There is a woman's brass band in Glenville, Ohio.

Dona Amelia Cardia is the first woman doctor in Portugal. Hats trimmed only with ribbon de-

mand a generous quantity. Bleached cows' tails are used for looping back heavy portieres.

A single woman runs a Bearmont (Penn.) livery and boarding stable. Gold key rings are among the little favors sent to brides and grooms by poor

but elegant friends. Brown University has decided to admit women to its classes on the same conditions as men.

Arizona has a woman mining expert in the person of Nellie Cashman, a beautiful brunette, only twenty years old.

Oscar Wilde says that the secret of the charm of the American women is that they behave as if they were beautiful. A commendable tendency to lighten

the weight of wool fabrics is noticed in the importations of winter dress goods. A Kansas City man has been compelled to pay a fine of \$50 for kissing the hand of a beautiful lady who objected to the

Mme. de Valsyre, the noted French advocate of woman's rights, handles the foils with great skill and is fond of steeplechasing.

There are 108 ladies now serving as poor law guardians in England and Scotland, and the number of women elected to this position increases every

In London a new wrap now very fashionable is the "marine cloak." It is made of blue, brown or black cloth, and has three tiny capes edged with gold brald.

Some new traveling bags are made in fine Mackintosh cloth, applied to firm but light-weight leather. Fire gilt and brass trimmings are used instead of nicket-plate. The new cult known as the "Society

for the Promotion of Spinsterhood" is flourishing in England, and is devoted to proving the superiority of the single over double blessedness. Seven girls have passed the requisite

examinations at Brown University, and will take up the Freshman studies there under the privileges of the coeducational law recently exacted by the cor-

Miss May Collender, a shining light in New York society, enjoys in connection with her social distinction that of being the most gifted amateur singer in New York, for such competent judges have declared her to be.

Jean Ingelow is now a gray-haired little old woman of sixty-three years. She is a kind friend of the poor, and at She is a kind friend of the poor, and at regular intervals gives them what she calls "copyright dinners" from the proceeds of her books. Among the women's clubs in New

Jersey is one that has named itself "The Sparrows," because the members live on the crumbs that fall from the big clubs' tables. They have the second reading of the papers from two or three large clubs in the State.

Young lady ushers were a pleasant innovation in concert room practices at Maysville, Ky., for Mile. Marie Decca's concert. Mile. Decca was originally had not forgotten the kind and gentle Miss Mollie Johnson, a Maysville beauty, and the pretty ushers were her young lady home friends.

The indiscriminate slaughter of seagulls which formerly characterized the shooting season at Flamborough, the well-known promontory on the Yorkshire but in reality it only makes them act and coast, is not so common this year, one look awkward, and besides we should reason assigned being that the fashion consider how tired the poor animals get of wearing sea birds' feathers is dying

Chili must be a very expensive place in which to live. A lady's board costs and gentle?-Clark's Horse Review. from \$30 to \$100; dress silk from \$6 to \$20 the yard, and the modiste will charge you from \$30 to \$50 for making As much as \$12 a dozen has to be paid for linen handkerchiefs and \$18 for a pair of button boots.

Women seem to have it all their own way in a Sinaland parish in Sweden. There is a female teacher at the school, a postmistress, a female organist and a feaddition there is a female tailor, a female bookbinder, a female shoe maker, a female butcher and a female baker.

In Washington there is a young woman who has a hothouse in which she finds not only play but profit. Last year she sold 100,000 violets, and obtained good prices for every one. This year she hopes to be able to give up her place as clerk and to devote her whole time to raising these fashionable flowers.

THE RECORD

Hood's Sarsaparilla

lavery gratifying. Because of these we urge all who suffer from Scrofula, Salt Bhoum, or any other disease caused by impure blood or low state of the system, to try Hood's Sarsaparilla,

K. B .- If you decide to take Hood's Paraspariila de-Hond's Pills-Invigorate the liver, regulate the cowels. Effective, but sentle. Price Mr.

Sheridan's Condition Powders



GOOD DIGESTION.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

THE REST LAND FOR BEARS.

