Usually when sheep bite and tear heir own wood it indicates some disturb-ng irritation of the skin, but this is sardly likely to cause sheep to tear each ther's wool, and yet it may be, for aninals have a way of knowing what others want. It is possible that this habit nay be due to a want of salt, as the perspiration of the skin of an animal is dways more or less salt. It might stop he habit to give the sheep a liberal quantity of salt if they have not been upplied heretofore. If they have, give dose of one ounce of epsom salts to ach of the flock.—New York Times.

HOUID MANURE FOR FLOWERING PLANTS

Flowers will be produced more freely f the plants are regularly watered with some liquid manure. This may be done afely as follows: Some good manure nixed with poultry droppings, or some rtificial fertilizer (nitrate of soda is the pest), is put in a barrel and steeped in The barrel should be kept full and not more than two pounds of the lertilizer or half a bushel of the manure should go to a barrel of water. A pint of this liquid is poured on the soil around the plant every evening during proportion of water should be doubled a quart of the diluted liquid given. -American Farmer.

SCALY LEG IN POULTRY

The scaly leg is caused by the presence of a small insect that gets beneath the scales, and it is therefore contagious, but it spreads, as do all vermin, more rapidly where proper care is not taken to keep the roosts and nests clean, and where the manure is allowed to lie and ferment under the roosts. To exterminate it, begin by bathing the legs well twice a day in olive oil, or still better in a mixture of one quart of skimmed milk and a teacupful of kerosene oil, wiping dry after the bath. As good a way is to put the mixture in a dish and then force the fowl to stand in it a few minutes fowl to stand in it a few minutes while this treatment is going on they should have dry quarters, and be kept from running out in the wet grass, and should be well fed. The nests and roosts should be brushed with kerosene, and all filth taken out of the henhouse In a few days those scales will come off. but care should be taken for a while to prevent taking cold, lest it develop legweakness or rheumatism. A little of the Douglass mixture in the water will be good for them at this time.—Boston Cultivator.

GOOD WALKS FOR THE FARM.

Most farm premises are not adequate ly provided with properly made walks. The footpath from the front gate to the house, and from the house to the barr should be covered with some better ma-terial than dirt. In a section where flat stones can be easily obtained they wil make the most economical and durable walk. They need not be wide enough to reach across the walk, but may be laid side by side until the desired width is obtained. Cobble stone may be used. In making a stone walk bank the earth at least two inches above the level, and press the stones firmly into this bank. Round stones should be two inches or less in diameter, and pounded down with a sledge. It will be difficult to keep the grass out of this walk unless or very strong brine, is frequently ered over it. Gravel, when easily obtainable, makes a durable and cheap walk, and one that is always dry. The foundation should be excavated to the depth of at least one toot, and filled with small or broken stone to within six nches of the top, then fill the remainder with gravel, making the top a little rounding. The gravel should have been previously freed from all earth by sifting or washing. Next to flat stone, plank walks are the cheapest and best. If planks are laid lengthwise of the walk, they should be firmly spiked at the ends to pieces of some durable wood sunk in the soil, and if such pieces and the lower sides of the planks are coated with several environments of course actualcure.

The farm fowl should be size, a good table fowl, good several applications of crude petroleum, they will last much longer. Inch boards may be used instead of plank. The walk from the barn to the house is the most important, as it is from this source that the most mud is tracked into the house. If dry walks are provided the housewife will each year be saved many hours of hard, disagreeable work

PREPARING FOR THE FALL SERDING. After the harvest is over and men and teams have rested a few days, the oat stubble and the second crop clover ground, intended for seeding early this fall, should be turned over, writes F. Sanderson of Baltimore, Md. The land must be plowed in time so

in cleaning the kitchen floor .- American

that the stubble may rot, and also that the soil may become settled and firm be-fore seeding. All practical farmers have long since come to the conclusion the the early plowed land kept mellow by the free use of the harrow and roller

but firm underneath, yields the most most grain and the best quality. In our limestone districts, notably in the Cumberland Valley, the corn land is mostly drilled to wheat. The corn ripens early, some years as early as September It is cut off by contract at \$1.25 to \$1.50 per acre, and placed in shock. sixteen corn rows making one row of shocks, and these shocks are securely The corn ground is thoroughly harrowed and then rolled. The who drill follows the roller, putting in 11 bushels of wheat and 250 pounds of some standard fertilizer per acro. This corn ground wheat will produce from twenty to thirty bushels per acre, and in some exceptional cases as much as forty bushels per acre has been produced upon fields ranging from thirty to fifty acres

