Frank J. Chency makes eath that he is the said or partner of the firm of F. J. Chency & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo. County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of \$100 for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of Documber, A. D., 1886.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and note directly on the blood and mucous surface of the system. Send for testimonials, free. Leave & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 760.

The Most Pleasant Way

nting the grippe, colds, headaches an fevers is to use the liquid laxative remedy Syrup of Figs, whenever the system needs gentle, yet effective cleansing. To be benefite one must get the true remedy manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only. For sale by the California Fig Syrup Co. only. by all druggists in 50c. and \$1 bottles.

"Remember that in Garfield Tea you have an unfailing remedy for Indivestion, Sick Head-ache and every attending ill that an abused stomach can make you suffer. Every druggist sells it. 25c., 50c. and \$1."

AN EXTENDED POPULARITY.—BROWN'S BRONCHIAI, TROCHES have for many years been the most popular article in use for relieving Coughs and Throat Troubles. If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water, Druggists sell at 25c, per bottle



prefer them to any other kind now. They do not gripe or weaken. I am glad to recommend two such fine preparations

Hood's Sarsa-Cures AS Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills."

MRS. ISAIAH EMERSON, Manchester, N. H

HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable, careful-



The Marked Success

of Scott's Emulsion in consump tion, scrofula and other forms of hereditary disease is due to its powerful food properties.

Scott's Emulsion

rapidly creates healthy fleshproper weight. Hereditary taints develop only when the system becomes weakened.

> Nothing in the world of medicine has been so successful in diseases that are most menacing to life. Physicians everywhere prescribe it.

Dr. Kilmer's

SWAMP-ROOT

repared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggis



D. H. BILGER, Esq.

CURED WHEN ALL ELSE FAILED! La Grippe Baffled!

The After Effects Cured

READ WHAT MR. BILGER SAYS, "I had the GRIPPE in the first place: caught cold and grew worse. It lodged in my KIDNEY Sand LIVEH, and Oh! such pain and misery in my back and legs. I was all run down and discouraged. I tried everything without benefit. Physicians gave me up to die. I commenced to use SWAMP-ROOT, and before the first bottle was gone, I felt better, and to-day am just as well and strong as ever. SWAMP-ROOT saved my life. It is the greatest remedy in the world." D. H. Bliger. Guarantee—Use contents of One bottle, if you are not benefited, Drugger and thousands of Testimonials. Consultation free.

Dr. Klimer & Co., Blightamton, N. Y.



FRUIT TREES.

at and BEST Stock in United States. Planters
ealers should get OUR PRICES before placing
RS. E. MOODY & SONS, LOCKPORT, N. Y.

POR VIRGINIA FARMS WRITE CHEAP L. D. Drewry, Claremont, Surry Co., Va. QOITRE or Thick Neck Cure. By Mail, \$1.





It is the rule when a man has put a good deal of work into anything, he is pretty sure to develop an affection for it. The acres a farmer has toiled to bring to high productiveness are as the apple of his eye, sometimes it would seem even dearer than family ties. When some and daughters come to an age for leaving home, nine times out of ten the wisest thing a farmer can do is to deed them a part of the old farm. More often than part of the old farm. More often than not what the farmer reserves for his own use will give him more profit than the whole would do if cultivated without whole would do if cultivated without the help of children who have helped him perhaps for several years before they attain their majority, more than he generally realizes.—Boston Cultivator.

FARM ENOUGH FOR TWO FAMILIES. A young couple in early life buy a farm that will keep sincen to eighteen cows. They go in debt for a large share of the purchase price, but by industry and economy succeed finally in paying it. An only son has grown to young manhood, and begins to talk of securing a home of his own. His parents begin at once to say: "Our farm is too securing a home of his own. His parents begin at once to say: "Our farm is too small for two families." So, as an adjoining farm is for sale, the boy buys. Suppose, on the contrary, the father had taken his interest money, and indeed his surplus income for a few years, and expended the amount in buying extra fertilizer, procuring better stock—in short, making the old farm produce more than both farms will. How much better every way! Many advantages come from intensive rather than extensive farming.—Wisconsin Farmer.

A South Dakota correspondent of Farm, Stock and Home having "lost lambs enough by wolves to pay for half a dozen bells for every sheep in the flock," finally ended the costly and cruel slaughter by the simple expedient which has been frequently recommended by Eastern shepherds in the chronic warfare against bloodthirsty dogs of all degrees."

grees:
"It is no use to put a single bell, or a "It is no use to put a single bell, or a small number, on a large flock, as frequently a few sheep will get separated from the main flock, out of hearing of the bells. Last year I had a few lambs killed in August. No bells were on the sheep. A small bell was put on each lamb and it ended the loss for that year. This year the bells were put on the old sheep, about one to fifteen. The flock was watched, on account of lambs, until some time in June. In July more lambs were killed. I then bought sixty more bells, small cow bell pattern (cost, with straps, \$14.50 per hundred), and put them on the lambs, and have lost none since. The wolves are here, have frequently been seen, have killed sheep for neighbors, but have not touched mine. One of the flock was turned out in the morning when there was a wolf seen in morning when there was a wolf seen in the pasture, and it would not let the bells come within gunshot of it.

WHEN TO SOW BEETS.