Beans require less moisture, except to germinate, than any other grain. If they come up evenly a few showers about the time the pods are forming will make a crop if the land has been well cultivated. A wet soil, or one containing much humus, is not fitted for this crop. Either a clay well drained or a gravelly surface is better than loam. The soil must be permeable to moisture, so that if heavy rains come, water will not stand on the surface.—Boston Cultivator.

PUBLIANE.

This low, creeping plant, commonly called pursley, seems to grow in rich garden soils almost as if by magic, so quickly does it spread over the ground. It is quite easily pulled up and if left upon way to dispose of it is to scrape out the entire plant with a hoe; and carry them out of the garden, unless one has chickand thrown to them, with a certainty that they will soon eat it up .- Now York

GROWING CROPS IN SUCCESSION. The practice of rotation of crops is

ot now followed as it used to be before the use of fertilizers became so comon. It is now possible to feed the land with just what it wants for any rop, and it is not now considered as the as a vehicle through which the food is given. Consequently, we do as we wish in this respect, and if it is desirable to grow and special crops we do it, only aking care to provide all the plant food hat the crop needs in the right form. This has made it possible to suit our products to the best markets and to the pecial locality, and has greatly relieved armers from intolerable competition. But, under these new circumstances, it ecomes necessary that a farmer should e able to know what any particular crop seeds and how to apply it in the right anner. This goes to show the change that has occurred in farm practice, and why a farmer must be well educated in the details of his work, and also in the science of it, to a large extent .- New York Times.

HOW TO TREAT HORSES.

The great Axtell, who sold for \$105, 000, the greatest price ever paid for a horse, is an example of the keen sensibilities of the noble animal. His driver tells us he will not even move when hitched up if his harness does not fit perfectly in every respect. Horses know as well as people when they are kindly treated, and when used in a harsh or severe manner, and, like people, they possess the spirit of revenge. They remember people and voices, as is shown by the wonderful mare Goldsmith Maid, who, after a separation of several years a little colt by her side and had been so ill and cross that no one hardly dared to come near her. Her groom hid himself and called her. She whinnied joyfully, and when he came from his place of concealment she seemed in every way possible to be trying to attract his attention to her colt. He said that her joyful whichy was as friendly a welcome as he ever cared to receive, for it plainly showed that the royal old mare considreatment he gave her when he took care of her. People should never be cruel to horses, and it seems to me that one of the greatest cruelties horses have to suffer is reining their heads so high. People say they do it to make them look stylish, with their necks in such a position. When you treat a horse harshly and se-

SUBSOIL PLOWING.

verely can you expect him to be kind

Subsoil plowing, which by many is considered as greatly improving the chances for a crop, has nevertheless as yet not come into anything like general use in farm practice. This arises, no doubt, from the fact that the benefits to be derived from it are not common to all soils, and also largely to the double ale secretary at the savings bank. In cost of preparation which subsolling im-The theory is that it is benedicial in both dry and wet seasons—in the former by creating a sort of reservoir for water in the loosened soil below the ordinary furrow against a time of need, when the plants may be supplied with moisture through capillary attraction that would otherwise have drained off from the surface; in a wet season, hrough a breaking up of the subsoil, which allows an excess from rainfalls to pass downward, where it would otherwise remain too long on or near the surface to the injury of plants.

Whatever view may be taken of these proportions, it may safely be said that its advantages, or the opposite, cannot in all cases be predicted without putting it to the test of actual experiment on the farm itself. In discussing this subject in a monthly report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, Mr. M. Mohler, the Secretary, recommends the following easy method of determining whether subsolling does or does not possess, in whole or in part, the merits often claimed

The plan proposed is to plow and subsoil two or more strips, about two rods in width, from sixteen to twenty inches deep, across the field selected for the experiment and let the balance of the field be plowed the usual depth and not subsoiled, and let the surface preparation of both be the same before the planting. Then plant the field across the subsoiled strips so that there can be no difference in the time of planting. and give exactly the same cure and treatment to the entire field while the crop s growing. Keep a record and note every ten days the varying condi-tions of the weather and the differences, any, in growth of the plants, and after harvesting the difference in the yield and quality of grain. In this manner the question of its usefulness for such soil and under such conditions may be

quite satisfactorily determined.

