Fruit which commands the highest prices in the city markets has all been picked by hand by thrifty farmers or their boys and well washed before be-

ing barreled up for winter use.

Pears should be packed in boxes
with newspapers between each layer
of fruit. For winter pears and rarer varieties, it pays to wrap each one in newspaper, besides putting papers between the layers of fruit. Thus packed with the cover nailed down, with the name and date of packing and kept in a cool place where they will not freeze, I have known the winter Nelis, the pound pear, Vicar of Wakefield and other late ripening varieties to keep perfectly till the June after they were gathered; Inscious when eaten ripe or baked for tea.

Many who now send hastily gathered, bruised, ill-prepared fruit to market in early autumn could get double the price for it did they pick and pack it in ways herein suggested, and after keeping it three months or so in their own cellars, send it to cities in midwinter or spring after the first supplies are exhausted.

Cherries are said to be curative in liver complaints. Faraday recom-mended apples as the most nourishing and healthful diet for grown people and children, especially eaten raw. Apples and plums are excellent for rheumatic people. Lemons are a pleasant remedy for bilionsness, and in some for rheumatism. One of the wild grapes of South Carolina is also said to cure consumption.

Keep costly or rare fruits in clean paper candy boxes, or envelopes of pasteboard, as for flowers or ribbons, wrapping each one in paper, just as oranges are packed, retards decay.

I have seen melons, grapes and peaches which had been hidden in hay

in barn lofts, brought forth perfect and toothsome to grace New England farmers' Thanksgiving dinners. is an ancient enstom. - Detroit Free

## Signaling at Sea.

The British Government is testing a new plan for signaling at sea, which has already yielded remarkable results. It consists merely of an ordinary gong fastened to the bow of the ship below the water line. This acts as a transmitter, and the receivers are gongs of exactly similar tone and rate of vibration, one on each side of the ship below the water line. The receiving gong will take up and reproduce the sound of the sending gong from a long distance. Signals already have been clearly transmitted ten miles. - Chicago Herald.

A Means Out of the Difficulty. Any strain or bending of the back for any length of time leaves it in a weakened condition. A means out of the difficulty is always handy and cheap. Do as was done by ways handy and cheap. Do as was done by Mr. Herman Schwaygel, Aberdeen, S. D., who says that for several years he suffered with a chronic stitch in the back, and was given up by doctors. Two bottles of St. Jacobs Oil completely cured him. Also Mr. John Lucas, Elnora, Ind., says, that for several years he suffered with pains in the back, and one bottle of St. Jacobs Oil cured him. There are manifold instances of how to do the right thing in the right way and not break your back.

The smallest telegraph facilities are pos-sessed by Paraguay, Uraguay, Peru and Persia.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free, Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y. The pecan trees of Texas yield every year 0,000,000 pounds of nuts.

How's This !

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. Chenner & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Chenney for the last by rears, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any oblice.

tion made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAK, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo,

Ohio.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflamma-tion, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle Is you want to be cured of a cough use Hale's Honey of Herehound and Tar, Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute. Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complex-ion and cures constipation, 25 ets., 50 ets., \$1.

## Hot Noons Chilly Nights

Of Pall present so many variations of ten persture as to tax the strength and make a pathway for disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla will fortify the system against these dangers, by making pure, healthy blood. "Sores

ood's Sarsa-Tourse parilla Cures me. At last my moth-er heard of Hood's Sarsaparillo. After tak-ing part of a bottle the scree began to heal, and after a short time I was completely cured. We keep it in the house most of the time. As a blood purifier I know of nothing better." LEON ST. JOHN, Fairmont, Minu.

Hood's PHis are purely vegetable, hard made

A Powerful Flesh Maker.

A process that kills the taste of cod-liver oil has done good service-but the process that both kills the taste and effects partial digestion has done much more.

Scott's Emulsion

stands alone in the field of fat-foods. It is easy of assimilation because partly digested before taken. Scott's Emulsion checks Consumption and all other wasting diseases.

Prepared by Scott & Bowns, Chemists, New York. Bold by druggists everywhere,

NYNU-11 TTENTION, FARMERS I.-Bare you seen the womberful New Honnaza Fan-sing Hilly the most perfect emiler, frain ais-tered suparation to this world. Takes out all these mustand, coeffs, for. Cleans anything from beam to timethy. Write to day for particulars bow to ge to timethy. Write to day for particulars how to go one for almost nothing. Don't miss this. Ad dress BONANZA MILLS, Castorinad, N. Y.



