

KERPING CELLARS SWEET.

About the time vegetables and fruit for winter use are being stored in cellars, the prudent housewife removes milk, cream, and butter upstairs. She usually says it is because it is not now so hot above ground as to do injury, and they make better butter and butter that will keep better than that from the cellar. It is really because when vegetables and fruit are put into cellars they begin at once to give off odors that are injurious to milk, cream and butter, injurious ere long to the health of the family living above.-American Culti-

COMMON SENSE PLANTING.

The farmer who plants a few apple or pear trees, or a ten or a dozen grape vines, will probably not have much fruit to sell, but when they come into bearing he will have the best food for his family that the largest capitalist in the world longs for and cannot surpass. His profit may not come in the selling, but it will surely come in the added pleasure to his family and their better health. The more good fruit we have the better our health, the higher our enjoyment, the better out tempers and less necessity is felt for the doctor and his medicine. By all means have an ample supply of fruit on the farm and as well on your own table. --Col- fer the autumn if the roots can be as man's Rural World.

NOW TO GROW BIG POTATO CROPS.

Some wonderful results with regard to potato culture have been obtained by a gentleman farmer in France. This farmer, who is also a distinguished chemist, has been, according to a recent consular report from Nantes, for some time past conducted experiments with potatoes, with the remarkable result that he has succeeded in securing the enormous returns of forty-two tons per The plan he adopts is to carefully select the seed and to use only the best and soundest tubers. The ground is dug or plowed to a great depth and is well manured. Before planting the seed potatoes they are soaked for about twenty-four hours in a mixture composed of saltpetre and sulphate of ammonia, six pounds of each salt to twenty-five gallons of water. After this soaking the tubers are allowed to drain, and they then stand for twenty-four hours longer, in order that the germs may have time to swell .- Chambers's Jour-

COLOR OF JERSEY COWS.

The prevailing color of the Jersey cattle is fawn and white, or solid fawn with darker shadings. Some families of the best regutation are dark-either what is known as squirrel gray, with shading to black, or nearly all black, with brown shading. The nose is generally surrounded by a yellowish or orange-colored ring, and the muzzle is black, but some have a light gray muzzle and a fawn ring around it. A dark, reddish fawn is not to be taken as a mark of impurity, nor is a brownish black; but se colors are not common or fashionable. If a cow is pure Jersey it is most probable that her pedigree is recorded. If it is not, good evidence would be required to prove her pure blood, as a recorded animal is worth so much more recorded that it cannot be supposed the breeder would neglect to give his young animals a record. But if the cow has the most valuable point of these cows, which is rich milk and high eclored butter, the pedigree is only desirable to the breeder; the buttermaker may be satisfied if he gets the product .- New York Times.

FARM CONVENIENCES. Much time is lost on many farms from a failure to provide in the best manner for the ready passage of teams and animals from one part of the farm to another. Whether stock is allowed to run at large on the public highways or not a considerable amount of fencing is required on every farm in the proper divis-ion of fields for cultivation and pastur-age. Access to each field ought to be made easy, and often there should be entrances at more than one point. At such points there should be gates that can be quickly opened and closed, instead of bars that must be removed one at a time, thus causing delay to both men and teams. Then, again, for want of a gate it is often necessary to make a gap in a fence in order to get into a field at a certain point, when another delay is caused, and the fence itself is injured every time it is taken down. It costs but little more to make a rough gate on a farm than to make the same length of fence, and the gate itself becomes a part of the fence, which is a good reason for making gates wherever they are likely to be wanted. Large losses in time are in they do not possess the power of transmany instances also occasioned by the want of proper facilities for readily watering stock. In such cases it seems to to learn how to breed cows according to me it should occur to every farmer that a present expenditure sufficient to prowide them would be a profitable outlay trotter. in the end .- New York World.

A DOZEN DONT'S.

Don't try to grow choice roses in the house if you have never made any study of the habits and wants of the roses. Don't begin with roses if you have

never had any experience growing plants Don't try to get along without a good

thermometer in the room in which your plants are, and don't forget to take the trouble to look at it once in a while. One cannot succeed without paying some attention to the temperature of the rooms in which they are kept.