While the suggestions of Mr. Mobiler are intended primarily for the consideration of furmers in his own State, the method proposed is equally applicable are fully fourteen inches in diameter and clauwhere. It may thus be used by any castly support the turtle's weight.—

easy and inexpensive way of learning whether on his own fields subsoiling wil produc: a sufficient increase in his crops to compensate for the additional ex-

SUCCESS IN KEEPING POULTRY.

It is comparatively an easy task to proteet poultry from both lice and mice. A little fresh, strong insect powder dusted among the feathers will quickly dispose of the one, and kerosene splashed or sprayed on the roosts will do away with the other. Repeat two or three times during the summer, and once or twice

during the winter, and the thing is done. The next thing of importance is a constant supply of fresh water. Nothing is better than a running brook, but if it annot be had, the supply in the drink ing vessels should be replenished several times a day during the heat of the season. the ground where it grew will soon take An admirable plan of drinking fountain root again, especially if the soil is at all is one that can be made and used by wet or moist. While it is one of the every farmer, and consists of an old bak most common weeds, it is by no means ing pan under a box, with one end pro-as bad a post as many others. The best truding. The drinking dish, of whatever form or material, should be frequently washed, preferably with boiling water, and a drop of carbolic acid, or a ens or pigs, when it may be pulled up little piece of copperas be added to the water. Stagnant pools, especially of manure water in the barnyard, should never be telerated, especially where hens could get access to it, as when thirsty the foolish hen will take a drink out of the stinking pool as readily as out of the purest running brook or coolest spring.

During the summer we should not be very lavish with the grain. Free roaming fowls will need very little, and that may consist mostly of wheat or pats, ectual means of feeding crops so much corn being given but very scantily, if at all. Make some new nests in new places from time to time, and renew the litter in the old ones often. Gather the eggs regularly every afternoon. Catch the rats, skunks and weasels. Cure scaly logs by dipping them in kerosene That is about all there is to it. Only a word needs to be added about

the breed. Any good breed, under such conditions, will or should give you good re-sults. But some are better an others. The Leghorns, either white or brown, will fill the egg basket. The Brahmas are fair layers, and give you a large, plump table fowl besides. Crosses of the two are excellent. Plymouth Rocks make a good fowl, and you can cross them with any other pure breed, especially the Leghorus, for good results. I like my fowis to be all uniform, consequently prefer a single, pure breed, and ne has ever suited me better as a farm fowl than the Black Laugshan.

Set the hens as fast as they wish to set in spring. Make the nests on the ground, in barrels, boxes, or nooks, etc., where the bird will be hidden and un disturbed. Do not fuss much with the setting hens. After the chicks are hatched, put them with the hen in a coop for a few days; then, if possible, set them free. To break up the setting hen there is no better way than to let her set a week or so, then give her a few chicks to take care of. Feed her well and she will soon be in laying condition again, and all the better for the rest and change enjoyed for a few weeks. This farm management of poultry, and it will seldom fail to be profitable,-Practical Farmer.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES. Allow each hen three square feet of

Pekin ducks are best where there are o ponds.

If kept dry and clean, earth makes a good floor for poultry.

Ventilate your cellar into your kitchen Hens must be provided with warm shelter if they lay eggs during the win-

Eggs are easily chilled, and when thoroughly chilled are unfit for hatch-

Using milk to make soft feed for poultry will be found much better than water. Bins should be thoroughly cleaned

and scrubbed before new grain is stored If eggs are to be kept any time they

should be washed clean as soon as they are gathered. Much loss in eggs is often occasioned by allowing the heas to lay outside the

poultry house. One advantage in feeding the scraps from the table to poultry is that it supplies them with a variety.

When fowls purchased for breeding are brought to the yards, keep them separate from the other poultry for two or three days.

