On Clark street, near the end of Davis street, the Italian Produce Exchange is It is a general rendezvous for the hundreds of vegetable farmers, who go there every morning with wagon loads of potatoes, cabbages and other vegetables. Much of the stock thus deposited at the exchange is shipped to

various places along the coast. But it is appropriate at this juncture to state that to all intents and purposes the "exchange," so far as a storage building is understood, is a misnomer.

The tons of produce arriving every morning are deposited for the most part on Clark street itself. Every cabbage is carefully examined. If it contains the slightest blemish or show any signs of decay it is thrown aside, and thus be comes public property. By the time the wagons have cleared away the street is littered with cabbages. Then a scene akin to that indicated here ensues with daily regularity. Men, women and children engage in a sharp competition to secure the delicious vegetable which harmonizes so nicely with corned beef. Such pushing and shouting and scram-bling as takes place in Clark alley would baffle the pen of the swiftest artist. Women with streaming hair, red faces and huge airrons gather up a stock of vegetables and run off flushed with victory. Even missing goats, attracted from the heights of Telegraph Hill, whisk into the alley and out their fill of

the charity feast spread before them.

Nor is the penchant for free cabbages confined alone to the poor of the neigh borhood. Merchants and capitalists do not think it a stain on their social escutcheon to drive into the alley in their carriages and leave with a store of cabbages, They arrive arrayed in broadcloth and plug hats; they leave with stained cuffs and sorted hands.

And over the whole scene drab-shirted, scarfed Italians indolently preside, watch ing the street swept clean of its edible rubbish .- San Francisco Chronicle.

The percentage of individuals above six years of age in the Sandwich Islands and able to read and write Hawniian, English or some European language is as follows in order of merit, viz: Americans, 93.04; British, 90.60; Germans, 89.88; half castes, 83.05; natives, 79.80; Hawatian born foreigners, 52.12.

Kansas City, Kan., is to have a \$1,-250,000 cotton-mill.

Not a Local Disease

Because Catarrh affects your head, it is not ther fore a local disease. If it did not exist in your blood, it could not manifest itself in your nose. The blood now in your train is before you finish reading this article, back in your heart again and soon distributed to your liver, stomach, kidneys, and so on. What-

Catarrh

Hood's Sarsaparilla



Taking butter from milk was known in the earliest times. It was left for ourtime to make a milk of codliver oil.

Milk, the emulsion of butter, is an easier food than butter. Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil is an easier food than cod-liver oil. It is rest for digestion. It stimulates, helps, restores, digestion; at the same time, sup-

mes the body a kind of nourishment it can get in no other way.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemints, 132 South 5th Avenue, New York, Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil—all druggists everywhere do, \$1.

"German Syrup"

-Mississippi, written in April, 1890, just after the Grippe had visited that country. "I am a farmer, one of those who have to rise early and work late. At the beginning of last Winter I was on a trip to the City of Vicksburg, Miss., where I got well drenched in a shower of rain. I went home and was soon after seized with a dry, hacking cough. This to seek relief. I consulted Dr. Dixon who has since died, and he told me to get a bottle of Boschee's German Syrup. Meantime my cough grew worse and worse and then the Grippe came along and I caught that also very severely. My condition then compelled me to do something. I got two bottlesof German Syrup. 1 began using them, and before taking much of the second bottle, I was entirely clear of the Cough that had hung to me so long, the Grippe, and all its bad effects. I felt tip-top and have felt that way ever since."
PRIER J. BRIALS, Jr., Cayuga, Hines

TEHPARM AND GARDEN.

NATURE'S METHODS.

Notwithstanding all that is said about caring for poultry and feeding them in yards, they can never be cared for as nature provides for her wild birds. Compare chicks that have had only fair care and their liberty with those under the best treatment, but yarded, and free birds will be found more thrifty and beautiful every time. In the unlimited range a variety of grasses, insects and grit are obtainable which man's inge-nuity cannot provide; also, that other essential to all growing and restless amials, exercise and room for it .- New Orleans Times-Democrat.

POOD FOR YOUNG CHICKS. Fowls have strong digestive organs and do not need their food ground. Young chicks are no exception to this rule. Because they are too little to eat whole corn grains, the corn is ground, mixed with water and fed. More than likely the gizzard, having nothing to grind, losses its power, just like any other unused organ does. The moistmushy mess stays in the crop until it ferments, while a feed of small particles of grain-cracked wheat is best of all—would be ground up and keep the chick in thrifty condition. Cracked wheat is better for chickens

than brand or wheat middlings. It has

more nourishment and it gives the giz-

zard something to do. - Boston Cuttien-

CULTIVATION PAYS.