Don't torget that the midwinter run coming through glass is too hot for some kinds of plants, and that they should be kept out of it in the middle of the

Don't give all your plants the same amount of water. Find out through inwill a horseman make a roadster by feed quiry and observation the needs of the ing green foods and corn with linseed plants in this respect.

Don't buy plants you never heard of before simply because the advertised dairymen is the neglect of winter dairypictures of them are so pretty. Novel- ing. It is hard to maintain an even tementhusiasm of young flower geowers. summer months, but in the winter the then't try to force your plants too this can'te easily done by heat,

much. Nature works in her own way, and forcing plants often kills them.

Don't expect your flowers to bloom in a week or two, nor yet in a month after you have potted them. It takes some plants several months to adjust themselves to the conditions of life in a flower

Don't try to grow lilles of the valley or gladioli in the house. Not one person in a hundred can do it excepting under conditions that do not exist in many houses.

Don't put a year old rose bush or a tiny geranium into a ten inch pot. A six inch pot is big enough for the rose, and a three or four inch pot is large enough for the geranum.

Don't talk about your "bad luck" if your flowers are not doing well. Ten to one your "bad luck" is simply a bad condition of the soil in your flower pots or a lack of proper care of your plants. Don't try to grow flowers if you are

lazy. They must have the care that comes from energy and love of plants, and it must be a regular and not spas-modic sort of attention.—Success With

PLANTING AN ASPARAGUS BED.

The right time to plant an asparagus bed is either in the fall or early spring, so you can take your choice. We prereadily obtained, because there is usually more time to prepare the beds and for planting than in spring, when all kind, of gardening operations are pressing. No special preparation of the soil is necessary further than to plow it deeply, and if it is not rich enough make it so by liberal dressings of good stable ma-nure. If broken up eight to ten inches deep it will answer very well for asparagus grown for home use, which is usu-ally cut at the surface of the ground, and not several inches below it, as prac tised by gardeners who raise this vegetable for market. One or two years old plants are best for setting out, and these should be placed in rows four or five feet spart, and from three to four feet in the row. By giving the plants plenty of room the stalks will grow much larger than when the plants are crowded, even if liberally top-dressed with manure every season. Trenches for the reception of the roots may be opened with a plow or shovel, and when set in the bottom, and five or six inches below the natural surface of the ground, the soil may be thrown back over them and the bed made level again with rake or har-

of the bed and be left to be carried down

by rain, or merely worked in with the

hoe and cultivator. A light soil is

preferable to a heavy one for asparagus,

out it will grow almost anywhere except

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Watch out for sickness in the flock.

A sickly fowl gives no profit in the

Do not give the morning mash to the

It is not too early to start incubators

Dampness is the cause of many of the

If the hens are late in moulting give

Young fowl need bone meal to de-

velop good blood, flesh and feathers.

in very wet land .- New York Sun.

poultry yard.

lowls in a sloppy condition.

for the early spring broilers.

diseases in the poultry yard.

them as free a range as possible.

of bees is kept in the orchard.

Rich food for milch cows makes a rich

nanure heap, and that makes rich land,

A scrub may yield a profit, but a pure

Make wheat the principal food now

and corn a little later. Wheat is the

best grain for eggs, and corn to main-

Very often good butter is spoiled by

the quality of the sait which is worked

in it. It is better to pay a few cents more

There are a good many animals in the

dairy which are excellent milkers, but

mitting this quality to their offsprings.

the laws of the dairy, just as readsters

are bred according to the laws of the

Agriculture is beneath the dignity of

no man. One of the best truck farmers

we ever knew was a college professor,

who was equally at home and equally

capable in the classroom and in the gar-

A large cow always consumes more

food than a small one, but does not al-

ways produce more milk and butter.

