

The Thrilling Drama of Life Saving.

One winter night on the dreary New Jersey coast a patrolman of the life saving service spied through the sleet and rain a dim red light from a wrecked schooner. He ran a mile to fetch the crew and apparatus. In the darkness, as the storm grew more wild, a big rope at last was safely stretched between the vessel and the shore. The breeches buoy leaped across the surf, and presently returned with one of the sailors holding the pale and fainting wife of the captain. On the next trip it fetched the captain himself, with his six-year old girl hugged tightly to his breast, her little wet face full of cheer and faith as she swung safely over the roaring sea. The old surferman who carried her to the station said, "I wasn't ashamed to cry for joy when the little thing held on to my old scraggy neck and clattered away as cherry as a sparrer." Her elder sister came next, and then the sailors, one by one until all were safely ashore. Who would not give years of life to figure as a preserver of lives in such a thrilling drama as this.—Washington Star.

In Town or Country.

Every family should have a bottle of Dr. Hoxie's Certain Croup Cure. It is the only remedy known that will cure the most violent croup, and acting upon the air passages of the throat, it keeps them open and prevents pneumonia. It is sold by prominent druggists. See Manufactured by A. P. Hoxie, Buffalo, N. Y.

Locusts in Southern Algeria have devoured the grain crops, but spared the vineyards.

How's This? We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for a case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known Dr. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all his transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him. WEST & THURMAN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WALKING, KINMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. 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.

To Cleanse the System

Effectually yet gently, when constive or bilious or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently cure habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity, without irritating or weakening them, to dispel headaches, colds or fevers, use Sarsaparilla.

Ladies, ladies, think of the engagements you have broken and the disappointments consequent to others and perhaps also to yourself, all on account of headaches. Headaches will cure you in fifteen minutes. Fifty cents.

SICK HEADACHE, chills, loss of appetite, and all nervous trembling sensations quickly cured by Beecham's Pills. 25c. a box.

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

Thousands of Dollars spent trying to find relief for Salt Rheum, which I had 13 years. Physicians said they never saw so severe a case. My legs, back and arms were covered by the humor. I began to take HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA, and the sores soon healed. I was now able to go to my usual work, and a happy man I was. S. G. DERRY, 45 Bradford Street, Providence, R. I.

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver bills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice and sick headache.

Should Have It in the House. Dropped on Sugar, Children Love. To take JOHNSON'S CROUP CURE, Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Tonifits, Colds, Croup, and all other ailments of the throat, chest and lungs. It is a simple, safe, and reliable remedy. Sold everywhere. Price 25c. per bottle. See enclosed list. Dr. J. C. JOHNSON & Co., Boston, Mass.

Now is - Your Blood? - I had a malignant breaking out on my leg below the knee, and was cured sound and well with two and a half bottles of SSS. Other blood medicines had failed. W. C. BEATY, Yorkville, S. C.

I was troubled from childhood with an aggravated case of Tetter, and three bottles of SSS cured me permanently. WALTER B. MANN, Mansfield, Vt.

Our book on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. EWING RIGGLES CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Men. No delivery or col. bottle. Always use good quality work. For getting a reliable copy free. GLEN HIGSON, Rochester, N. Y.

Ely's Cream Balm. The Cure for CATARRH. Price 25c. per tin.

DR. KILMER'S GUARANTEE. Apply Balm into each nostril. ELY'S BALM, 26 Warren St., N. Y.

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FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

GREEN FLY ON ROSES. Vick tells that the green aphid which infests a great variety of cultivated plants can be destroyed and kept under by spraying the plants occasionally, as it may seem necessary, with a strong solution of whale-oil soap; or the liquid may be applied by sprinkling it on with a small whisk broom, being careful to have it wet the under as well as the upper sides of the leaves. In greenhouses and conservatories these insects are commonly destroyed by fumigating with tobacco. Another method of using tobacco is to steep it in the greenhouse.—New York World.