Mr. J. K. Reeve, writing in the Farmer's Home, says: "Some one has been asking whether it pays to go to the full length of extensive cultivation. Won't it really pay better to give just good, fair cultivation? Does not the cost of excessive cultivation and fertilizing eat up the profits?" We recently put this question to the head gardener at Mr. Jay Gould's county seat, where it is needless to there is no question as but only an effort to oduce the best possible results. The fruit and vegetable garden was an exam-ple of thriftiness and productiveness such as is rarely seen even with the most advanced of professional market gardeners, and the superintendent said that if he were gardening for profit he should pursue exactly the same course as he did then, because in his opinion it was the maximum production, however obtained, that gave the profit."

SHEEP AND BEES.

For a fruit-grower to autagonize beeculture, declares Dr. J. W. Vauce, argues the most stolid ignorence and stupidity; but there are numerous cases on record where much opposition has come from that source. We have had one instance in this State, even of a sheep raiser who went to law with his bee-keeping neighbor, alleging that his bees injured the clover in the pasture in which the sheep grazed.

It is pretty well known to bee-keepers that bees not only do not injure the plants or fruit which they visit in gathering honey, but the bees are almost indispensable to the fertility of the flowers. Many bee-keepers are engaged in fruit culture also, and regard the presence of bees as a great benefit to the product of fruit, rather than a damage to it. One of our most enlightened and progressive bee-keepers is a sheep raiser, and has no fear that the little busy bee, while improving each shining hour (as Dr. Watts says), visiting the clover blossoms of the sheep pasture, will withdraw aught of their Farmer.

PRUNING BLACK CURRANTS.

summer; it is therefore best to encourage a free growth by cutting out the old be lost, wood after it has borne for two or three A hor seasons, and training your branches up stems, as is often done with red currants, up strong young shoots from the roots occasionally. In pruning young plants raised from cuttings they should be cut back until five or six good strong shoots are obtained to form a tree. These should then be left full length, and any small shoots cut back to one bud. After this all shoots that cross others may be cut out yearly, and the weakest shoots cut close so as to obtain a nice even-shaped tree, with an open center like a tercup. All branches that droop down lower than eighteen inches from the ground should be cut off, as fruit that gets splashed with dirt is of no use in the market, and only fit for wine mak-ing. All old wood that is becoming be cut down to the ground and given a watched the oats, observing the spots heavy dressing of manure. One year's that showed the greatest moisture. crop will thus be quite lost and part of another, but the fruit will be much well. At twenty-four feet he had a fine which spring up abundantly from the old roots. After pruning is over the ground between black currants should fall rather than in the spring, as foaling always be forked over, putting manure on first if the ground is poor.—Journal mare from being used to better advanof Horticulture.

SMUT OF GRAIN. Dr. Oskar Brefeld, of Berliu, and Pro-fessor of Botany at Munster, has observed that the minute plants constituting the fungus disease of amut in grain send their fugitive filaments into the substance of the host supporting them. Therefore the smut fungus, he explains, consists of two portions, viz: the threads (usually colorless and consequently not easily seen) and the bodies known as spores, which are minute and spherical and in mass constitute the smut, as seen by the naked eye. These spores, when free from the grain or any other plant, are able to germinate and produce multitudes of sprout spores, which in time may reproduce themselves. This discovery was made by growing smut spores artificially in nutrient solutions and, it is said, upsets the theory that smuts can live and grow only on plants known to be infested by them.

Dr. Brefeld found that the form of the fungus so grown corresponded with the fungi found in fresh dung. This explains why fields spread with fresh dung were specially liable to attacks of smut. The spread of the smut was greatly increased by spreading the Iresh dung on the earth. This influence of the dung was lost with age. Old rotted manure was not in jurious. The inference of the States northeast of Pennsyl draws is that fresh dung should not be used on grain fields.

Chili, with a territory equal to that o all the States northeast of Pennsyl was not in jurious. The inference of the states northeast of Pennsyl when it illness such drags shall be ordered that a population of only 2,000,000. used on grain fields.

The above, should it be found true on American fields, would constitute a good reason why manure should be left in seaps to rot, instead of being bauled out and spread as soon as made, as is now the practice of many farmers. It is, how-ever, worthy of inquiry, whether danger does not arise more from smut-infected provender consumed than from greenness

An American authority quotes Dr. Brefeld as saying that in nature the vitality of corn smut may be preserved in definitely in the dung of animals that have eaten smutty corn, and it is ready to form mycelial tubes and enter the corn when the latter is planted in ground fertilized with such manure. According to the botanist of the Nebraska Experiment Station, smut spores may grow in manure and liquids in the barnyard for an indefinite period .- New York World.

PARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Look out for bee moths. Look out for queenless bee colonies. The Pekin is the best duck for the

Having the nest dark will help to prevent egg eating. Marcs excessively fat usually give

birth to weak colts. When turkeys are kept confined they

eed heavy feeding. A good dust bath gives the fowls a hance to clear themselves of lice.

Sulpher and tobacco burned in the poultry house will rid it of red lice. Yellow dropping in poultry often neans indigestion rather than choicra. Are you ready for winter? If not,

why not, and why not commence at once to fix up? Too much salt or salty food at one

time often proves injurious; a small quantity is beneficial. Hitch your colt by the side of a good

susible horse, for he that walketh with the wise shall be wise. Guineas are kept largely for their eggs, of which they lay a large num-

ber in the spring and early summer. If the turkeys were hatched early and are in a good condition it will be better to market early than to feed Inte.

While geese should be allowed to run out every day that the weather will permit, they should be well sheltered at

Pounding up old bones fine and giv-ing them to the hens to eat is a good way of supplying materials for egg Eggs always sell at a good price

from this time on through the winter, and it is an item to keep the heas laying. Only a little skill and considerable

patience are required to add to the beauty and value of almost any saddle horse you can buy. One of the principal reasons why

women are more successful poultry raisers than men is because they are more painstaking and patient. While good windows are necessary for

health and comfort, too much glass in one place is often injurious. The best plan is to avoid extremes either way. One advantage with poultry on the farm is that it is rarely necessary to con-fine the fowls except in cold, stormy

weather, and for this reason it will cost ess to raise them. The man who owns and works a good team has more confidence in himself, a nutritive property. - Wisconsin better inspiration of life, and efforts to

improve the condition of self and family, than does the person not thus equipped. The hog pen should be always liber-In this operation it must always be ally bedded with straw, not only where borne in mind that the black currant the pigs sleep, but the yard outside, fruits best on wood of the previous where they run. Unless this yard is well bedded much of the liquid manure will

A horse should always be watered in the morning before being fed, otherwise in its place. To secure this end it is not it might wash more or less of the food advisable to grow black currants on short just eaten undigested from the stomach. After a few minutes let the horse eat a as they are all the better if they throw little hay and then give the grain or meal ration.

A mixture of lard and snuff is the California remedy for lice on stock. This ointment does not need to be applied to the entire animal, but a ring of it two or three inches wide made completely around the neck will have the desired effect.

Galen Wilson says a microscope should the seams or corners of milk receptacles or from filthy floors. The wriggling animal life brought to view will be an incentive to cleanliness.

A farmer of Atchison, Kan., wanted weak should be cut out, and if a planta- to dig a well, so he plowed a lot of land tation begins to fail from old age it may and planted it with oats. Every day he larger afterwards on the young shoots stream of water. It it said to be the

tage in the spring, the colt being weaned when the dam is likely to be required. It is also more economical to care for According to German publications, the colt during the winter and turn is

The Specie-Room on Shipboard.

In these days of heavy gold shipments the specie-room on the steamship is a very important institution. It is located in an out-of-the-way place amidships, under the saloon. Few of the passengers know of its existence, or of the valuable treasure that is carried across the ocean with them. The room varies slightly on different ships, but is usually about sixteen feet long, by ten feet wide, and eight feet high. It is constructed of steel plates one-quarter of an inch thick, and strongly riveted together. The floor, the ceiling, and the walls are all of steel plates. There is a heavy door also made of steel. It is provided with two English "Chuh" locks, a variety of combination lock that is said to be burglarproof. The gold and silver is usually in bars, but occasionally a quantity of coin in bags is shipped. This was the case when the heavy shipments of gold were made last spring. The Majestic is cred-Were specially liable to attacks of The spread of the smut was a trong box having \$4,500,000 in trusted to it for safe keeping.—Stribaer.

has a population of only 2,000,000,

TEMPERANCE.

MORE THAN A PHYSICAL DISRASE. "Drunicanness is a disease." Yes, but it is more than a physical disease. It is a morni disease as well. It is a disease that smites the will power and the moral faculties more fatally even than it smites the nerve centres. It undermines the very foundations of manhood, and there is no medicine this side the penriy gates that will effect a complete cure of the man whose moral powers have been sapped. Where the hurt is moral in its nature the cure must also be of a moral nature. "Let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall,"—The Voice.

