground bone and wood ashes or pot ash and phosphoric acid are good for

If you want to check the growth of a tree, trim it when in full leaf or just be-

Raise your "greens" instead of hunting them in the lots. It saves work and Cull out the poorest of the young

roosters from the flock and eat or sell Don't stuff your pigs or hogs with

corn. It is better to pasture them on If sheep are kept for mutton and wool, take well selected ewes and breed to

thoroughbred rams. When a fowl ceases to give a good return for the feed given, it is time to plan for his disposal.

It is very desirable to keep the breeding stock in a good, thrifty condition. A failure to do this will show in the offspring.

Too close breeding should be avoided with sheep fully as much as with any other class of stock. Change the same every two weeks at least. Troughs should always be provided

bird as much as you can spare, spread for feeding all kinds of soft feed to the ground with sharp sandy gravel, and poultry. Make them tight and arrange take care that they are not disturbed. In them so that they can be cleaned readily If kept in good condition, nearly or quite all kinds of poultry can be fat-tened in two weeks of good feeding. But

they must have all that they can eat four or five times every day. At this season the best time to sell oultry is when a price can be realized at will return a fair profit. Holding for high prices for the next three months

is, to say the least, very uncertain.

If the sheep are turned into the cornfield care should be taken to see that they have access to plenty of water. It is hardly good economy to turn sheep into any place where there are cockle burrs. As a general rule, when prices for

poultry begin to drop in the fall they keep down until after the holidays, and it rarely pays to sell young poultry at Provide good quarters and Too much live stock is quite as bad

Do not let the drinking vessels of the poultry stay in the same place more than one or two days at a time. More or less water is spilled by the fowls when drinking, and in a few days this will smell

foul. By moving about this can easily be avoided. In determining what turkeys to use for breeding, remember that the gobbler should be two years old before using, and can be kept until he is five years old, but as a general rule it is not a good plan to keep turkey hens after they are

three years old. The guinea is a very useful fowl, notwithstanding its peculiarities. their wanderings over the farm they destroy numerous insect enemies and weed seed and do little damage to crops by scratching and eating. large number of eggs, which, though small, are of good quality and nutritious.

WISE WORDS.

It does not take so much to be contented.

A bore is a Damocletian sword to the Uncertainty is the keenest favor of

No mortal's bread is ever buttered on both sides.

The successful rival is always a contemptible scamp. Faith is the greatest builder, and envy

the greatest destroyer.

Confide your secrets to the wind, but do not tell them to a woman. Great works are performed, not by trength, but perseverance.

A fine art now means one by which a person can make some money. Pirates make you "walk the plank;"

ociety lusists on your getting married. The bubble society, blown from the pipe of folly, is pricked by the pin of n mon sense

Like a beautiful flower, full of color,

less words of him who does not act accordingly. Virtue consists for us in not falling ato even the slightest faults, because in the case of sin, nothing can seen indif-

but without scent, are the fine but fruit-

ferent to us. The man who says he is going to get there, and don't you forget it, makes more noise about it than the man who is

Those who are always making obserof early spring, and the scorehing heat vations upon the conduct of others are like those who are always abroad at other men's houses, reforming everyoutright from the soil, the roots of others thing there, while their own runs to

A soul which enjoys the serenity of a pure conscience preserves all its beauty, all its sensibility, all its freshness; it has exalted views, and the most noble senti-

TEMPERANCE

ODE TO COLD WATER. O, fair is the virgin Lympb, fresh from th

Sleeping in crystal well, Leaping in shady della, Or issuing clear from the depth of the moun-Or issuing clear from the department of tain.
Sky-mated, related, earth's holiest Daughter!
Not the hot kiss of wine
Is half so divine
As the sip of thy lip, inspiring Cold Water!
As chaste as the snows on the sky-piercing

Alpine top—
Now sparkling in dews,
Now nearing the hues
Of the rainbow, born of the ray and the

rain-drop; health and in sickness, all seasons, all weather,
Men may quaff thee, and laugh, and be
happy together.

O see, how all Nature claps hand and re-Joices! What greenness and gladness,

What greenness and sadness!
What music and mirth from Infinite voices!
Herds lowing, cocks crowing, ten thousand birds singing.
Sweet murmuring rills,
And splashings of mills,
And foaming cascades, geins and jewels uppenknife and some india rubber.

flinging; winds, all the leaves from their sick slumbers waking.