A HONEY HOUSE. A suitable building for a beekeeper to work in need be nothing more than a simple, plain structure, cheaply made and about twelve feet square. A range of closed closets around two sides will be convenient for keeping utensils and all materials used in the business. There will be ample room left for extracting, putting sections together, and making hives, or packing honey for shipment and sale. It is indispensable for even a small apiary to have a special building for these purposes. As it costs only a little more to put a second story in it, it would be advisable to do this for use as a storage room for materials always needed in a bee business. It might also be desirable to have a good cellar under it for keeping the hives with the bees during the winter, instead of leaving them out of doors and unprotected.—New York Times.

SPRAYING. Do not spray the fruit trees until after the blossoms have fallen. Apple trees should be sprayed for the codling moth about a week after the blossoms commence to fall, or when the fruits are about the size of hazel nuts. This is the right time to do the spraying and no harm. The second spraying is most beneficial if done about ten days after the first. Peach, cherry and plum trees should also be sprayed only after the blossoms have fallen, and usually not until the latter part of May or early in June, the curculio in the adult form being killed then. Neither for the codling moth nor for the curculio is it of any use to spray earlier, and spraying during the time of blossoming kills the farmers' and fruit-growers' friends, the honey bees, while they are fertilizing the blossoms, or, in other words, doing their share to insure a large crop of finely-developed fruit.—American Farmer.

SKIMMED MILK FOR HENS. We have many times urged the feeding of skimmed milk to laying hens, and will add that on the farm, where dairymaking is carried on, the use of buttermilk will also be found of great benefit, and will very sensibly increase the egg production. After a few days' trial the "biddies" will look out eagerly for your coming with the accustomed dish in hand. Use it instead of water and the slightly saline quality will be beneficial. Either buttermilk or skimmed milk is excellent. The latter, of course, is not so rich and fattening as the former, but still contains much of good. Should you be keeping a large flock of hens, and the choice lies between feeding the milk to a pig and giving it to the hens, decide in favor of the hens every time. The extra production for one year by the milk feed will buy all the pork your family may need, and make your occupation much pleasanter all round.—New York Observer.

CABBAGE AND SQUASH. The market gardeners near large cities, with their lands worth from \$500 to \$1000 an acre, must economize in the use of land and produce as many crops as possible from the same piece in one season. This can be done by the aid of hotbeds in starting the plants and by fertilizing the land, keeping it up to a high state of productivity. A mistake is often made in planting two crops on the same land to mature about the same time.

An Eastern seed grower and market gardener attempted to grow cabbage and squash upon the same land by planting the squash seed in the cabbage rows. The result was a maximum crop of cabbage and a minimum crop of squash. Another equally successful gardener planted the two crops out omitted the cabbage on every third row, planting his squash seed there. The result was a large crop of both products harvested at the same time.

Squashes and peas can be grown profitably on the same land. One gardener gives as a result of the crop grown simultaneously a harvest of 200 bushels of green peas and five tons of squash on the same piece of land. But when we attempt to get returns from either simultaneous or second farming we must understand that land must be matured accordingly, as the soil cannot be cheated out of a crop.—Irrigation Age.

HOW TO RAISE HEIFERS. "Right here," says Mr. King, in the Ohio Farmer, "I want to say a word about feeding those choice calves that are to build up our herd. I think it best for the cow, and decidedly best for the calf, to let the latter remain with the cow at least three days. I do not wish you to understand me to advocate letting the calf have all the milk for this length of time. Take all you can get twice a day; the calf will be sure to get enough. When you do take the calf away, the better way is to have them in a stable and quietly drink the cow out, letting the calf remain on the same piece of land. But when we attempt to get returns from either simultaneous or second farming we must understand that land must be matured accordingly, as the soil cannot be cheated out of a crop.—Irrigation Age.