Sweet ensilage has been fed to horses without any ill results, but if it is sour, by faulty curing, it is not a safe food for these animals. A small ration only should be given, and when it is fed, it is desirable to feed whole grain instead of ground feed. There is danger of fermentation of the food in the stomach when meal is given with the ensilage. If fed at the beginning, with caution, horses will get used to it, after which it may be used as the regular food .- New York Times.

HOW MUCH CLOVER TO AN ACRE. Three bushels of clover seed per acre may be considered an excellent yield, and as the seed is always ob-tained from the second growth of the plants most farmers think the seed crop is almost clear gain or profit. Why the second growth of clover in summer yields most seed is a question not settled. Some think it due to the presence of the common bumble bee, an insect supposed to aid in fertilizing the flowers, but it may be to a less rank growth of the plants or the cool the tops are broken off after the ears nights in the latter part of summer. — New York Sun.

LAST DAYS AT PASTURE.

It is difficult to maintain in vigorous growth a pasture turf. Close cropping in the dry, hot weather has something to do with this, as also has the cropping which many pastures get late in the fall, which does not allow them opportunity to cover the roots with an aftermath that would protect these roots from the cold and sudden changes of winter. But it is evident that no small part of this difficulty in maintaining a good turf on pasture lands arises from the ill-treatment many pastures receive from the too turning of stock abroad upon early them in spring before the ground becomes well settled,—American Agriculturist.

WATERING PLANTS.

is, "How often shall I water this plant?" There is but one answer, "Whenever it is dry." But by dry I don't mean dust-dry and so baked fowls during the hot weather than later that the soil is cracking away from the sides of the pot, but when the soil be-gins to feel dry to the touch or when on smartly tapping the side of the pot with the knuckles it rings from the blow. By taking a dry plant and sounding it, and afterwards a wet one you will at once appreciate the differ-ence in sound. Even when the plant is wet on the surface, if dry in the ball, the sound will betray the fact.

Many plants in pots which are stood in jardinieres get yellow and sick from no apparent cause. An examination for early spring. Quite a crop of it has always shown the soil sour from may be grown on late corn land. It excess of water at the roots, caused by the water that had soaked through preventing seration, and souring the soil. The pot should always be lifted tablespoonful of woodtar and one teasit has done soaking.

PRESERVING EGGS.

In the experiments in keeping eggs made at one of the New York experi- cost of production should be grown. ment stations, the eggs were all wiped when fresh with a rag saturated with awake cow or two in the pen with the some antiseptic and packed tightly in salt, bran, etc. Eggs packed during April and May with salt, and which had been wiped with cottonseed oil, to which had been added boraic acid, kept from four to five months with a loss of nearly one-third, the quality of those saved not being good. Eggs packed in brau, after the same

preliminary handling, were all spoiled after four months. Eggs packed in salt during March and April, after wiping with vaseline, to which salicylic acid had been added, kept four or five months without loss, the quality after four months being much superior to ordinary. Temperature of each box varying little from sixty degrees Fahrenheit, and each box was turned over once in every two days. Little difference was observed in the keeping keeping qualities of eggs from differ-

MISTAKES IN THEE SPRAYING.

-a capable and energetic man, but not a "book farmer"-found his trees that a spray of salt, sulphur and lime was good for some things, he believed clover, turnips, potatoes, beets, and a it good for all, and with his trees in full leaf and tender foliage, he gave grain, will keep her in the best condithem a thorough spraying with the lime wash, with what result it is difficult to tell at this writing, but prob-

Much judgment should be used in the application of all washes in the orchard. The leaves are the lungs of the tree, the breathing apparatus, and whatever destroys them injures the tree. Lime-the chief ingredient in the lime, sulphur, and salt wash-of course possesses highly caustic properties. It is this that gives it its offeetive qualities, and it should be used on deciduous trees only in the winter when they are dormant. It then reaches every part of the tree and scalds the young scale insects, preventing their growth and spread. But when the trees are in leaf it cannot reach the pests so effectually, while it will do very serious injury to

The orchardist owes it to himself to acquire at least some rudimentary knowledge of entomology in order to cope successfully with his insect enemies, and at the same time not dam- should be with the idea of making

their jaws and those that suck with a bill. In dealing with the first class, among which are caterpillars, slugs and beetles, arsenical preparations— Paris green and London purple—are the most effective remedies. In fighting the suckers these are useless, for the reason that this class of peats do not eat from the surface but draw the sap of the plant or tree from beneath the surface where the surface does not penetrate, and in dealing with them another class of remedies must be used. It is here that the lime, sulphur and salt spray comes into good use in the winter, when there is no danger of burning the leaves or young growth, and a severe remedy can be safely used. For summer use, howresin solutions and kerosene emulsion, which can be used without endangering the trees, are the proper remedies.—American Agriculturist.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES. The cabbage crop is one that nearly

always pays.