Jpon the whole, the chances are most

a favor of the small cow paying best for

The farmer should always allow his

grain to get thoroughly dry before send-ing to market, and he has no need to

hurry it now, as prices are not likely to

be much lower, and they may be higher

By feeding rightly the dairyman may

produce cows rivaling the raceborse, but

One of the greatest mistakes made by

this method will not make milkers; nor

The thing for the dairyman to do is

bred animal would have yielded a larger

which ought to make a rich farmer.

profit, under the same circumstances.

tain animal heat.

her beard.

later in the season.

meal and clover hay.

for good salt and use that.

the family, and this is the way the rite of dishwashing is conducted: All the edibles are removed, and the row. Only a moderate quantity of manure need be mixed with the roots pretty, creamy china with its purple and gilt band is carefully scraped with a are in place spread a liberal quantity scrap of bread. To scrape with a knife over the surface. No manure should be would be held a crime. Then it is piled buried under the plants, as often pracneatly on a low table about the size of a sewing table. The cut glass and old-fashioned silver are also piled there. tised, for the roots will not descend to secure nutriment; hence, placing it in such a position is to waste it. All fertilizers should be applied to the surface

Then one of the sisters takes her place on a chair before it and another hers on the side. A big bowl of water just hot enough for the hands to work in comfortably and soft cloths are brought.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

INTERIOR DECORATIONS.

to dispense with all but most necessary

furnishings until they can give beauty,

comfort and quality first consideration,

and this remark is equally true when it is applied to articles intended solely for

decoration. Pictures, books and palms

ornament a house more than anything

else, but photographs and family por-

traits should be relegated to the living

rooms, for whatever may be or might

have been the beauty of the minds and

characters of our kinsfolk and friends,

their physiognomies are frequently such as to strike terror to the heart of the

HOW TO CLEAN BRASS.

'iould be cleaned at least once a week,

while it is the custom in households with

well-trained domestics to have brass

andirons, fenders and other fire-place

furniture given a light rubbing every

day. In cleaning brass it must first be

relieved of all canker and other spots to

which the metal is subject, from contact

with acids, exposure to water or other

causes. An application of alcohol,

spirits of turpentine, benzine or kerosene

will generally remove all ordinary spots

on brass, unless very old spots, the

metal in some cases seeming so perfectly

to absorb foreign substances that the re-

moving of them amounts almost to an

impossibility. Spots removed, there is no more certain cleausing and polishing

application for brass than rotten stone

and oil. Rotten stone usually comes in

lumps. Before using for polishing brass

it must be reduced to powder, and in this state it quickly dissolves to a

smooth consistency when mixed with

olive oil. A thin paste of the prepara-

tion should be rubbed lightly on the

metal, and when perfectly dry it should

be rubbed off vigorously with a flamel cloth, the finishing polish being given

with the powder, dry, and subsequent rubbing with a clean flanuel cloth or

ONE WAY OF PRESERVING CHINA.

old-fashioned country town it is a family

boast that not one bit of china has been

broken, cracked or "nicked" in twenty-

seven years. The last time such a dis-

aster occurred was when some soldiers visited the place about the close of the

war. It is almost unnecessary to remark

that no male creature is a member of

this noteworthy household. Three

maiden ladies, who were young when

the china-breaking troops came, compose

In a certain primly kept house in an

chamois skin .- New York World.

Brass, to be kept in proper order,

casual caller. - Brooklyn Citizen.

The articles are washed piece by piece, by one sister, the silver and glass first, then the china. Then the second sister dries them on soft linen cloths, and places them on the other table. No mops, no boiling water, no piling of dishes and pouring of water over them is ever allowed. And that is why the dishes are not cracked or nicked, though they are worn thin. Besides, the process invests dishwashing with a certain sort of poetry.-St. Louis Republic.

BECIPES.

Ginger Snaps-One cup molasses, one cup sugar, six tablespoons fresh lard, four tablespoons cold water, one tablespoon ginger, one tablespoon cianamon, one tablespoon soda; flour to mix hard. Roll thin, out small and bake in hot

When the hens are laying regularly lime should be left before them all the Lemon and Vanilla Wafers-One teacup of granulated sugar, one-half cup butter, rubbed together; one beaten Select your turkey hens for breeding by their style, development and moveegg, two tablespoons sour cream, one teaspoon sods, one teaspoon of extract Many orchard men note a great inof vanilla or lemon; roll thin, gut crease in the crop of apples when a hive

Cocoanut Maroons-Half a pound of desicrate deocoanut, half a pound of powdered sugar, the whites of three eggs, a teaspoonful of extract of bitter almonds or orange flower water and a cupful of dried and sifted cracker crumbs. Drop on buttered paper in small rounds no larger than a half dollar, and bake in a moderate oven.