PERFUMES THE HORSE LIKES. There are some perfumes that are very grateful to horses, however little credit a horse may commonly receive for possessing delicacy of scent. Horse trainers are aware of the fact and make use of their knowledge in training stubborn and apparently intractable animals. Many trainers have favorite perfumes, the composition of which they keep a secret, and it is the possession of this means of appealing to the horse's estheticism that enables so many of them to accomplish such wonderful results.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A genealogical tree of the Hoar family develops the fact that the name was originally Heon, after the bird of that name, just as it is claimed, the name sterling and kindred names were after the original of sturgeon, another bird.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

A SALAD OF LENTILS. Have the lentils cooked in buttered, salted water, and drain; rub a bowl with onion, and stir in also a tablespoonful of chopped parsley to a quart of lentils; add some chopped egg and finely shred lettuce head; season with salt, white pepper, oil, and vinegar, and decorate with little lettuce leaves or parsley.—New York Recorder.

TIPS ON LAYING LINOLEUM. While it is difficult to follow a system in fitting oilcloths and linoleums, a few cardinal rules must be observed, and we venture to suggest them. In cutting linoleum from a diagram allow an inch at the ends. If it is not to be laid at once allow also a fraction on the width, for shrinkage is probable both ways. Get the diagram correct to the fraction of an inch, so that if cutting must be done for centre pieces or register holes it can be done before the cloth is laid on the room. Tack linoleum after butting the edges evenly within an invariable braid, say four inches apart, and if possible line the edges with an adhesive paste. Get the floor smooth by dressing the planks. Do not try to even it up by laying strips of paper lining over sinks in the floor. Nothing but a jack plane will serve. The future service of the cloth will depend upon the floor being perfectly smooth. A nicely laid linoleum needs no binding, but should binding be desired for sake of appearance, use one-half inch brass binding. Let linoleum, like oilcloth, lay down several days in the store before fitting it. Another reason for having the cloth made perfectly ready for the apartment is to avoid scratching the baseboard with surplus cloth, and the certainty of cutting the ends untrue. The balance of the detail must be left to the skill of the layer. We offer no antidote for blisters and puffs which appear in the centre of sheets of linoleum or oilcloth. The manufacturer comes in there. The seller had better lie low and hope that Mrs. Jones will not put much stress on that "little swell" for he is powerless to help it.—Carpet and Upholstery.

STRAWBERRIES. "Some one has truly said," writes Mrs. E. R. Parker, in the Courier-Journal, "the sight of strawberries in the market is one of the most delightful suggestions of the fullness and perfection of spring, and taste of the fruit is our most delicious and complete realization." While nothing can be daintier than strawberries and cream, or strawberries dipped in sugar, yet a more appetizing fruit rarely renders them more appetizing. The following recipes will therefore be useful.

Strawberries and Whipped Cream—Stem ripe strawberries, place a layer in a glass dish, cover with pulverized sugar, and push another layer of berries and sugar. Cover the top with a pint of thick cream, the white of two eggs and a teaspoon of sugar, whipped together. Set on ice until chilled.

Iced Strawberries—Put ripe strawberries, after capping, in a bowl, cover with powdered sugar and the juice of three or four large oranges. Let stand one hour. When ready to serve, sprinkle with powdered ice.

Strawberry Pyramid—Crash a pint of ripe strawberries with a pint of sugar; beat the whites of four eggs; beat altogether until it stands in a pyramid.

Strawberry Tapioca—Wash a cup of tapioca, cover with cold water and soak overnight. In the morning put on the fire with a pint of boiling water and let simmer until clear. Stem a quart of strawberries and stir in the boiling tapioca, sweeten to taste. Take from the fire, pour in a dish, and stand aside to cool. Serve very cold, with cream.

Strawberry Bavarian Cream—Cover half a box of gelatine with half a cup of cold water and soak half an hour. Wash a quart of ripe strawberries and press through a fine sieve; add a cup of sugar and stir until dissolved. Stand the gelatine over boiling water, and thin with the strawberry juice; mix well, pour in a tin pan, set on ice, stir until it thickens, add a pint of whipped cream, mix carefully. Pour in a mold and set in a cool place to harden.