An Australian farmer attributes the loss of a hundred fowls to feeding

them upon sun flower seed. Make the butter first-class and put it on the market in such a manner as to make it show for all it is worth.

Watercresses is an excellent food for chickens. It can only be grown in clear water with a sandy bottom. It is claimed that a decoction of

smartwood or walnut leaves applied once a day to cattle will keep off flies. Pigs should always pay on a dairy farm, as they will assist in consuming a large proportion of waste material that is unsalable,

Breeding stock of all kinds need muscle rather than fat, as the latter means the loss of energy, if not of health and vigor.

All admit that a cow needs shelter in winter; but it is equally necessary to furnish her protection from flies A question I have been asked hun-dreds of times by lady customers, says J. S. Taplin in American Gardening,

in the season.

The better milk development secured with the first calf, the better results it is possible to secure. Make the best start possible and keep in a good condition. Pigs can be fed, handled and dis-posed of to better advantage if the

litters from the sows come about the same time. It is best to have them uniform in size and also in growth. Rye is excellent for late pasture or

may be sown on the land occupied by corn before the corn crop is removed. the pot after watering and had been Sore places on animals caused by left standing in the jardiniere, thus flies may be annointed with a mixture

out for watering and put back when poonful of carbolic acid, well mixed, So far as possible the crops on the farm should be grown to suit the market, and the crops that bring the highest prices in proportion to the

> If there are dogs about put a wide ness pretty well.

> There seems to be considerable difference of opinion among dairy far-mers as to the feeding value of skimmed or separated milk. Some put it as high as a bushel of corn for every 100 pounds of milk, and others as low as half a bushel.

> The ladybird is a valuable insect destroyer. It is the special enemy of the little green aphis that destroys tender plants, and the ladybird is always seen upon rose bushes in summer time, because the aphis especially attacks the rose.

Some gardeners have been troubled with black-rock in tomatoes. The funof the fertile and unfertile eggs, and gus of the potato rot attacks them on no difference was noticeable in the both leaf and fruit. There is no remgus of the potato rot attacks them on edy after it gets full possession of the ent fowls or from those on different vines, but an early use of Bordeaux rations.—New York World. mixture is a preventive.

A first-class animal is sure to bring a Men often apply the same remedy to all sorts of diseases, and frequently the market." When they all seem to be of one mold, and that a good one, as a lot, and at your price.

The sow must be in thrifty condiinfested with red spiders. Knowing tion to produce thrifty pigs. Feed her on succulent food. Cooked or steamed

The milk test has come to stay, beably he will kill the spiders, and not It makes better and more honest dairycause it is right that it should stay. men, it teaches the farmer how to weed out his inferior stock and develop his best, and generally, it leads to improvement of farm methods.

Current bushes in vigorous growth always make a superabundance of wood, and should be trimmed by cutting out the old canes that were weakened by age and fruit bearing. Also thin out new growth, and cut back

the ends of long, slender branches, Keep the back barnyard as neat as the front; have the manure pile, the old board pile, the rubbish pile always under cover. Make the neat-ness of your place noticeable and teach not only your own boys but the whole neighborhood lessons of beauty and thrift.

age histrees or injurchis insect friends.

His insect fees may be roughly divided into two classes, those that est with poor the grain is a good adjunct.

TEMPERANCE.

Drop by drop ! drop by drop ! Filling the glass to the very top, When will the terrible traffic stop? How many gissees drinkers bold? How many treats for young and old? How much pelson, hot and cold?

Ah! you "would know," I hear you say, How many glasses day by day Measure the drops in yonder bay.

Gather them up in pints and gills, All the streamlets and all the rills, Fresh from the everlasting hills. Count the sand-grains one by one. The myriad stars with work begun, And they'll never compare when all is done

Oceans and rivers of liquid fire!
Thinking of this no tongue should tire
Teaching the truth to son and sire.
—Mrs. M. A. Kidder, in Youth's Banner.