THE REFECTS OF ALCOHOL.

Although the effects of alcohol are familiar, it is well to recall them when we would measure the strength of the tondency of excessive indulgence to become a habit. The action of this stimulant on the average human being is first to fill him with a screen and deligatful self-complacency. His feelings and his faculties are for the memoat exalted into a state of great activity and budyancy, so that his language becomes enthusiastic and his conversation vivacious if not brilliant. Grainally, however, if the indulgence be continued, the senses become dulled, a soft humming seems to fill the pauses of the conversation and to modify the tones of the speaker, a fliny hape obscured the vision, the head seems lighter than usual, and the equilibrum is disturbed by and by objects appear double, or fit confusedly before the sya; the exercise of judgment is suspended, the power of raticence is annihilated, and the victure of drink throws forth all that is within him in unrestrained communicativeness; he becomes boisterous, ridiculous, and almas at length into a mere animal. Every person and everything around him—the houses, tree, even the earth itself—seems drunken and unstable, while in his own eyes he alone seems sober, till at last the final stage is reached, and he fails on the ground insensible—dead drunk, as it is called—an anoseems soote, that are the final stage is reached, and he falls on the ground insensible—dead drunk, as it is called—in apopiectic state from which, after profound slumber, he at last emerges exhausted, fever ish, sick and giddy, with ringing cars and a violent headache.—Once as Week.

SMASH THE SALOONS.

The two great agencies on which we must depend for the suppression of the liquor traffic are the Gospel of Christ and the strong arm of the law, and of these two the first is by far the greater. We have no faith in the permanency of any reformation which does not aim first of all to reform the hearts of man. The Christian church could be act to the christian church can be act to the christian church christian church can be act to the christian church children and the christian church children and the christian church church children and the c which does not aim first of all to reform the hearts of men. The Curistian church could do more, if it would, to bring about the abolition of the liquor traffic than all the stomperance societies and temperance parties in the world put together. We do not say this in disparagament of these societies and parties either. They are doing a noble work—nuch of its work which the churches have either refused or neglected to do, the more shame for them. We theroughly believe, too, in the agency of the law, in its educative powers, in its power to repress and discourage ovil men in their evil ways. It is a good thing to reach the hearts of drinking men, if you can, with the Gospel, it is also a good thing to put temptstion out of their way, if you can. The flesh is weak, and it is a risky thing to turn a newly converted drinkind out of a charch into a street lined with gin-mills and ofcrous with the odor of the beverage of heit. Let the church go ahead with its work justice, but don't let it forget to work outside, too. Smash the salcours—Christian at Work.

THE BEER DELUSION.

THE BEER DELUSION.

The Beer Brencess' Journal has published a long article enditied "Enlightened Opinions on Prohibition," in which it ex ols the Keeley treatment of drunkers, and gives copious extracts from an interview with the doctor in Europe, in which he said:

"I do not think prohibition will ever obtain in the United States. It is impossible to control the liquor traffic. Therefore I think light wines and beer drinking ought to be encouraged in America and England."
The Journal quotes much more of the same zort and says this "corroborates the argument that the Journal has been using for years, to educate the public up to a proper appreciation of true temperance." Other "doctors" in Europe cain tectotalism to be "one of the weakest and most miscrievous crazes of the nineteenth contury." It is a big "boom" for the whisky trate if they can go on with their work of manufacturing armhards by the waolesale, through the medium of "wine or bier," which is where most of them do commence, and then after money, character, and position are gone, "cure" them by their "Institutes" planted all over the country. The "neer and light wine" theory is a defusion and a snare. We rejoice at every drunkard cured and laved, and would not throw the least obstacle in the way, but when they advocate the making of more drunkards, we do decidedly object and call upon the friends of the cause of temperance every where to circulate widely the scientific truth as to the nature and effects of beer and wine, that our boys may not be scientific truth as to the nature and effects of beer and wine, that our boys may not be led away to ruin by this false philosophy.—

BEER AND WHISKY.

The money paid for one glass of beer would pay for one loaf of bread.

The money paid for two glasses of beer would pay for a peck of potatoes.

The money paid for four glasses of beer would pay for two dozan of ezgs.

The money paid for three glasses of whisky would pay for a dressed fowl.

The money paid for three glasses of whisky would pay for a quarter of a pound of tea.

The money paid for one glass of whisky would pay for ne pound of beef.