Strawberry Sponge—Dissolve half a box of gelatine by working half an hour, and then pouring over half a pint of boiling water, and a cup of sugar and a pint of strawberry juice, strain in a tin pan, set on ice until thick. Beat to a froth, and add the stiffly whipped white of four eggs, beat smooth, pour in a put lid mold, and set on ice to harden. Serve with vanilla sauce.

Strawberry Shortcake—Stem two quarts of strawberries and sweeten, mash slightly with a wooden spoon. Rub two ounces of butter into a quart of sifted flour, add a teaspoonful of salt and two of baking powder, with sufficient sweet milk to make soft dough. Mix quickly, roll thin, put in a greased pan, and bake in a very quick oven. When done take from the oven, split into halves and spread each lightly with butter. Place the lower half in a large, flat dish, put half the berries over this, cover with the other half of the shortcake. Spread the remaining berries on it, pour whipped cream around and serve.

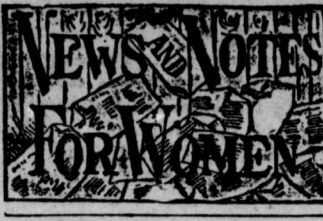
Strawberry Puff—Whip a quart of cream to a froth and sweeten, add a pint of mashed strawberries, mix carefully, put into an ice cream mold, press the lid down tightly, pack in salt and ice, and freeze three hours.

Strawberry Water Ice—Stem a quart of strawberries, add a pound of sugar and the juice of two lemons, mash, and stand aside one hour, strain, add a quart of cold water, pour in a freezer and freeze.

Frozen Strawberries—Stem a quart of ripe strawberries, add half a pint of sugar, let stand one hour, squeeze in the juice of three oranges and a quart of thin syrup, stir, turn in a freezer and freeze.

The Cubit. The length of the ancient cubit, so often referred to in sacred and other writings of early date, varied according to the race. Strictly, it was the distance from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger. Recent investigation proves that the Roman cubit was 18.47 inches in length. The Greek, 18.29. The Hebrew varied from 24.34 to 22.08, the variations being due to age and locality. Some biblical scholars believe that Noah's ark measurements were cubits of about three feet.—St. Louis Republic.

A tree was cut in the Paget Sound (Washington) forest the other day from which seven tons were taken without a knot, their combined length being 179 feet. The tree scaled 40,000 feet.



Heliotrope is the favorite perfume. Red is extensively used in millinery. Never was there a season when so much lace was worn.

The faddish maiden is now making a collection of belts. Black lace scarfs are worn, tied with long ends at the back.

Grecian women had longer feet than the average man has now. A Kentucky Episcopal church has elected two women as "vestrymen."

A patent has been issued to a woman for an improved fastening for shirt buttons.

Portraits of six American women hang in the present exhibition of the Paris Salon.

A summer school for female students is to be established in the Eiffel Tower, Paris.

This summer lace dresses will be worn by many women, as they have been in the past.

Fashion has set her foot upon the graduating dress and kicked off every article of lace.

The girl bachelors of New York are mostly artists, writers, editors, doctors and designers.

The square-toed shoes and slippers are avoided by ladies who do not take kindly to severe styles.

Lady Malet, the wife of Sir Edward Malet, has a collection of 1000 pairs of shoes of all kinds.

Satin will be worn by most brides, and already the modistes have finished some most exquisite gowns.

White alpaca as a material for dress gowns has been brought to the fore by no less an authority than Worth.

Linens cuffs have been recalled into the ranks of fashion, and will be worn with link buttons with tailor gowns.

It looks very much as if our young women college graduates of the near future will wear the "mortar board."

A brown straw hat trimmed with blue is about as pretty and serviceable an anything that can be selected for a child.

The woolen and flannel blazers are to the front again. They will be worn over a muslin or wash-silk skirt and a leather belt.

Two ladies only have obtained the degree of Mrs. Doc., namely, the Princess of Wales and Miss Annie Patterson, of Dublin.

The Punch of Melbourne, Australia, is edited by a woman, Miss Murphy, who is said to be both brilliant and beautiful.

Black is still worn in preference to colors in underwear by many American women, and hoisery in black has the largest sale.