While the crops that are held back for higher prices may sell to better ad-vantage later on, do not lose sight of the fact that every day causes a loss of weight. All crops are composed largely of water, and a portion of this water is constantly evaporating. This is made apparent by the fact that old seed is

drier than that which is new. Special fertilizers for potatoes have given wonderful yields on potatoes this season. Saudy soils have been found capable of giving large yields when the seed is properly cut and special fertilizers It has also been noticed that by the use of fertilizers there is less rot and disease compared with potatoes where barnyard manure has been applied.

The Castor Oil Plant.

"There is," says a horticulturist, hardly an incident in natural history of a plant so universally detested by the aimal world as the castor oil plant. No sort of bird, beast or creeping thing will touch a castor oil plant. It seems to be a rank poison to all the animal world. Even a goat will starve before biting off a leaf, and a horse will suiff at it and turn up his upper lip as though it had the most detestable odor on the face of the earth. Army worms and the locusts will pass by it, though they may eat every other green thing in sight, and and there is no surer way to drive moles away from a lawn than to plant a few easter beans here and there. Even the tobacco worm will refuse to be fed on its leaves."-New York Witness.

Water Lily and Snapping Turtle. A snapping turtle not much larger than a trade dollar suns his spotted shell and salmon-colored neck on the leaves of the Sierra Leone water Hly in the Union Square fountain, New York, and divides public aftention with the sparrows that hop down there to bathe. The lily leaves farmer in any locality as a comparatively casily support the turtle's weight.—

TEMPERANCE.

THE PHYSICAL HARM BY BEER.

THE PHYSICAL HARM BY BEER.

Dr. Egra M. Hunt, sanitary editor of the New York Independent, says in a recent number of that journal;

"Outside all questions of home and of morals, the physical harm being done by beer is appalling. Even Germany has been compelled to raise its voice against it. Bing, who is an advocate for alcohol as an economic factor in sickness, expresses his profound conviction of the terrible evil it is inflicting on the health of the nation."

DRINKING, PAST AND PRESENT.

Instead of drinking being the rule now among native Americans, it is the exception. It is rarely seen on our dining-tables. Church members seldom make a practice of drinking. It is never heard of at ordinations, and not often at funerals. Thousands of children have grown up without over taking a glass as a beverage. Total abstinence has become respectable, and drunkenness a disgrais. And yet sensible people seriously tell us that our reformatory methods must be given up, because we have made no progress. They say there is more drinking per capita mow than when we began this temperance work. Will they please tell us if this means more whisky or more been? But suppose it means more alcohol, will they please tell us how much we would have been taking at the previous rapid rate of increased immigration of drinkers, if it had not been for temperance work and teaching.

—Temperance Teacher. DRINKING, PAST AND PRESENT.

RELATIONS OF ALCOHOL TO FOOD.

BRIATIONS OF ALCOHOL TO FOOD.

Elisha Chemery, M. D., of Boston, author of "Alcohol Inside Cut," in an able paper on "The Physiological Belations of Alcohol to Food," rend at the Medical Temperance Congress, Staten Island, and published in full in a Philadolphia medical journal, the Times and Register, says:

"I had an uncle who made a fortune from an apple orchard. He never poured cider on the roots of the trees, though that eider originated from the apples, and might be rich in albumen from the wormy ones. But he did dress the trees with nanure and gave them water as they needed. For such reasonable care he was rewarded with abundant truit.

ruit.

"Has any one a plant, valued almost as an only son, who is foolish enough to break bottles of beer, wine, or whisky about it? Should this be done, the fig-tree by the wayside, with the curse upon it, would illustrate the mistake. Why, then, wet down this higher organism with such unnatural find? Can it quench thirst or dissolve nutritious substances better than wat r? Nay, verily, water—water with the acids and alkades of the body—is the universal solvent of the white—when the universal solvent of the body—is the universal solvent of the body. There is nothing alcohol can do but oppose and hinder, since it is in direct antagonism to the various elaborating forments. Therefore, as a fluid for the body, it is not needed. Its use is positively harmful."