The money paid for two drinks of whisky would pay for one pound of coffee.

The money paid for four glasses of whisky would pay for three pounds of butter.

The money paid for four glasses of whisky would pay for three pounds of better.

The money paid for four glasses of whisky would pay for three pounds of butter.

The money paid in one mouth for two glasses of beer a day would pay for a ton of coal.

The money paid in one month for two glasses of whisky a day would pay for a suit of clothes.

The money paid in one year for four glasses of beer a day would pay for a carriars.

glasses of beer a day would pay for a carriage.

The money prid in one year for four glasses of whisky a day would pay for a horse and harness.

The money paid in one year for three glasses of whisky a day would pay for an outift of household furniture.

The money prid in one year for three glasses of beer a day would pay the rent for a small suite of rooms for a year.—Milwaukee Journal.

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES. The way to cure drankenness is to quit

An efficient Temperanes Society has been established in Harvard College. An average of four persons die daily in England from delivium tremens. The Philadelphia Times says there are 3000 lawless liquor sellers in Philadelphia.

There are seven Insbriate Homes in England, and yet drunkenness is greatly on the

New York unions raised \$69,243.84 for all purposes during the year ending September 3), 1891. Chicago has 6100 Hoonsel saloon, and over 8000 that pay the United States internal

revenue tax. A Scandinavian Grant Lodge of Good

Templars has recently been organized in Minnespells.

The Virginia W. C. T. U. Convention was the best ever held. It even stirred interest in the ultra-conservative city of Richmond. There were eighty-two debegates.

Carroll D. Wright, the most trustworthy shitistician, says that for every dellar paid in by the saloons for their liceuses, about twenty-one dollars is paid out by the people. An English paper, from statistics taked from the press of the United Kingdom, re-ports the records of murders of women by incoriated husbands, since January 1, 1889, to January 1, 1891, to be 2004.

The consumption of beer in this country last year was 930,000,000 gallons. In the same period the consumption of the same article in England was 57,003,000 gallons, and in Germany 525,000,000 gallons.

A Long Night Reduced.

The long Polar night will be hence-forth more bearable to the 2000 inhabitants of Hammerfest, in Norway, the northernmost village of Europe. Electric light has been introduced into every house in the hamlet. The power is brought from three small streams a short distance from Hammerstein, whose curwater does not freeze even in winter. The people of the town have reason, in-deed, to be grateful to the inventor of the electric light. The long night begins at Hammerstein on November 18 and lasts until January 23, so that the ar-tificial illumination will be of service for sixty-six days. On the other hand, it will be practically useless and unneces-sary from May 16 to July 26, during

which time the sun never ceases to shine. Hammerstein lies in north latitude 70 degrees 30 minutes 15 seconds. At 67 degrees 23 minutes, north latitude, the longest night lasts one month; at 69 degrees, 51 minutes it lasts two months, and at 73 degrees 40 minutes, three months. The polar night is shortened and the polar day is lengthened by the refraction of light. The inhabitants of Hammerstein, in fact, have no real night between March 30 and September 12 .-New York Tribuns.

McSwiney's Gun. Near Horn Head, County Donegal, Ireland, there is a hole in the rocks called McSwiney's gun. It is on the seacoast and is said to have connection with a cavern. When the north winds blows and the sea is at half flood, the wind and the waves enter the cavern and send up jets of water from the "gua" to a height of more than 100 feet. The jets of water are accompanied by explosions which may be heard for miles.—St. Louis Republic.

Partially Petrified.

Last Friday, George Yester, of Sedalia, superintended removing the remains of Mrs. Archie Cox to Clinton. She was buried on her husband's farm in Benton County, near Quincy, thirty-three years ago. The coffin was in pretty good condition, also the silk dress in which the deceased was buried. The strange thing about the remains was that about one half of the body was turned to stone and the balance left a skeleton .- Warsaw (Mo.) Enterprise.

One of the popular paintings at the New York Academy of Design was a yard-long panel of Roses. A crowd was atways before it. One art critic exciaimed, "Such a bit of nature should belong to all the people, it is too beautiful for one man to hide away." The Youth's Companion, of Boston, seized the idea, and spent twenty thousand dollars to reproduce the painting. The result has been a triumph of artistic delicacy and color.

The Companion makes an autumn gift of this copy of the palatin; to each of its five hundred thousand subscribers. Any others who may subscribe new for the first time, an 1 request it, will receive "The Yard of Roses," without extra charge while the edition lasts. Besides the gift of this beautiful picture all new subscribers will receive The Compution free from the time the subscription is received till January First, including the Thanksgiving and Christmas Double Numbers, and for a full year from that date. The price of The Com

error is \$1.75 a year.