But few of us have limestone land, nor can we obtain such enormous yields. Those of us having land of good quality should commence right by having what ground may be needed for either wheat of uniform depth and well turned over,

ntly undulating-most all the plowing is done by the sulky plow, using three stout mules or horses to each plow. The advantages these plows have over the old hand plow is much more and better work; the land is evenly turned over at a uniform depth and no skips or missed places left. The plow being supported on wheels is not so hard on the team, nor on the plowman, who rides instead of walking, and having the free use of his hauds, can manage his team much better. Two such plows will turn over

better. Two such plows will turn over with ease three acres per day. After the plowing is thoroughly done the next point is to have the soil made mel-low and free of lumps—not only on the surface, but some three or more inches below the surface. This fining of the below the surface. This ning of the soil can only be done by first harrowing with the three horse spring tooth harrow, followed by the roller. This firms the ground. In two weeks' time harrow again, crossing the field the second time, and just before seeding harrow once more, then roll, and follow with the drill, using one and a half bushels of wheat and from 250 to 300 lbs. of dissolved bone per acre. We always aim to put in about twenty acres of wheat each season after the above manner, and aim to get it in by the 20th of September, and rarely fail of having an extra good crop. We think the early plowing and thorough preparation of the soil have much to do with this abundant yield. I write this so my brother farmers may try this plan.—New York Independent.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES. The effect of warm weather is found

n the egg basket. Do not frighten the hens, as it diminishes the egg supply.

The largest kind of matured corn is the best to convert into ensilage.

In arranging the poultry house have both the nests and the roosts low.

One of the worst mistakes that poultry beginners can make is too close in-breed

In nearly all cases the fowls can be fattened on soft food faster than on hard

When the poultry are confined a por-tion of the run should be spaded up daily. With all kinds of poultry it is the

norning meal that is the most important; give it early. One of the best ways of fattening

geese rapidly is to feed them boiled oats with plenty of milk. A good way to break a hen of wanting is to put her in a strange yard

with a young cockerel. A cow should be fed all the clover she can eat, which will be in the neighbor-

hood of five pounds per day. Select the turkey hens wanted for breeding. The hens should not be kept after they are three years old.

Now is the time when the fowls relish reen food. Give them plenty of it and ess grain rations—especially corn.

Care should be taken that the fowls do not lay on too much fat. Be careful in feeding, and there will be no danger.

When the feeding is done at regular hours the fowls soon get accustomed to it, and will know when the time comes. Many consider that boiling the milk

before feeding it to the poultry increases its value and lessens the risk of disease. The fowls losing their feathers is often caused by want of green food or of a dust bath. See that both are supplied.

One reason why there is such a large amount of poor butter is that the cream is allowed to stand too long before it is churned.

In feeding a considerable saving might be made if the keeper would re-member that what makes fat does not make eggs.

Old stock of any kind is unprofitable. Every season enough young poultry should be selected from what is raised

The farm fowl should be of a good size, a good table fowl, good layer, con-stitutionally strong and well adapted to stand the

No cow was ever a good dairy cow that was not born so, but thousands of cows that were born so have been spoiled by poor and unwise handling.

A thrifty tree that fails to bear should be root-pruned. A trench dug about it, and filled partly with rubbish, will effect important and profitable changes for the better. Root pruning checks growth and develops fruit buds. It is an old remedy, but not as often resorted to as it should be.

As the wheat and other small grain ripens, their sap dries, cutting off the food supply of the chinch bugs, which thereupon often migrate to the juicy stalks of the cornfield. This migration can be prevented by plowing a strip some rods wide between the small grain and the cern, as the chinch bugs are

loth to cross land devoid of vegetation. Farm stock is often kept too long for profit. Sheep decline very rapidly after six years old, and are best sold at five. Cows may retain their usefulness until twelve. Cattle and sheep are sold for meat, but with horses it is different. A horse that has been a good and faithful servant for many years is often kept un-til he dies, which is better than selling him for a mere pittance, to be abused the remainder of his life. A good rule to follow is to dispose of farm stock at or previous to their prime of life.

The Hindus have found means of co municating their great dexterity to do-mestic animals. They train bullocks to perform very difficult tasks. A Hindu juggler will lie down on his back and place a small piece of stout wood, two feet high and six inches in diameter, on the lower part of his stomach. At his the lower part of his stomach. At his command a trained bullock will set its four feet on the top of this stick and balance itself. The juggier will thesplace another piece of wood, similar to the first, a few inches from it, and the bullock will shift its position to it with bullock will shift its position to it with-out touching its feet to the ground. Cloats are also taught wonderful feats by so the sod may rot quickly. In our section, which is of a clay loam—level, or this queer people. Christian Union.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

TOMATO SALAD.