With whispers and klases,
And breathing of blisses.

From the blooms all perfumes on the buxom
air shaking:

New beauty returning to grass, tree, and
flower.

So soon as the thirsty earth drinks in the The great gift of God, and the joy of crea

As needful as air,
Like it, everywhere,
As essential, potential, its blest operation—
The inoccent source of health and hilarity;
The friend of long life,
The pledge of good fellowship, friendship,
and charity,
Is Water, pure Water—it makes the heart
gladder
Than wine, the fierce balker,

gladder
Than wine, the fierce balker,
The merciless mocker,
That bites like a serpent, and stings like the For devil-born revel, and hollow brief

laughter, gnashings of teeth and wailings hereave gnashings of teeth and wailings here-after.

—Abroham Coles, in National Advocate.

GERMANY'S APPLICTION.

It is mentioned that the official returns of suicides committed in Berlin during the first fortnight of July show a total of 147, and that the cause of this enermous as f-electruction is attributed chiefly to drink. It is also stated that: "Impressed with recent official statistics concerning the growth of criminal offenses and suicides arising from drink, the Government has opened an inquiry in regard thereto, and is drawing evidence from hospital and other medical sources concerning the increasing use of potato spirits and other impure alcohols, and how far the use of these spirits may be regarded as a leading GERMANY'S AFFLICTION. other impure alcohols, and how far the use of these spirits may be regarded as a leading factor in crime." All this goes to show quite conclusively that, despite the protestations of the beer propagatuists, and those American travelers win "see no drunkenness," that Germany, the chief of beer countries, is afflicted with drunkenness, and is seeking relief from the crime which is the inevitable outcome of its drinking usages. In Germany, as in America, abstinence alone will be found a sovereign remedy,—National Advocate.

One of the things which excite the wonder of the men and women enlisted in the ranks of the Catholic Total Abstinence movement is the indifference with which the temperance question is regarded. Families are broken up, homes are destroyed, bright intellects are degraded, scandal runs riot with our good name, and souls are lost to the church, and yet there are thousands of worthy records who scarcely give a thought. church, and yet there are thousands of worthy people who scarcely give a thought to the cause of this havoe—who actually regard the temperance man as a fanatic. It makes us marvel at the constitution of human nature. But there are hopeful signs of a general awakening. The statesman is beginning to see that sober men make good citizens; the politician is beginning to have some respect for a question that can ealist the services of an army of voters; the teacher is beginning to notice that education is er is beginning to notice that education is thrown away upon the youth who indulges in drink; the legislator is beginning to turn his attention to the passage of laws restrict-ing the liquor traffic; and the church man is beginning to note that his work is half done when his congregation is temperate. These are hopeful sgus, indeed, and presage good for the future of the country. And shall we Catholic laymen not take our stand with our fellow-citizens? Shall we sit idle, when others are trying to stem the tide of intemperance which threstons to engulf our race? We would be recreant to our duty if we failed to lift our voices in favor of taking vigorous measures in aid of the temperance cause.—Sacred Heart Review. when his congregation is

DRUNKENNESS IN SOCIETY.

"I can find no stronger word in our language than brutalizing to convey to your minds the bideous and poisonous nature of intoxicating drinks," says a zealous temperance lecturer recently. "Composed of ingredients, which by nature are eftentimes rank poison, it is not surprising that liquor, when consumed in large quantities, produces a most baneful effect. It inflames the imagination, stupifies the will, and stagnates the reason, it wrecks the system, corrupts the heart, and in a short time makes man a mere mass of brutalized humanity. Man's system, being composed of a most delicate organism, has therefore great need of man's utmost care and consideration. When well protected, man enjoys a most perfect state of health and happiness, but when abused and neglected, it becomes in a short time a curse and burden to its unhappy possessor; once diseased or corrupted, it now demands a long series of medical investigation, it pants for every possible care and solace, but alsa! for the body ruined by the excesses of once diseased or corrupted, it now demands a long series of medical investigation, it pants for every possible care and solace, but alas! for the body ruined by the excesses of intoxication there is but one remedy, the cold and silent grave. True it is, there have been cases in which medical aid has given solace to a despondent patient, but then the system was only injured, it was not destroyed, but once the vitals of our nature have been devoured by intoxicating liquers, none but the great physician, its Creator, can give it the desired and wished-for salvation. Hundreds of cases could be cited to prove what I have said; hundreds who now fill drunkard's graves would bear me out in my assertion, and even to-day, in our own city, there are hundreds of men and women, who have tremulous and wrecked constitutions, and all this because they have cast to the ground all their self-respectant shame, to become slaves and dupen to the intoxicating cup."