Another cause of perpetual poverty is the cause alcoholic. The victim does not last long. He soon crouches into the dramkard's grave. But what about his wrie and children? asks a prominent New York writed and public speaker. She takes in washing, when she can get it, or goes out working on small wages, because sorrow and privation have left her incapacitated to do a strong woman's work. The children are thin-bioo fed and saunt and pale and weak, standing around in cold rooms, or pitching pennics on the street corner, and munching a sileo of unbuttered bread when they can get it, sworn at by passers by because they do not get out of the way; kicked onward toward manhood or womanhood, for which they have no preparation except a depraved appetite and frail constitution, candidates for almshouse and penitentiary. Whatever other causes of poverty may fall, the salcon may be depended upon to juruish an ever-increasing throng of paupers. ALWAYS POOR

Increasing throng of paupors.

WHISKY FOR THE SOLDIERS.

The Army of the Potomae in 1862 was subjected to great hardships and exposed to the extremely wet and maiarious regions of the Chickshominy. There were consequently much sickness and sufficing, and the ranks of the army were thinned daily and rapidly by deaths from disease. Observing this, says an exchange, and thinking thus to counteract the cvil, the commanding general issued an order on the 12th of May allowing every soldier a gill of whisky each day, half of it in the morning and half in the evening. It was soon observed that the results of this extra medical treatment were conspicuously injurious to the sanitary conditions of the army, and the commanding general had sense and humanity enough to countermand his order within thirty days from date of issue. Concerning this experiment Dr. Frank hamiltee, one of the most competent surgeons then serving in the army, says:

"It is most carnestly to be desired that no such experiment will ever be repeated in the armies of the United States. In my own mind the conviction is fully established by experience and observation that the regular use of alcoholic stimulants by man in health is never useful. I make no exception in favor of cold or heat or exposure and fatigue, nor in favor of old drinkers, when considered as soldiers."

Took the Pledde tookther.

Dr. Norman Kerr, at a recent meeting of English physicians, related the following in WHISKY FOR THE SOLDIERS.

TOOK THE PLEBUE TODETHER.

Dr. Norman Kerr, at a recent meeting of English physicians, relates the following incident, making a personal application to his brothers and sisters of the profession:

Before I practised what I taught in regard to this matter, I found that, sing however sweetly I might, my advice penetral st very little into the life and character of inchriates who came before me; but when, in order to save a man whom I was called up to see through the night, I took the pledge, my practice then squared with my procept. I said to this man, "What on earth do you mean by calling for me about once in every month in this way and wasting your substance, only forthe benefit of your wins merchant and your doctor? You must be an unmitigated fool—why do you not take the pledge?" When I went to see him next morning, drank as he had been the night before, ne grasped what I had said. "Doctor," he said, "you fold me hast night to take the pledge: I will, if you will," What was a poor doctor to do? It was a case of the spider and the fly, and the result was that we took the pledge in that house together, and that man has kept it till this day. I saw him on Monday has before I came here, no as a doctor, for he is of no use to me, as now he is mever ill, but he has been the means o making huntrals of people abstainers, most!) amongst the xlaves of crink as he was him edit.

CIDER DRINKING.

We frequently hear that there is "no harm

CIDER DRINKING.

We frequently hear that there is "no harm from drinking sweet cider," and temperance organizations frequently have this question brought before them for discussion. Cider commences to ferment zenoon as it is out of the press, and the sloobol in cider is as seductive and poisonous as in any other drink, and in many cases more so. A. P. Foster, D. D., of Massieshusetts, in a recent letter to the Advance, writes as follows:

"A recent dreadful murder in this State, committed by a man upon his brother, filustrates the evils of cider drinking. Themurderer was intexicuted on hard cider, and hence was in an ugly mood, as is invariably the case with those under the influence of this dangerous intexteant. In New England cider is one of the greatest temptations to intemperance. Every fall piles of small and gnarily apples are gathered, which are marketable only at the cider-mill. There is a profit to be made on them, and the farmers do not feel that they can lose it. This fact has done much to break down the prohibitiory law in Massachusetts. Years ago when this law was in force it met with opposition from the cider-raising farmers. To get their yet eider was exampted from the application of the law. But this was a fatal inconsistency. Hard cider is far worse in its effects than many other of the milder intoxisants like ale and beer. But it is easily obtained on New England farms; the boys grow fond of it, bacinning with sweet cider, but speedily finding their way to the fermented and intoxicating article. The taste for alcohol thus formed, it naturally does not stop with cider. Thus our New England cider operates adversely to temperance in two ways—it breaks down the strength of those who, but for this, would promote temperance legislation, and by its dulect encouragement to sweet cider, it tempts our country boys to start out on a path that leads to a drukkari's grave. Apples in New England, rys in the Massissippl Valley, and grapes on the Pacific Const are, every one, tempters to break down the temper

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES. Over two millions and a half of children are members of the Band of Hope Union of England,

Ingland.