Pare smooth ripe tomatoes that have been in an ice box half an hour, cut in thick slices and put in a circle on a platter, on each slice drop a teaspoonful of mayonaise dressing. Garnish the dish with parsley and put small bits between the slices of tomatoes. This is a handsome dish as well as appetizing.—The Housewife.

White gloves are in fashion

ssured fact.

naking.

Quaker gray gauze.

or autumnal wear.

Twenty-two women in Kansas edit

Co-education at Tufts College is an

The newest veils for traveling are of

Serge is the most useful of all fabrics

Many of the new capes are of velvet.

Ten young women graduated at the Harvard Annex this year.

The Princess of Wales had her daughters taught the complete art of dress-

Mrs. Zerelda G. Wallace, "the mother

of Ben Hur," has lately become a great

Silver jardimeres for the table are of pierced work or are delicately ornament-

When a Japanese husband wants to

compliment his better-half he introduces

There are 37,000 women telegraph

operators in the United States, and the

edges and are lighter on one side than the other, like broken eggshells.

Fancy curtains for country houses are unusually soft, fleecy and beautiful this

season, some of the materials being quite

for the most elegant afternoon and even-

ing costumes at the fashionable watering

The Monmouth sailor hat is one

those in highest favor, but women should

not make the mistake of wearing it on

A London paper asserts that Mme. Patti will receive \$2)2,500 for her next

year's American tour, or \$4500 aprece

Women dentists have proved so popular in London that a scholarship has

been founded for assisting women with

out means in the study of that profes-

Lady Dilke's literary tastes are closely

allied to those of her husband, but nothing that she has yet published has attracted any considerable degree of atten-

A Boston paper says it is the season of

mixed costumes. A woman appeared on Washington street recently wearing

a black lace dress, russet shoes and a blue sailor hat, and carrying a tan-colored covert coat on her arm.

When wearing a white gown almost any kind of a hair ornament may be

chosen. The pretty little knots of rib-bon in silver are much worn, and when

they are small as many as half a dozen

Miss Jean Ingelow, though in her

sixties, pursues her amiable hobby of botanical study and flower cultivation,

and keeps up her benevolent custom of giving three times a week dinners to twelve poor persons freshly discharged from the hospitals of London.

A French woman has just obtained

damages from a biscuit manufacturer who advertised her portrait with his wares and which the lady maintained

was a perfect libel. The Judge agreed

with her and the lady's wounded vanity was consoled by a sum of cash.

The University of Virginia now

allows women eighteen years old or

allows women eighteen years old or older to register for the pursuit of studies in the academical department. They cannot attend lectures or receive instruction from the Professors. When

they pass an examination they receive

Rosa Bonheur has finished the largest

animal picture ever painted. It is called "Le Depiquage," and represents ten

horses large as life trotting over the thrashing floor still used in parts of southern Europe. She has been work-

ing on it for three years and has refused an offer of \$60,000.

with rosettes of cherry-colored piece velvet, held in place by quills made of black ostrich feathers, which are much more pliant and graceful than those of the ordinary variety.

Every one is wearing a bertha of lace

or chiffon. They certainly add much to the appearance, and are made in every

Some are of the new Irish gipure lace, others of chiffon, and some of silk on crepe de chine combined. The latest thing in Paris is the flower bertha, which if of crepe de chine or lace out-

lined or interwoven with small and deli-

One of the most important pieces of work in which the Countess of Aberdeen

is engaged is the Hadde House Associa-tion, a league for servants, and she has a branch of it in her own establishment.

She calls this the Household Club, and

in it are included classes for singing, drawing, sewing, home reading and

wood carving. Professor Brice and Professor Drummond have both lectured before this club.

Green and white is the combination

most fancied for outdoor wear on hot days, green of the tint of the foliage in sashes and shoulder knots, and sheer fine

Smallest of Paintings.

cate blossoms.

American women.

proper certificates.

may be placed in one h out appearing superfluous.

the back of the head,

for forty-five concerts.

White appears the fashionable color

ed with garlands in relief.

ner as "my fool of a wife."

number is constantly growing. Silver bowls for flowers have irregular

PEACH COBBLERS.