Every family should take this brightest and test of illustrated literary papers in addition

to its local paper.

"Spoon cabinets" are being made to hold souvenir spoons." He Struck It Rich.

He Struck It Rich.

What would you think if some one that you know to be responsible would offer to give you a well stocked general store for one year's work? You would, no doubt, consider R big jay and jump at the chance. Well, such things have been done and are being done right a ong. Messrs. B. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, Va., number among their employes many men who earn the value of a first class store every year. W. F. Davis worked for them awhile, then o ened a snug general store at Hick's Wharf, Mathews County, Va., and wrote this firm as follows: "I can only siy that I give your business credit for what I am. If I were to meet with any had luck, or loss what I have made, I am proud to say that I could go to you for employment and soon lose what I have made, I am proud to say that I could go to you for employment and soon make another store." They can show you how to double and treble your income, if you are in any business employing a capital of less than \$ 500; and if you are no: in any business at all, they will enable you to be in a short time, if you will take their advice. They want a g od hanest man or woman in every coun ry in the Union to manage a business that will yield handsome returns. Write them at once for information.

The Interest Burden Is the Title of the Great Speech of Luther S. Kauffman, delivered in the Hall of the House of Representatives, Harrisburg, Pa., before the State Board of Agriculture of Pennsylvania, it is a speech for the people and for the times. It is startling, logical, convincing, Everybody is interested in it. Sand for it. Price, for one copy, 25 cents; for five copies, \$1. Address Reform 1 ubliabing Co., Room 35, No. 1325 Chestaut street, Philadelphis.

FITS stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use, Marvelous cures. Treatise and & trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 201 Arch St., Phila., Pa. This century has produced no woman who has done so much to educate her sex to a thorough and proper knowledge of themselves



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figsistaken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the sys-tem effectually, dispels colds, head-aches 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 .50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. 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. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

A GENTS could too per the and win alter same PRINTED
A COUNTY COUNTY COUNTY by the same and meditation
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Singular Place Names.

Pernsylvania has tweire towns or post of os with very peculiar names, viz.: Stumptown, Bullskin, Shintown, Jugtown, Puckerty, Sin, Sia, Scrub-grass, Hers, Man's Choice, Maiden's Choice and Bird in Hand.

North Carolina comes in a good second with Wolfscrape, Snake Bite, Que-whiffle, Gap Civil and Shoe Heel.

Maryland has Slabtown, Pompsy Smash and Johnny Cake. Canada has Medicine Hat, Moose Jaw

and Pollyweg.
Ohio has Slick, Rattlesnake and Kill-Nebraska has a Rawhide, Minnesota a Purgatory and Wisconsin a Topside.-

How's This T.

St. Louis Republic.

We offer One Hundred Dellars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Curs.

F. J. Chenser & Co., Props., Toledo, O., We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Chense for the last 16 years, and believe him perfectly henorable in all business transactions, and financially shie to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAK, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

O. WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Gaiarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimotials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists. By the laws of Texas a homestead cannot be ouched for debt.

Prevents Pneumonia Dr. Hoxsio's Certain Croup Cure positively prevents pasumonia, diphtheria and mem-braneous croup. It has no rival Solid by drug-gists or will be mailed on receipt of 50 cts. Ad-dress A. P. Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Convenience of Solid Trains, The Erie is the only railway running solid trains over its own tracks between New York and Chicago. No change of cars for any class of passongers. Hates lower than via any other first-class line. Do not send your daughter away for change

two 2c, stamps for "Guide to Health, "to Lydia

E. Pinkham Medleine Co., Lynn, Mass.

You can't believe some dealers always. They want to sell the medicine that pays them the largest profit. What you want to buy is the one that does you the most good. Which one is it?

Sometimes, it may be a matter of doubt. But, in the case of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, there's no room for doubt. It's a matter that can be proved.

With the facts before you, it's an insult to your intelligence to have something clas offered as "just as good."

And here's the proof: Among all the medicines that claim to cure

woman's peculiar weaknesses, irregularities, and diseases, the "Favorite Prescription" is the only one that's guaranteed.

If it doesn't do all that's claimed for it, if it doesn't give satisfaction in every case, you'll have your money back.

There's strength and vigor for every tired and feeble woman, health and a new life for every of air till you understand her allment. Send delicate and ailing woman - and if there's no help, there's no pay.





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