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES. Of seventy-two members of Parliament for Scotland, fifty are piedged to vote for a Scottish Permissive bill.

The Women's Temperance Union in Canada has a section composed of those who promise to deal only with temperance grocers. Boston shipped to Africa during the last fiscal year over eight hundred thousand gal-lons of rum, valued at nearly \$1,000,000. Mrs. R. A. Green, who has been the effi-cient Recording Secretary of Honolulu W.C. T. U., will attend the World's W. C. T. U. convention in Boston as a delegate from the

Hawaiian Islands auxiliary. Mrs. M. C. Leavitt says that in Tasmania there is not a single descendant of the abo-rigines loft, and that the destruction of the people is, in a large measure, due to the strong drink introduced by civilized na-

In view of the serious disappointment to guests at the dinner tables of total absti-nence people on finding that there is no wins, a total abstinence hostess in London new writes her invitations with "no wine" at the

In connection with the British Women's Temperance Association there are four homes for inebriate women, through which upward of three hundred and fifty-five patients have passed, many of whom are thoroughly reclaimed and most grateful for the help while resident therein.

help while resident therein.

Rev. Dr. McCarthy, Roman Catholic Bishop of Cloyae, has issued a letter in which he strictly forbids any priest of the discose to say mass in any house where he finds drink has been distributed to attend the funeral of the decessed, and requiring that on their ministry at the house or funeral the priest shall exacts non-nies fran to drink the priest shall exact a promise that no drink will be distributed.

How a Great Artist Got Even.

Meissonler had become celebrated was beginning to make money when he got acquainted with a Parisian grandee, very wealthy, very fond of posing as an art patron, but alightly pen

One day Meissonier, breakfasting with the grandee, was struck by the beauty of the texture of the tablecloth. "One could draw upon it," he re

on the snowy, smooth nap a wonderfully able sketch of a man's head. The economical swell had the head

hastened to frame and glaze his prize. A few weeks afterward Meisonier again breakfasted with his patron and found by the side of his place at the corner of the table assigned to him a neat little sheaf of crayons and holders, with a

While the guests at the conclusion of the repast were enjoying their coffee and cigaretts, the host saw with delight from the corner of his eye that Melesonier was hard at work on the tablecloth—this time with a superb little full length of a mediseval halberdier.

The party broke up, the guests departed, and the "economical swell" rushed back to the salle-a-manger to secure his treasure; but, alas, the painter had for once shown himself as economical as his patron!

He had made disasterously good use of the penknife, and one corner of the tablecloth was gone, halberdier and all. -Boston Globs.

California's Olive Industry.

"The olive industry is just now one of intense interest to all farmers of South ern California," said James C. Bangs, of San Bernardino, Cal., at the Windso Hotel. "The small fruit business, cape cially grape growing, is being overdone in the opinion of many of our brainiest men. In looking around for something to pay equally well, which at the sam would not be so subject to a crowded market and need peculiar methods of transportation, we found the olive. You know on the coast of the Mediterranean the olive tree requires fourteen years of growth to bear fruit. By a method acdentally discovered we in California can grow trees so that they will bear in six years. How? Why, we cut off a twig about as thick as your little finger some twenty or twenty-five inches long and simply stick it in the ground. The way it sprouts is simply wonderful and we promptly cut off all but one, the best shoot. The fruit is crushed so that the meat is taken off, but the stone is not crushed. This meat is put in a press and the juice from it is composed of water and oil. The oil is taken up by absorbent cotton and then squeezed and refined, put into bottles and on the mar-The profits are said to be large, and judging by what I have seen I should say there was a comfortable living in olive growing."—New York Telegram.