Fill a shallow pudding dish or deep earthen pie-plate with ripe, peeled peaches, leaving in the pits to increase the flavor of the fruit. Add cold water enough to half fill the dish, and cover the whole with a light paste rolled to the whole with a light paste rolled to twice the thickness used for pies. Cut slits across the middle, prick with a fork and bake in a slow oven about three-quarters of an hour. The peaches should be sugared according to one's taste before putting on the upper crust. aste before putting on the upper crust. Eat with cream .- Detroit Free Press.

"There was to be company to dinner," says a writer in the Housekeeper's Weekly. "I was making pies and wanted something better than or a little different from the ordinary rhubard pies of which we had had so many. Acting on the impulse I lined a deep plate with on the impulse I lined a deep plate with rich paste (it must be rich for all acid pies, as it toughens in cooking), I rubbed the crust with flour and put a layer of dates, stoned and cut in pieces, ten or twelve to an ordinary sized pie. I then filled the plate with pulled and sliced rhubarb, adding a trifle of salt and three heaping tablespoonfuls of sugar mixed with one spoonful of flour. A top crust was added and the pie looked as usual. It was simply delicious and the flavor was so unique. Every one praised it the crust with flour and put a layer of was so unique. Every one praised it and inquired as to the filling."

MARROW TOAST.

Marrow toast is a delicious and inex-pensive relish for tea or luncheon. Buy a large shin bone and have the butcher split it, then take out the marrow in one piece. Cut the marrow into slices an inch thick and set aside. Mix in a hot dish a teaspoonful of chopped parsley, the same quantity of lemon juice, half a teaspoonful of salt, a grain of cayenne, and several drops of onion juice. Also have in the oven several squares of toast, crisp and browned evenly. Cook the marrow rapidly ninety seconds, boiling it in a quart of salted water. Drain the marrow thoroughly and mix it with the seasoning in the hot dish. Spread on the toast and serve. Toast, marrow, and seasoning must be hot when sent to the table, and eaten before they cool.

VEAL CROQUETTES.

Take two pounds of the veal from Take two pounds of the veal from which the soup was made, chop fine, removing all gristle and fat. To every pint allow half a pint of new milk, one teaspoonful of butter, one of chopped parsley, two of flour, one teaspoonful of parsiety, two of nour, one teaspoontal of finely-minced onions, one teaspoontal of salt, half a grated nutmeg, a pinch of cayenne and a little black pepper. Put the milk in a saucepan and set on the stove; rub the butter and flour together and stir in the boiling milk; when thick take from the fire, add the chopped meat and beat until well mixed, put in the seasoning, spread out on a larger dish to cool. When firm, form in cro-quettes. Dip first in beaten egg and then in bread crumbs, and fry in boiling fat. Serve hot, garnished with par-sley.—New York Commercial Adver-

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Almond meal is very softening and whitening to the skin To clean brass fixtures, rub them with

slices of lemon, then wash in hot water. Castor oil has not failed in any case to remove warts to which it was applied once a day for two to six weeks.

Cayenne pepper is highly recom-mended for driving away ants. It should be sprinkled around their haunts. Wash white flannels in cold water

with suds made white soap, and they will not shrink much nor look yellow. To keep flies away from gilt frames,

boil four or five onions in a pint of water and put it on with a soft brush. It is claimed that white spots on varnished furniture will disappear if a hot plate from the stove is held over

them. To prevent colored stockings from pepper into the water in which they are rinsed.

By rubbing with a flanuel dippel in whiting the brown discolorations may be taken off cups which have been used in baking.

For chafing, try Fuller's earth pulverized; moisten the ten the surface first when ap-Oxide of zinc ointment is also excellent.

When putting up jellies it should be recalled that cotton batting is more often used by experienced housekeepers to cover the glasses than paste or papers dipped in liquor.

A shabby pair of shoes will mar the effect of the prettiest, neatest toilet that ever was designed; and a nice-fitting, well-kept pair of boots or low shoes, with good gloves and a becoming bonwith good gloves and a becoming bon-net, will carry almost any kind of a

Finely powdered Peruvian bark is recommended to keep bangs in curl in moist weather. It is applied with a powder puff. Unfortunately this sugestion is valuable only to persons with londe or light-brown hair. On black hair the powder shows a fine dust, and

Corn starch is not used with volk of egg and lemon juice for the skin. Laundry starch is always meant in toilet recipes, made with boiling water quite thick and the yolk and lemon stirred in when cool. It should be used at night, and a few drops of glycerine will keep it from drying too quickly and add to its

Selling Ice Water.