Apple Porcupine-Pare and core a dozen apples, filling the cavities with sugar and spice. Cover and bake. Arcange them in a dish for serving. Put quince jelly among them. Cover with a meringue made of the whites of four eggs and half a cupful of augar. Stick blanched almonds in the meringue.

Lemon Custard Pudding-One cup and a half of milk, yolks of three eggs, the juice and grated rind of one lemon, half a cup of sugar; add the lemon last. Bake in a pudding dish. Beat the whites of the three eggs, and add three spoons of sugar and spread over the top when baked; return to the oven and let it slightly brown.

Panned Chickens - Split tender chickens as for broiling, and skewer through the wings to keep in shape; put them in a dripping pau, sprinkle with salt and pepper, put in a few tablespoonfuls of offing water and a quarter of a pound of batter. Cover closely and bake. Baste occasionally, and turn the chick-

Orange Jelly-Allow nine oranges and three lemons, cut in halves and with a lemon squeezer extract the juice. Put four ounces of gelatine to soak in one pint of water. Add one pound of sugar to three pints of water, cook together and skim; add the gelatine when dis-solved and the orange and lemon juice; sat the whites of three eggs and stir in. Skim and boil ten minutes rapidly; then test with a skimmer; when thick enough strain through cheese cloth and put in jelly tumblers.

A Catifornia journal tells that a beckeeper in the big Santa Clara Valley moved his bees into his beau fields when other sources of nectar supply were exhausted, and the result was a good crop of delicate, first-class honey that did not cost him a bean.

TEMPERANCE.

WHO'S AFBAID? There is a growing severity of simpli-"Who is afraid?" the young man said, And he laughed and tossed his handsome head, lity in interior decoration that is very velcome, for until recently most pariors hend,
And the ruby wine from the cup he drained,
And with many an eath his young lips
stained.
"Who is afraid?" Not I?" he said,
And laughed, and tossed his thoughtless
head. have looked like curiosity shops, and the ornaments, if one may so tansapply the term, have been really fit for the rubbish heap. It is a good idea for housekeepers

> "Give me a draught that is stronger yet. There are fearful thoughts that I must forget.
> There is death in the cup, I know full well.
> Pve tasted already the fires of hell.
> Yet give me a draught that i stronger yet,"
> He said, "I have thoughts that I must
> forget."

"I am afraid!" the young man said.
"Visions of horror are round my bed!
Mercy's hour I have sinned away,
Death is coming to claim his pray.
I am afraid! afraid!" he cried.
With the pitiful words on his lips ne died.
—Joy Allison.

Whatever may be the opinion or judgment, based on experience or science, as to the value or the reverse of taking some form of alcohol with the meals, there is no doubt that the custom of taking wine or spirits or beer between meals and on an empty stomach—in one word the pernicious habit of "nipping"—is highly injurious. The morning nip, between breakfast and the midday meal, which is frequently taken by domestic servants, nurses, work people and "City men," reniers the taker less fit for his daily work than he would otherwise be, and is often the first fatal step toward dram drinking, and the shameful life of the wonan drunkard, of which we are hearing so much at the present time.

The flushing of the face, caused by the dilatation of the small blood vessels, usually induced by alcohol when taken alone, is THE PERSICIOUS HABIT OF "NIPPING."

dilatation of the small blood vessels, usually induced by alcohol when taken alone, is symptomatic of what takes place in the stomach. The direct action of alcohol on the mucous membrane is to produce temporary congestion or blushing of the internal surface of the atomach. The congestion uitimately becomes chronic if nips or drams of apirits are frequently indulged in, with the result that the mucous membrane becomes thickened and indurated, a quantity of tenacious mucus is secreted, the digostive ferment is paralyzed or destroyed, and alcoholic dyspepsia is established.—Hospital.

GENERAL HOWARD ON THE CANTEEN.

General Howard in his official report to the Secretary of War, gives the following important testimony concerning the "post exchange," or cantsen:

"The post exchange presents the appearance of a small country store or refroshment room in all the premises except in the room where beer is served. The impression is irresistable that beer is easily and cheaply procured, so that it is constantly forced mon the attention of the enlisted man. He is always tempted to indulge in its uss. Commanding officers have generally agreed with me that it would be well to abolish the sale of beer entirely and to substitute for it other teverages. There seems a lack of propriety in having a soldier in the uniform of the United States behind a counter dealing out beer like a barkeeper in a common resort. The commanding officers without exception object to this. If there must be bar keepers in the service they should be hired for the purpose.