A man cannot drink intoxicating liquors and live long on the earth—that fact is settled, and there are very few exceptions to the rule. Nelson, of England, investigated the case of 7111 tippiers, as ascertained from their experience that the death rate of English these their experience that the death rate of Eng-lish tipplers was litty-eight in 1000 per an-num. This is a startling fact when we know that the death rate for all England, in-cluding the tipplers, is but nineteen in 1000 persons. Among the tipplers between twenty-one and forty-five the death rate is ten times as great as between abstainers of the same ass.

the same age.

Dr. Willard Parker, in his estimates of the same age.

Dr. Willard Parker, in his estimates for the Unite. States, was hardly more encouraging in his statements. For ten temperate persons who had between twenty-one and thirty he declared that fifty-one intemperate persons who had his. That is, if the mostality for the former was twenty-one in 1000, it would the fifty-one in 1000 for the latter. That is a worful picture and it means murder in a wholesale degree. There is almost one constant procession to the New York City Morgue—3000 has been the average for a few ye rs past; 417 each monto, nearly fourteen persons each day; more than one for each hour of daylight; and of the 5000 dead, 4000 come as having died from drink. It is a terrible record.—Sacred Heart Review.

A well-known Christian merchant of this city, not long ego had an urgent telegram calling him to see an old friend residing in a suburban town. When he arrived at the house of his friend, he found the latter very ill and only expected to live a few hours. This friend asked to see him alone, and when by thomselves, said: "My doctor tells me that I can live at the most but twenty-four hours. I wanted once more to see you, and to say to you something that I have never told you." In early life, as young men, they fad met in this city, in business relations, and it was at that period that the to say to you something that I have never told you." In early life, as young men, they had met in time city, in business relations, and it was at that period that the close bond of personal friendship was formed. They went much together in society, and had great happiness in each other. The one who was about to pass away, had in their young manhood, a cousin, a beautiful young laily, in this city, in whose society both these friends passed much time. On one occasionshe gave an elegant party, at which both were in attendance. During the evening when refreshneous were served, she came to the friend of her cousin and asked him to drink with her a glass of wine. Very fond of her, the young man was sorely perplexed, but finally declined, saying, "I will do anything for you that I properly can, but I cannot drink the glass of wine." Turning from him with somewhat of an air of displeasure, she said. "Well, I will go to—" her cousin, "he will drink it with me." She crossed the room to her cousin, extended the invitation to him with the air of confident expectation, but he also declined, greatly to her astonishment, and not a little to her chagrin. In this last interview, many years after the party in question, one thing which passed between these two old friends was the statement of the one who was about to die, which he wished to make as something of a confession to the effect that he was at that time an observor across the room of what transpired with his cousin, and though he had never before thought of abstaining from intoxicating beverages, to the social use of which he had always been accustomed, influenced by the example of his friend in declining, he also determined to deline. He wished now to make acknowledgment of his gratitude for this eventual incident in his life, which he had no doubt had saved him from excesses and ruin which, in his case, would have almost certainly followed the continuance of the drink habit.

In this incident may be seen a practical illustration of the power of right example. Its infl

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES. Pennsylvania W C, T, U, held sixty county conventions this fall,

In Cincinnati there are 1300 inhabitants o every church and one saloon to every 150 Trying to drown a sorrow in drink is about as wise as cutting off a sore finger to make it

stop hurting.

Dr. Norman Kerr, of London, has treated 1500 cases of inchrictly, and of these he was able to trace a family history of intoxication

In 1890 there was an increased expenditure for alcoholic liquors of \$30,000,000 over 1889. One-half of this was for beer, one-third for spirits, one-ninth for wine.

In a late debate in the German Reichstag, it was stated that there are at present 11,000 persons in bospitals and insane asylums who are suffering from deliring tremens.