A St. Louis firm has started a new A St. Louis firm has started a new business—that of selling ice water to cabmen, coachmen and others. A can is supplied to each carriage, which is filled with ice before starting out on a journey, the contents of which are to be used both for the horses and occupants of the carriage. Sponges are used on the horses' heads during hot weather, and they are saturated with water from the can as often as accessary.—Boston he can as often as necessary .-- Boston

A DARING ADVENTURER.

Captain William A. Andrews, alread boats on the stormy Atlantic, has again set sail on a novel and interesting voyage.

He crossed the ocean twice before, first

the "Nautilus," when he was accompanied by his brother, who has since died, and again in the "Mermaid," both of these trips being made to Land's End, England. A few years ago he again attempted the pa



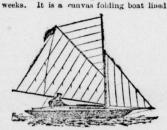
but, after battling with contrary winds, high seas and terrific storms, he reluctantly onsented to give up his efforts after struggle of sixty-two days, and returned to America on a bark which kindly consented to take him and his sea-beaten boat back to New York.

The captain is a very interesting charac ter. He is a man of fixed purposes, very hard to turn from the object he has in view. He has made the subject of small boat sailing such a study that he is prepared to meet every argument against the risks which spring to the minds of his critics, yet the New York Herald put the case in a nut-shell when it said: "The fact that Capt. Andrews can cross the ocean in a cockle shell merely proves that small boats are safe teurs should remember this when the wind

begins to sing."

The Captain himself says that "half the people who are drowned lose their lives beause they do not realize that a boat can An iron vessel might, or a ship loaded with a heavy cargo, but a row boat, sail boat or ordinary woo len vessel may capsize, but will, nevertheless, float. The passengers on the great ocean steamers run some risk when they go to sea, but all around the deck they see wooden floats hung up on which they are taught to depend for their lives if the big steamer goes down. These boats are often crushed against the great vessel or are capsized in lowering. I am alone in a wooden boat entirely under my own control, and, in my opinion, far safer than others." An ingenious theory but hardly a fair one.

Capt. Andrews is by trade a piano He built the "Sapolio" at Atlantic City in the presence of hundreds of people, an i exhibited it on the Long Pier for several



with half inch cedar and decked over with the same. In order to fold it there must be three long canvas hinges from stem to stern, and the daring Captain writes by an incoming ship (when he is hundreds of miles from shore) that he finds the "'Sapolio' in a sea-way is a scrubber but very leaky." No better proof of his coolness and pluck could be

July 20th, the destination being Palos. Spain. Captain Andrews has instructions to soour the seas until he discovers that port and the starting point of Columbus. It is believed that, sailing in a fourteen foot boat without so much as a hot cup of coff e to vary his diet of biscuits and canned goods, he will, single-hanted, eclipse the record of that Spanish-Italian adventurer who almost failed to cross the great ocean with thre ships, 15) men, after securing the Queen's jewels to pawn and having the blessing of sailing in a boat which had never been in the water until the hour when he started on his 4000 mile trip. He has been spoken Cherry color is one of the fancies of the moment for hat garnitures. A pretty example is a leghorn, trimmed with rosettes of cherry-colored piece in mid-ocean several times, scorning all is proved by his former success and by the notable trip in which he buttled for sixty-two days without reaching the other side. Thousands of people saw the start, his presence at different points on the ocean has been noted by large numbers of vessels, and his landing on the other side will no doubt be made a matter of public demon-stration and rejoicing. As he sailed from the pier he said, "In sixty days I will be in Spain," and up to the last reports he had made better time than he anticipated. Every day during the voyage a bottle will be thrown overboard noting the location and other information about the trip.

If Capt. Andrews succeeds in reaching Spain and joining in the October celebraions which will be held in honor of the discovery of America, he will then return in one of the great stea ners and arrange to exhibit his boat and the log which he writes up day by day, at the World's Fair in Chi-cago, where he will be one of the features of the magnificent display which the manuthe magnificent display which the manufacturers of Sapolio are now perfecting. The assurance, we might almost say the in pudence, of these aggressive mm ufacturers in securing a Coumbus of their own is probably without precedent in advertising