Prepared for Emergencies. In the cab of every locomotive on the Pennsylvania Railroad is a neat little tin box, almost square, in which is packed several necessary articles for use in case of accident. This is a very necessary and humane precaution, and every engine must be provided with one of the boxes, which are all made after the same pattern, and each of which contains a piece of linen, a rubber compress, a package of absorbent cotton, six rolls of bandages and a pyramid containing pins. There are plain directions on the how to use these various articles before the arrival of a surgeon .- Pittshup

What It Costs to Live and Die

It costs something to live and a good deal to die; in fact, everything costs, says a bright exchange. Some one estimates that getting born costs the people of the United States \$250,000,000 annually; getting married, \$300,000,000, and getting buried, \$75,000,000. It might be added that getting drunk costs the people of the United States more than \$900,000,000 annually, or over one and one-half times as much as getting born, married, and buried put together, and more than all the bread and meat consumed in the nation .- Chicago

A Black Opal.

There is an opal which comes from Australia which is almost black, from which tongues of fire shoot out from unexpected points and give the stone almost the effect of being in combustion. It is not as expensive as the precious opal, which comes chiefly from Hungary. The Australian stone is found in veins of porphyry placed in layers with its matrix. It is often cut "en cameo" when thus marked; and, suiting the action to the found. A specimen of such a cameo exword, he produced a pencil and made hibited by a well-known jeweler represcuts the head of a warrior, whose helmet is of the most brilliant opalescent colors, while the face is sott fvory-white, carefully cut out of the damask, and and the whole is thrown against a background of dull black .- Boston Transcript.

When Woods Decay.

Tests have been made to determine the variations in the length of time that is required to produce decay in different kinds of woods when buried under the surface of the ground. The birch and aspen were both found to decay in three years, the willow and the buckeye in four years, the maple and the red beech in five years, elm and ash in seven, while the larch, juniper and arbor vitae were uninjured at expiration of eight years.— St. Louis Republic.

There are now twenty-seven royal families in Europe, which have about 460 male members. Of these twenty-seven families no less than eighteen are German.

S. K. Coburn, Mgr., Clarle Scott, writes: "find Hall's Catarrh Cure a valuable remedy."
Druggists sell it, 75c.

Canta lines will supplant 4000 horses in New York City. Not a Nostrum,

Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure, the tested prescription of an eminent physician in regular standing and practice. Positive, swift, sure. Sold by druggists or mailed on receipt of social Address A. V. Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y. FITS stopped tree by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NEWER RESTORMS. No dis after fred lay's 49-8. Marvelousquess. Freatise and 35 ferd backs free. Dr. Kline, 231 Arch St., Phila., Pa.



ONE ENJOYS

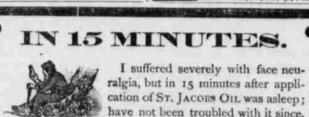
Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system offectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 500 and \$1 bottles by all leading drug-gists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. BAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

CHILDREN OF CATARRIE. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

ALL APOUT East Tennessee's FINE CLIMATE and Ghan Hesousces to KNOXVILLE SENTINEL; daily, 1 mc, 50c.; Weekly, 1 year, 81; anniples, 5c.



No return since 1882. F. B. ADAMS, Perry, Mo. "ALL RIGHT! ST. JACOBS OIL DID IT."



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A woman who can see. She's the woman who gets well. It's the woman who won't see and won't believe who has to suffer.

And it's needless. There's a medicine-a legitimate medicinethat's made to stop woman's suffering and cure woman's silments." It's Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescrip-tion. It's purely vegetable and perfectly harmless - a powerful general, as well as uterine, tonic and nervine, imparting vigor and strength to the whole system. For periodical pains, weak back, bearingdown sensations, nervous prostra-tion, and all "female complaints," it's a positive remedy. It improves digestion, enriches the blood, dispels aches and pains, melancholy and nervousness, brings refreshing sleep, and restores health and strength.

No other medicine for women is guaranteed, as this is. If it fails to give satisfaction, in any case, the money paid for it is refunded. You pay only for the good you get. On these terms it's the cheapest.

But more than that, it's the best,

'August Flower"

For two years I suffered terribly with stomach trouble, and was for all that time under treatment by a physician. He finally, after trying everything, said stomach was about worn out, and that I would have to cease eating solid food for a time at least. I was so weak that I could not work. Finally on the recommendation of a friend who had used

your preparations A worn-out with beneficial results, I procured a bottle of August Stomach. Flower, and com-

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