Mendon Centre, N. Y., a small village near Rochester, has a marble monument at its four corners which tells the passer-by that no liquir has been sold therein since 1845. She Nemotia, a Japanese who is greatly interested in temperature and W. C. T. U., work in Japan, has translated into the language of that country the paper that was written by Dr. Charles Davis, of Chicago, upon the "Non-Use of Alcoholics in Medicine," and which was rear at the medical convention recently held at Saratoga.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the United States, it is said, got up a petit on to the Chief of Shangay, on the west coast of Africa, asking him to prohibit the sale of spirits in his dominions. For a while be heatta, at, but at last gave in and issued a preciamation accordingly, that no impress should be sold in Shangay. The first offence is punishable by a fine, and the second by conferction and banishment.

In Mental Ruts.

"The monotony of certain lines of A section of the levee, 210 feet in business and slight use of the mental length, at a point between the Mobine faculties consequent upon a familiarity the idle, listless man about town, who is too lazy to work or think, and hasn't enough energy or even inclination to be It is irritating to talk to such probad.

ple. The restless, nervous man of keen THERE are nearly 5000 grocers in Philadel-intellectual edge who comes in contact phia, Penn. with them chafes inwardly and some times outwardly. Half the trouble and friction that arises between individual members of the great, active, hustling public and officials of various lower grades is from this very fact. Neither the offender nor the offended under-stands the seat of the difficulty in dealing with each otler. There are theatrical officials in the box office and at the door whom the average man of intelligence can scarcely address without the itching desire to club. The hotel clerk | he generally arouses the same animosity."-New York Herald.

The Story of Dresden China.

The first hard porcelain made in Europe—for majolica, Palissy ware, and others of the sort are pottery, and not porcelain—was the lovely Dresden ware; Treatment of the sort are pottery, and not Marvelous cures. Treatment of the sort are pottery, and not Marvelous cures. Treatment of the sort are pottery, and not Marvelous cures. Treatment of the sort are pottery, and not marvelous cures. Treatment of the sort are pottery, and not marvelous cures. Treatment of the sort are pottery, and not marvelous cures. Treatment of the sort are pottery, and not marvelous cures. The stopped free by Dr. Kline's Greatment of the sort are pottery, and not marvelous cures. The stopped free by Dr. Kline's Greatment of the sort are pottery, and not marvelous cures. The stopped free by Dr. Kline's Greatment of the sort are pottery, and not marvelous cures. The stopped free by Dr. Kline's Greatment of the sort are pottery, and not marvelous cures. The stopped free by Dr. Kline's Greatment of the sort are pottery, and not marvelous cures. The stopped free by Dr. Kline's Greatment of the sort are pottery, and not marvelous cures. The stopped free by Dr. Kline's Greatment of the sort are pottery, and not marvelous cures. and in that line nothing has ever been made to exceed its beauty. Its flowers, its ribbons and ornaments, are perfection in design and color; there is a rumor that real luce is put into the clay before firing for the parts representing lace, but how that may be we do not know. It owes its existence to an accident. The chemist, who had been imprisoned by the Elector in order to find the secret of making gold and of the elixir of life, having come across some substance resembling porcelain in the bottom of a crucible, was unable to get it of a pure tint, till a rider one day found a peculiar white clay on his horse's hoofs, which he had dried and sifted and sold for hairpowder, and the unfortunate chemist. using it and observing its weight, experimented with it, and straightway the Dresden ware-or Meissen, as it is more correctly called-became a success, the first sculptors and colorists of the day lending their art to its perfection. Cruelty, or rather tyranny, has often attended on Dresden china; for Freder ck the Great, having sent great quanti ies of this white earth to Berlin, took captive the best workers in the Meissen and sent them after it, never allowing them to see home again; and presently he obliged the Jows in his dominion to buy the china he thus manufactured by refusing them marriage licenses till they had procured a service, thus gaining an immense annual revenue. - Harper's Bazar.

Causes of Fires.