The Bath in Japan. The English woman's morning "tub"

lawn, as purely white and thin as a Bishop's sleeve, for the frock make the prettiest afternoon gowns for young ladies, or older matrons who retain the much-to-be-desired slenderness of figure and delicacy of skin common to young The English woman's morning "tub", as every one knows, a plunge in cold or slightly warm water and a vigorous rubbing down after it, which gives her skin the brilliancy of white ivory and the smoothness of velvet, and which gives her, too, the blush tints in youth that blusses out later in life, also to collect the second later in life. blossom out later in life, alast to full-blown roses of crimson hue. The bath which gives the almond-eyed doll woman Probably the smallest painting over made was the work of the wife of a Probably the smallest painting ever made was the work of the wife of a Flemish artist. It depicted a mill with the sails bent, the miller mounting the stairs with a sack of grain on his back. Upon the terrace where the mill stood was a cart and horse, and on the road leading to it several persents were shown. The picture was beautifully finished, and every object was very distinct, yet it was so amazingly small it is surface, so the story goes, could be covered with a grain of corn.—Now tork Dispatch.

Valuable Old Floors.

The smelting and refining of the floors of the factory of a watch company's establishment, on Bond street, near Broadway, was completed the other day and proved to be one of the largest contracts of the kind ever undertaken in America. When the watch company decided last sering to abandon case making the

When the watch company decided last spring to abandon case making the proprietors agreed with the refiners to have the floors of the building on Bond street, where they had been for nineteen years, worked up for the precious metals they might contain, and contracted the job on a perceatage of the value of the gold and silver reclaimed.

The contractors took up three floors and part of another, cut the boards into lengths that would admit of their being easily handled, and carted them off to their works. Here the boards were burned and the ashes subjected to the process of refining. Altogether about 60,000 square feet of lumber was destroyed, and after deducting the amount due them on the contract, Messrs. Glorieux & Woolsey turned over to the wate company more than \$66,000 worth of gold and silver.—New York Mail and Express.

Catching Seals With Hooks.

Mr. Dyer, who lives on a small island near Seven Hundred Acre Island, Isles-borough, Me., has a unique way of catch-ing seals. He takes a pole several feet in length, to which are attached a number of common codfish hooks with lanyards several feet in length. The hooks

are baited with herring.

This contrivance is anchored and buoyed, the hooks being just below the surface. The seals in swallowing the herring become hooked and are caught. Mr. Dyer has taken a large number in

Shadows Grow Longer

And the chill evenings produce Hoarsness Tight Barking Coughs, Indiamed Throats and Bronchitis. Check all these attacks by promp use of Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure, the one remedy for colds and coughs that contain no opinta in any torm. Sold by prominen druggists. 50c. Manufactured by A. P. Hoxsie Buffalo, N. Y.

Christianity was introduced into Japa in 1549.

The True Laxative Principle

Of the plants used in manufacturing the pleasant remedy, Syrup of Figs, has a perma-nently beneficial effect on the human system nently beneficial effect on the furnan system while the cheap vegotable extracts and min eral-clutions, usually sold as medicines, are permanently injurious. Being well informed you will use the true remedy only. Manufac tured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

We will give \$100 reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured with Hall's Catarrh Cure. Taken internally.
F. J. CHEKEY & Co., Proprs., 1'oledo, G

THE principal causes of sick headache, biliousness and cold chills are found in the stomach and liver. Cured by Beecham's Pills. Have you Rheumatism? Atkinson's Gout and Rheumatic Remedy will surely cure it. For sale by all first-class druggists. If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thomp-son's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle.

Simply Awful



"I had what the doc-tors called the worst they ever saw. It was on my arms, face and neck and was simply avful! Five years ago I began to take Hood's gan to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, bil-

Should Have It in The House.

"August Flower"

that if it had not been for August Flower I should have died before this. Eight years ago I was taken sick, and suffered as no one but a dyspeptic can. I employed three of our best doctors and received no benefit. They told me that I had heart, kidney, and liver trouble. Everything I ate distressed me so that I had to throw it up. August no benefit. They told me that I had that I had to throw it up. August Flower cured me. There is no med-icine equal to it." LORENZO F. LORENZO F. SLEEPER, Appleton, Maine.











TRADE S.S. S. MANT "For eighteen months Phad an "For eighteen months I had an eating sore on my tongue. I was treated by best local physicians, but obtained no relief; the sore gradually grew worse. I finally took S. S. S., and was entirely cured after using a few bottles."

C. B. McLemore, Henderson, Tex.

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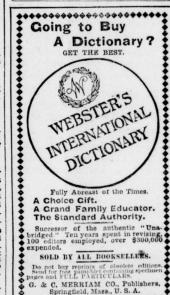


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