Doucet, Worth, Felix and the rest of the Parisian designers are using green in light and tender shades in all summer gowns and bonnets.

Abram Gaar, a wealthy manufacturer of agricultural implements in Indiana, gave his daughter a check for \$100,000 on her wedding day.

A pretty gown for light mourning recently seen was of white serge. A band of wide black ribbon was on the bottom of the skirt, and the jacket was trimmed with black ribbon.

In a recent parlor lecture which she delivered in Chicago, Mrs. Custer, widow of the ill-fated cavalry General, said that she was the first woman in this country to shoot a buffalo.

Chiffon is so generally the covering for parasols that some women who want to have a pretty one, and who also have skill, are covering their old parasols themselves with the chiffon.

It may interest the extravagant young woman of small means who sighs for silk findings in her dress to know that some of the very best customers of the uptown modiste prefer cotton linings for their street suits.

For summer gowns, the most fashionable fabrics are clinging silk crepons and striped grenadines. They are to be made up very plainly with trimmings of embroidery, gauze or velvet and more especially with some light tint near the face.

Thirteen girl graduates from Mount Auburn (Ohio) Young Ladies' Institute banqueted during in every possible way the means of evil. They walked under a ladder, broke a mirror, raised umbrellas, had thirteen waiters and caused the orchestra to play thirteen pieces.

Mrs. Celia Thaxter, the poetess, is fifty-seven years old. She is a tall, handsome woman, with dark face, dark eyes and snow white hair. Appleton, Isle of Shoals, was her home when she was ten years old, and it has been her summer home ever since she was sixteen.

Christian Nilsson, the prima donna, is a clever woman of business. Mne. Modjeska, the Polish actress, plays Chopin and speaks a half dozen languages. Patti is very proud of her needlework, especially of her darning. Alboni, the singer, cultivates the domestic arts and writes entertaining letters to her friends.

A great deal of lace will be worn this season, and many are the devices resorted to to make new styles out of the multitude of old and familiar lace dresses with which we have so long been deluged. But a lace dress is too comfortable and convenient to be dispensed with, and the feminine fair must have them whether or no.

Alice M. Bacon, of New Haven, Conn., has for nearly ten years taught without a salary in the Normal School for Indians and colored children at Hampton, besides caring for a little northern-Japanese girl, superintending the new Dixie Hospital and training school for colored nurses, which she has founded, and doing editorial work on the Hampton school paper.

Not a few wires of prominent Americans of to-day have been schoolmarms. A notable instance is that of Mrs. Joh W. Mackay. Mrs. Mackay spent her earlier years in Virginia City, Nev., as school teacher before she met the "Old man King." Doubtless she is indebted to that period of her life for the consummate tact in her social affairs which has made her the leader of the American colony in Paris.

GOLD IN GEORGIA.

Where It is to be Found in Paying Quantities. A RICH DEPOSIT DISCOVERED NEAR DALHOENGA, GA.—NEW PURE GOLD IS REQUIRED. Great excitement prevails in the gold belt of North Georgia, and mineral property is rapidly being "gobbled" up by capitalists and mining men from the North and West. The whole gold belt, and particularly that immediately about Dahlonega, promises this year to be the scene of gigantic energy in mining operations, the like of which has not been witnessed since the early days in California.



This tremendous revival of an industry which has been prosecuted in a listless sort of way for upwards of fifty years in this field, is occasioned by the result of certain experiments recently completed on a large scale, in the concentration and subsequent reduction by chlorination of the metallic particles contained in nearly all of the ores of this camp. These experiments have demonstrated that the old process in vogue saved only a small percentage of the actual value of the ores, and that by the introduction of the new process, practiced in the west, but, strangely enough, never before tried here, many mines before regarded as of little value, can be worked at enormous profits, the ore being either more or less sulphuretic, and increases in sulphur as well as gold as depth is attained. Some of the richest ore the world has ever seen came from water level and below, but contained so much sulphur that the stamp mill process alone would not save the gold from it. The new process introduced does this most effectively and has the virtues of being inexpensive and readily applicable to the mills now in use. As a point of interest, mines from Dahlonega, on the Calhoun Belt, or on the five great gold-bearing belts of the Appalachian region, an old mine has been re-opened and some marvellously rich deposits of gold quartz and gravel were discovered. One small spot is reported to have yielded \$4000 in three days' work of two men, while the whole product of the mine, under ordinary operations, entirely without machinery, is estimated at upward of \$60,000.