"Under the present system soldiers appear

in the service they should be hired for the purpose.

"Under the present system soldiers appear to be more generally led to drink and to offences that go with drinking than under the old sutler and post trade system. I am strongly convinced by actual experiment that while a few drunits are moderated in their application by strong beer the remaining soldiers who fall under the temptation are worse off and that military offences are rather increased in number."

In view of this significant testimony, from the distinguished head of the United State Army, that beer selling is injurious to the men under his command, it is to be hoped that the requisite steps may be taken for "it

that the requisite steps may be taken for its abolition at an early day.—National Temperance Aavocate.

Not long ago, in the beautiful city of Edinburgh, the capital of Scutani, a din-university hall was built entirely out of the profits from the sale of a certain kin i of ale. profits from the sale of a certain kin i of ale. Dou tless it was a generous thing for the maker of the ale to devote a share of his profits to a useful public purpose; but the temperance people of Scotland bring the impeachment against the hall that it is a mounment to Elinburgh's drunkenness.

Terrible pictures of the degralation of the lower classes of Elinburgh, due to the use of drink, are often drawn by resilents of that city.

that city.
"On a recent Saturday night," one such

"On a recent Saturday night," one such resident writes to a Scottish newspaper, "I had occasion to pass through Cowgate, Canongate and High streat. The scene I was compelled to witness made ine shiver.

"Drunken women, many of this with bairns in their arms, jostled my every few steps. Gray-haired old men filled the air with drunken yells and vulgar language. It grieved me beyond description to see a bonny, fair-haired lassic standing hopelessly drunk at a close mouth, the butt of the rule jesters who passed her by.

Such scenes may be seen in many another Scotch and British city, "11 to so in extent in American cities as well. While they are to be seen, should money be accepted, even for beneficent public purposes, which is derived from a traffic which brings such disgrace to our civilization?

There are many private "monuments to drunkenness" scattered through the land. The time will come, beyond a dowbt, when there will be scarce one to whom the sight of them does not bring a pang of sorrow, and very few indeed to whom they will evecause a thrill of pride.—Youth's Companion.

DRINK AND DRINK-SELLERS.

DSINK AND DRINK SELLERS.

The War Cry, organ of the Salvation Army, prints the following:

I have heard all the arguments which are brought against respectable men for manufacturing and selling run; I have heard them violently denounced from the pulpit, and warmly defended elsewhere: but a scene to which I was once a witness decided my opinion as to my own duty on this point—and that is about as far, in a matter of opinion, as any man can wisely press his arguments—i. e., to his own conscience.

During an occasional stroll in an obscure part of the town, my attention was once attracted by the preparations for a funeral in a small house by the roadside. What induced me to enter a house of mourning, where I was alike unknowing and unknown, is not at present material.

The room that I entered betrayed at a giance the abject poverty of its occupants. There was neither carpet nor fire; the bed was a heap of straw, four or five old croken chairs constituted all the furniture, and the windows were stuffed with rage.

A plain board coffin—which, from its size, must be that of a child—lay on two chairs in the center of the room; a woman, sobbing aloud, was bening over it; ten or twelve men stood around in silence, and by a corner of the child, whom, on the preceding day, in another fit of drunkenness, he had seedentally pushed against a teakettle over the fire, and the little cryature was so scaided by the water that it died during the night.

After a few minutes silence, broken only for the water that it died during the night.

a teakettle over the fire, and the little crature was so scaled by the water that it died during the night.

After a few minutes' silence, broken only by the sobs of the heart-broken mother, one of the men, apparemly with the intention of offering to the poor woman the consolation of sympathy, approached and said to her:

"Mrs.—, this is a great affliction."

"tes," said the woman, raising her streaming eyes from the coffin and fixing them on the speaker with all the steraness she could command at the moment, "it is a great affliction—a dreafful affliction; but it is not for you, who give him (pointing to ber drunken bushand) his daily liquor, and take from him the means of buying our daily broad; you who knew his weakness and our poverty; you who yesterday sold him a dram which made him murder our darling child, and to-day, knowing what he had done, tempted him to drink what makes him sit there like a brute beast, and the baby dead by the side of him. It is not for you to offer me consolation—that can come only from God above, who will one day judge between the rich man who ells the idquor and the poor man who drinks it."