The drink thirst is the only earthly approximation to the torture of the dam perdition.

Alcohol is a dangerous and tricky spirit. Moderation oils the hinges of the gate ing to excess.

Alcoholic insanity is twice as common now in France, the land of light wines, as it was fifteen years ago. Rev. Dr. Charles S. Thompson, of New York City, in a recent sermon stated that "one brower in New York has 600 chattel mortgages on salcons."

Manteinal reform is stirring up the Na-Manteinal reform is stirring up the Namunicipal reform is stirring up the Na-tion's capital, and ten policemen have been dismissed recently for ignoring the viola-tions of law by certain refati liquor dealers. Jerusalem, the Holy City, has 185 sa-loons, whose license fees go to Constantino-ple. An application has been made to es-tablish a browery within its walls, but re-fused.

A Chleago writer gives the following reasons why there is now so much poverty, crime and misery in that great city: "There lives but one baker to each seventy families, one greeer to every eighty-nine families, and one liquor saloon to every thirty-five fami-

The late Lord Chief Justice Coloridge said The late Lord Chief Justine Coloridge said-judges are "weary with calling attention to drink as the principal cause of crime," and that he "could keep no terms with a vice that fills our julks, destroys the comfort of homes and the peace of families, and de-bases and brutalizes the people."

A Chicago paper ways that there are in

A Chicago paper says that there are in Chicago at least 5000 places in the manufacturing district where workingmen are in the habit of going for liquor. These saloons are purposely placed near the factories so as the more easily to absorb the men's wages. It each one of these saloons took in \$10 a day, the sum would amount to \$50,000 a day, or \$300,000 for a week of six days.



Black tulle over black satin is one of the favorite toilettes of the moment.

The Queen of England always sleeps with her bedroom windows wide open.

Camel's hair wool and mohair is the material of which many entrancing patterns are made.

The fashionable women of London are not as enthusiastic over bicyling

as French and American women are. Miss Kipling, who is writing articles for various magazines, is a sister of Rudpard Kipling. She is now Mrs.

The Baroness Burdett-Coutts possesses the finest and the most carefully preserved copy of the first folio of Shakespeare, 1623.

The rabelines, cheviots and plaids are more pleasing than ever, but all are in the same dark colors and rougher than usual. The most adventurous journey ever

made by a woman has just been com-pleted by Mrs. Littledale, who, with her husband, started from Constantinople and crossed Asia, coming out at Shanghai.

Mrs. Amelia Bloomer, originator of the famous bloomer costume, still lives with her husband at Council Bluffs, Iowa. She began wearing the garment that bears her name in 1851, while editing a temperance paper at Seneca Falls, N. Y.

Agra-lines, are one of the most popular coverings for couch pillows that are in daily use. They are very durable, shed dust easily, come in a great variety of colors, and the cost is only seventy-five cents a yard for ma-terial forty-four inches wide.

What is called the rational eyeling costume for women is in danger of other, but edge to edge, making a going out of existence in Paris, for the tight, smooth surface. To accomple h Prefect has caused letters to be written to some well known women cyclists, cautioning them that they are infringing the law in wearing men's clothes.

Every year a Hebrew girl in Frankfurt, Germany, receives a dowry of \$2500, the income of a bequest by Baron Rothschild. Any respectable Jewish girl not younger than seventeen or older than thirty-six may apply, and lots are drawn for the prize,

During her travels in Africa Mrs. Sheldon, the exploring lady, was exceedingly embarrassed by receiving a present of 600 husbands from a local sultan. It was with much difficulty that she succeeded in refusing his splendid gift without giving serious

Mrs. George W. Childs is at the Lonella, Wayne, Penn. Meanwhile, the drawings for her palatial mansion, to be built at Washington, are waiting her final approval. The house will be a decided ornament to that city of splendid houses and magnificent thoroughfares,

Mme. Demont Breton, the painter, was recently enrolled in the Legion of Honor. The only other French woman so honored is Rosa Bonheur. The new member of the Legion is the daughter of the famous painter, Jules Breton, and the wife of the painter, Adrian Demont.

In dress goods, new styles are the crepons of wool and mohair, which are rougher and more crispy than they ever have been before. The figures stand out further and the colors are darker and more subdued, green and blue perhaps predominating, but with some black in every pattern.