What causes the fires? "Probably the work of an incendiary," say the repor-ters. But statistics say the losses by fire during the past five years have averaged \$110,000,000 annually. The principal reported causes of fire, and the numbers of fires from each cause last year were as follows: Incendiarism, 1928; defective flues, 1300; sparks (not locomotive) 715; matches, 636; explosions of lamps and lanterns, 430; stoves, 429; lightning, 369; spontaneous combustion, 326; forest and prairie fires, 280; cigar and cigarette stumps, 203; lamp and lantern accidents, 238; locomotive sparks, 211; friction, 179; gas jets, 176; engines and boilers, 150; furnaces, 135; fire-crackers, 105. There were 4356 fires classified as "not reported," and 2672 as "un known."-Buffalo Commercial.

The salmon fishing by nets in most of the Scotch salmon rivers is just ended, and has been the most successful for many years. This was particularly the case in the Tay.

A Roadbed in the River.

Lumber Mill and the box factory in with a simple, unvarying routine," said | South Helens, Ark., suddenly gave away an observant gentleman, "soon gives a the other afternoon and sunk to a depth stolid, apathetic, half idiotic cast in the of about ten feet. At the point in queshuman countenance. Take the average tion the levee is used by the St. Louis, elevated railway ticket agent or gateman, or park official, or theatre door- a roadbed. The theory of the civil enkeeper, or anybody else who has little gineer is that a bed of quicksand lies or no variety in his daily life, and in a some forty feet below the surface and short time his face is as blank as a piece that the action of the water upon it and of putty. A wooden impassiveness of the running of heavy trains over it feature takes the place of what we term | gradually caused the quicksand to wash expression, and the intellectual powers, out that in course of time and that the relapse into that dormant state that char-acterizes alike the savage and the idi-otic. You will see the same thing in years ago.—New Orleans Picayuns.

J. A. Johnson, Medina, N. Y., says: "Half's Catarrh Cure cured me." Sold by Druggista,

Tried and Not Found Wanting. DR. TORIAS—For some time pest I have been subject to severe attacks of Rheumatism. I have brid every remedy I ever heard of, but failed to get relief, until a friend suggested your Venctian Liniment. I acted on his advice and sent for a large bottle; my leg was so bad that I could hardly stand on it, with fittle faith, I commenced to apply it. In two minutes I was relieved; this gave me courage. I made a vigorous and thorough application and went to bed, sleeping all night; on waking in the morning I found myself transformed from a Chipple to a larger Man, able to jump a five real fence or dance a Polka. I write a five rail fence or dance a Polka. I write you this letter to express my gratification in Inding so valuable a medicine. I shall never be without it. D. E. W. STONE. Agent Grand Trunk R. R., Canada

The Mother's Delight. A remedy that will cure croup in a few momenta, prevents pacumonia and diphtheria like Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure. No opium. Sold by drugrists or malled for 60 cts. Address A. P. Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c.per bottle-



ONE ENJOYS Both the method and results when Syrup of Figsis taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acta gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, 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 com-mend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known. Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c

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. GOWGVILLE, KY.

Ely's Cream Balm COLD IN HEAD MIEVERS PRICE 40 CENTS. Apply Balm into each nostril, ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. V.

ALLAHOUT East Tennessee's FINE CLIMATE and GREAT RESOURCES IN SNONVILLE SERVINEL; daily, 1 ma., 50c.; Weekly, 1 year, \$1; samples 5c. PENSIONS - Due all SOLDIERS:
M disabled, % fee for licrease. M years azpertence. Write for Laws. A.W. McConsider
Sona Washington D.C. & Chrons et al.

HELPLESS. Chicago, Ill. I was confined to bed; could not walk from lame back; suffered 5 months; doctors did not help; 2 bottles of

ST. JACOBS OIL cured me. No return in 5 years. FRANCIS MAURER. "ALL RIGHT! ST. JACOBS OIL DID IT."

DONALD KENNEDY Of Roxbury, Mass., says

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after eating and a heavy load in the

pit of my stomach. I suffered fre-

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matter. Sometimes a deathly Sick-

ness at the Stomach would overtake

me. Then again I would have the terrible pains of Wind Colic. At such times I would try to belch and could not. I was working then for

Thomas McHenry, Druggist, Cor, Irwin and Western Ave., Allegheny

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one bottle for two weeks, was en-

tirely relieved of all the trouble. I

can now eat things I dared not touch

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