The Derby Hat.

If the derby hat is to be crowded out by the easier and softer styles of head gear there won't be much regret over its going. In spite of its advantages as a cross between the silk hat and the slouch, it has never had the merits of either of those styles. It has always had the discomforts of the silk hat without having its dash or beauty, and it has not been much dressier than a neat soft hat, although it has always been more uncomfortable. It is a bad thing for a hot day, and it isn't much for a cold spell, and fate help the man who wears it in the morning after a banquet. The tendency now is to easy hats, and it ought to be encouraged. Men have langhed a great deal at women's slavery to fashion, but they have never been able to point to a more forcible illustra tion of that slavery than their own adherence to the derby hat supplied.— Philadelphia Inquirer.

Taste and Smell.

Some curious observations by Professor Jashow indicate that our appreciation of food depends largely, if not chiefly, upon the sense of smell instead of that of taste. The subject of the investigation was a student twenty-one years old, who inherited from his mother the defect—acquired by her in child-hood—of complete absence of the sense of smell, taste and other sensations being unaffected. He was found to be unable to detect any difference between tea, coffee and water. In three trials out of five he confused butter almond water and water, but distinguished between ether and water and other and ammonia. Fruit syrups were simply sweet, no difference between them being perceived. Cloves and cinnamon were recognized, but mustard and pepper gave only a sharp sensation on the tongue. -Trenton (N. J.) American.

"Your Work in Life."

"Your Work in Life."

A series of El articles by successful men in as many pursuits is one of the many strong groups of articles which are announced in The Youth's Companion for 1881. The Bravest Deed I Ever-Saw" is the topic of another series by United States Generals. The prospectus for the coming year of The Companion is more varied and generous than ever. Those who subscribe at once will receive the paper free to Jan. I. 1893, and for a full year from that date. Only \$1.75a year. Address They out a Companion, kinsten, Mass.

Frank J. Chency makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Chency & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesid, and that said firm will pay the sum of \$18 for each and every case of estarth that cannot be curred by the use of Hall's Chararth Cure.

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"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 everytking, said my stomach was worn out, and that I would have to cease eating solid food. On the recommendation of a friend I procured a bottle of August Flower. It seemed to do me good at once. I gained strength and flesh rapidly. I feel now like a new man, and consider that August Flower has cured me. Jas. E. Dederick, Saugerties, N.Y.



Diabetes,

Excessive quantity and high colored urine, La Grippe. Cures the last after effects of this trying epi-demic and restores lost vigor and vitality.

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Constitution all run down, loss of ambition, and a disinclination to all sorts of work. Guarantee-Use contents of One Boitle, if not ben-fired Bruggists will refund you the prior paid. At Bruggists, 50c. Size, \$1.00 Size. DR. KILMER & CO., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects and were satisfied with transient action, but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Figs will permanontly cure babitual constipation, well-in-formed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time, but finally injure the

ALWAYS THUS.

Pilot Knob, Mo. Suffered Mr. Henry P 20 Travers, formerly of this place, suf-Years. fered with chronic rheumatism for 20 years, and was treated at times by several doctors.

ST. JACOBS OIL cured him. No No Return return of pain 3 in 3 years. G. A. Farrar. Years.

- Low is --you Blood?

I had a malignant breaking out on my l-below the knee, and wascured sound and w-with two and a half bottles of Other blood medicines had failed to do me any good. WILL C. BEATY.

I was troubled from childhood with an a gravated case of Totter, and three bottles SSS cured me purmanently. Wallarm Manufel, 1. Our book on Blocal and Skin Diseases mall free. Swipt Specipio Co., Atlanta, Ga

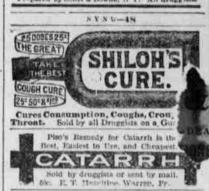
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of the Body. While we drive the brain we the body. Exercise, pure air -foods that

make healthy flesh-refreshing sleep-such are methods. When loss of flesh, strength and nerve become apparent your physician will doubtless tell you that the quickest builder of all three is

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