Mrs. Belinda L. Randall, of Roxbury, Mass., a descendent of Samuel Adams, of Revolutionary fame, has presented to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts a china punchbowl and salver once the property of the Marquis de Lafayette, and by him presented to Adams. It was made in China and has the arms of Lafayette upon it, designed according to the ideas of the Chinese artist.

Miss Lillie J. Martin, vice principal of a girls' high school in San Franeisco, has resigned her place there to enter Gottingen University as a stu-dent. Only three or four women have hitherto been admitted to this German university's privileges. Miss Martin is a graduate of Vassar College, and relinquishes a salary of \$2000 a year to continue her studies in Germany, which will be in the line of experimental psychology.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live bet-ter than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the

in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all drug-gists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is man-ufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.



"I regard the Royal Baking Powder as the best manufactured and in the market."

Marion Harland

Author of "Common Sense in the Household."

Samoan Canoes.

or eight feet in length, and are of different widths. These are fastened to the keel, and the sides gradually built up, not by lapping one over tie other, but edge to edge, making a this, the center of the plank is dressed down thin along one edge. Then by boring holes through the thick edges at intervals, on the inside, and tying them together with fiber-not a nail is used—a tight joint is made, and the outside left clean and smooth. Often the seams are filled with gum which exudes from the bread-fruit tree; this

makes them perfectly water-tight.

"The skill and ingenuity displayed in making and finishing these craft is something remarkable, for the reason that the planks are of such uneven lengths and widths and every part is fastened by fiber."—Outing.

Vagaries of Taste.

An importer of rattan furniture complains that it is impossible to keep up with the vagaries of public taste. In the seasons when he imports big chairs customers come round and complain that there's nothing low enough for a woman to occupy in comfort, and, when next season he imports small chairs there is a growl because there is nothing roomy and luxurious. The best of the oriental furniture imported for the last fifteen years has taught the Western world a lesson in luxury, and it is worthy of note that the light, cool chairs, lounges and the like, of Chinese, Japanese and East Indian make are peculiarly fitted to the semi-tropical summer of this region. - New York

Journal.

Pasquinades took their name from the shop of a Roman tailor named Pasquin, the square in front of which contained a celebrated statue, on the pedestal of which all sorts of squibs and lampoons were posted.

"A few years ago I took Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which has been a great benefit to me. I am is excellent health now. I hope that every woman, who is troubled with 'women's ills,' will try the 'Prescription' and be benefited as I have been."

A Silver Spoon in His Mouth. "The large canoes, called taumu-olnas, are built from a keel. The keel in London is the heir to \$480,000 a is laid in one solid piece extending year, large estates in County Down high up in the air at bow and stern, and Berkshire, a very fine London both ends being shaped alike. The strips and planks are split out of logs, and have no uniform dimensions, earldoms (one Irish and one English), varying from six or eight inches to six | two Irish and one English viscounty,



BUDS, Society buds, young women just entering the doors of society or womanhood, require the wisest care. To be beautiful and charming they must have perfect health, with all it implies — a clear skin, rosy cheeks, bright eyes and good spirits. At this period the young woman is

this period the young woman is especially sensitive, and many pervous troubles, which continue through life, have their origin at this time. If there be pain, headache, backache, and nervous disturbances, or the general health not good, the judicious use of medicine should be employed. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best restorative tonic and nervine at this time. The best bodily condition results from its use. It's a remedy specially indicated for those delicate weaknesses and derangements that afflict womenkind at one period or another. You'll find that the woman who has faithfully used the "Prescription" is the picture of health, she looks well and she feels well.

In catarrhal inflammation, in chronic displacements common to women, where there are symptoms of backache, dissiness or fainting, bearing down sensations, disordered stomach, moodiness, fatigue, etc., the trouble is surely dispelled and the sufferer brought back to health and good spirits.

" WOMAN'S ILLS." MRS. W. R. BATES, of

Dollars or Kicks

for women, according to whether they do, or don't do, their washing in a sensible way. If they use Pearline, it means good, hard dollars saved. Pearline is economy. All that ruinous rubbing that makes you buy linens and flannels twice as often as you need to, is spared, to say nothing of your time and labor.

See the troubles that women have to endure with other ways of washing. There's that hard, wearingout rub, rub, rub, or the danger of ruining things with acids if you try to make it easy. Washing with Pearline is absolutely safe.

Send, Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as"

or "the same as Pearline," IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled,
it Back and if your grocer sends you samething in place of Pearline, be
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