The mine covers one whole and half of 40 acres, and the gold belt, over 100 feet wide, extends entirely through the lot. The work has, so far, mainly been done on about two acres, and some of the ore has only been prospected sufficiently to show the gold veins continuing all the way across. One shaft has been sunk about 60 feet on an incline in the belt, and the ore there yielded an average of \$6 per bushel, or at the rate of about \$120 per ton in free gold.

A party of Atlanta gentlemen have purchased this property, in 123-124th District, 1st Section Lumpkin County, and named it the Bertha C. Mine. A corporation has been organized, the mine is chartered by the State of Georgia, as the Atlanta Gold Mining Company, with a capital stock of \$100,000, divided into shares of \$10 each, fully paid up and non-assessable. The company proposes to put in reduction works of the most approved machinery to save the full assay value of the ore, and to conduct the mine and mill upon strict business principles.

\$50,000 of the capital stock has been placed in the treasury of the company for the purpose of carrying out these plans and a portion of the same is now offered for sale, in sums to suit purchasers at 50 per cent. of its par value, or five dollars per share. The Southern Banking and Trust Company, one of the strongest financial institutions in the South, is the depository of the company, and issues its stock. All orders for shares should be addressed to The Southern Banking and Trust Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Sheep-Shearings in Early Times. About 1802, with the advent of Spanish merinos, probably to aid in their introduction and as an advertisement, sheep-shearing festivals were in much favor with farmers. Prominent among these shearing festivals, and continued for a dozen years, was one at "Arlington," opposite Washington, the estate of George Washington Parke Custis. The hospitalities of General Custis at these annual gatherings was enjoyed by large collections of prominent men.

Georgetown papers of those times gave programmes and premiums that indicate the large enterprise felt in sheep-raising, as a part of American agriculture, which General Custis had a National pride.—American Farmer.

The Chinese have been posting anti-Christian placards at Wusung and Kiangho.

A PRIZE PICTURE PUZZLE.

The above picture contains four faces, the man and his three daughters. Anyone can find the faces, but it is not so easy to distinguish the faces of the three daughters. The prizes of the puzzle will be given to the first person who can find the faces of the three daughters. The puzzle is a picture of a man and his three daughters. The man is on the left, and the three daughters are on the right. The puzzle is to find the faces of the three daughters.

More money in them for less outlay than any other crop. Any one with a cellar or stable can grow them. Our Primer & Price list tells the whole story free. Send for it. A brick of our mushrooms mailed, post-paid, for 25c. JOHN C. BAKER & Co., Seed and Planting Material Dealers, Philadelphia, Pa.

Garriard's Seeds—New Catalogue for 1894 now ready. Free. Send for it.

RIPANS TABLETS regulate the bowels, improve the stomach, liver or subdues the bile, purify the blood, and are safe and reliable. They are sold by all druggists. Beware of cheap imitations. Beware of cheap imitations. Beware of cheap imitations.

BETTER DEAD THAN ALIVE. Dutcher's Fly Killer is certain death. Flies are attracted to it and killed on contact. They do not live to reproduce. Always ask for Dutcher's and get the result.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE. BEST IN THE WORLD. Its wonderful qualities are unquestioned, actually reducing three times the amount of oil used. GET THE GENUINE. FOR SALE BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

Rheumatism Positively Cured by CATARRH. Prepared by Dr. J. E. HARRIS, of Boston, Mass.

LOVELL DIAMOND CYCLES. \$95. For Ladies and Gentlemen. Six sizes. Quality and Price. Guaranteed.

JOHN F. LOVELL & COMPANY, 147 Washington St., BOSTON, MASS.