Any kind of beets may be sown in May or early in June. The soil needs to be made fine and mellow, and the seed is sown in rows twenty-four inches apart for the sugar beets, and thirty inches for field beets. The seed is sown in these rows ten inches apart, but as it is more labor to drop the seed exactly this distance than the cost of more seed, the quantity of seed is increased to six pounds to an acre, which distributes it quite closely. The excess of plants is then taken out by the hoe, or by running then taken out by the hoe, or by running a small hand cultivator across the rows and leaving strips of three or four inches, with clear intervals of eight or ten inches between them. These small squares thus left contain the plants and these are kept free from weeds with the hoe. The rest of the land is worked with a common cultivator, and the small one in the cross rows, thus greatly re-ducing the hand hoeing, which other-wise makes much labor in the weeding of the crop.

of the crop.

The seed may be sown by hand when only a small plot is cultivated, or by a hand seed drill which drops and covers the seed at the same time, when a larger plantation is made. For the best yield the crop needs liberal feeding, either with manure plowed in 'n the fall, which is the best time, or with fertilizers in the spring, just before the planting.—New York Times.

CHANGE IN DAIRY METHOD.

Of late years the whole practice of dairying has changed. It used to be that cows were pastured through the summer, and the butter was packed away for sale late in the fall or in the away for sale late in the fall or in the winter. Then the buyers went around and bought up the stock made in the summer. The cows were dry by the first snowfall and were merely kept alive through the winter and turned out on through the winter and turned out on the fresh grass in the spring. There are many farmers who got so deep in this old rut that they could not see out of it and notice that they were left behind, and were going on alone, and quite out of sight of their wide awake neighbors. And they are still heldding along in the And they are still plodding along in the same seclusion. But others on the look-And they are still plodding along in the same seclusion. But others on the look out for improvements changed their method and management, and are making their cows work and make profit every day in the year that is possible, and for the time they must rest this is chosen when it costs the least for feeding. Thus winter dairying is the basis of the new practice, and by high feeding at this season and most improved methods, butter is made for sale in the summer, when the cows can rest at the least cost. Butter may be made better and more cheaply in the winter than in the summer by the use of the modern apparatus, and it is far easier to keep the milk warm by fire at this season than it is to keep it cold in the summer by the use of ice. And thus winter dairying will be the rule, and milking in a smudge to fight off the fire and all the disagreeable effects of the hot weather of the summer season, not to mention the ill effect on the cows themselves of the exposure in the average dairy to the heat, will be left for the pour and igno-

rant dairyman to endure. - Americ

PARMING AT THE STATIONS.

The Pennsylvania station has been experimenting with silage corn, and some scientific results as to planting and feeding value of the different varieties of corn are given that the Boston Cultivavor thinks must be of general value. Thick seeding has been found to give the best yield according to the nutritive value. Forty pints of seed corn planted to the acre gave a much larger percentage of drying matter for the silo than thirteen pints, and the dry matter of the thick seeded corn was 5½ per cent. more digestible than from the thin seeded. Thick seeding in every way gave better results than the thin seeded. The early dent corn was found to be inferior to the large late dent, which is not so commonly sold for field crops as the former. The large dent produced forty-three per cent. more dry matter than the early dent, and it was 3½ per cent more digestible.

per cent. more dry matter than the early dent, and it was 3½ per cent more digestible. There can be but one conclusion from such experiments. Thick seeding and the use of large stalked varieties of corn should be used for silage.

The Jensen system of treating grain seeds in hot water applications before using has been thoroughly explained in this country, and many farmers adopt the method of preventing loss through smuts. Recent reports at Copenhagen, Denmark, where J. I. Pensen has beer experimenting, give as the resulting in crease of the crops through the hotwater system of treating seed is between three and eleven per cent. This increase is explained by the fact that greater vitality is given to the seed by the hottality is given to the seed by the hot-water soaking, and by the preventing of smuts. In the treatment of cats alone millions of dollars have been saved to the farmers of the world, and this was all due to annual outlay of several thou-sand dollars by the public spirited in-vestigator and discoverer of the system. The treatment of grains by this method differs somewhat in various countries according to the mosture of the climate, but the general principles are the same wherever wheat, oats and other grains are cultivated.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES. Knowledge of the apiary must be gained by yourself. Others may supply you with facts, but results must be the work of one's own experience.

By feeding at short intervals all that an animal will eat up clean the hogs can be made to fatten more rapidly, but the work must be done regularly. Does it cost more to raise 1000 pounds

of flesh in the form of poultry than it does to raise 1000 pounds in the form of beef? Which sells for the most?

The light Brahmas are of the very best breeds to keep where it is desired to raise large, heavy roosters that can be made ready for market when six or seven Mechan says it is always better to

prune roses early in the winter than to wait till spring, and, as a general prin-ciple, it is much better to prune early than to prune late.

The new chrysanthemum, Golden

The new chrysathemum, Golden Wedding, attracted much attention at the late show in New York, and has been pronounced as probably the finest yellow yet produced. Have you ever figured out how much profit you made by letting sheep run in a field of cornstalks till their wool was

full of burs? Some time when in good spirits undertake the job. Do not feed a lot of cockerels till they

become "old roosters," then sell on the general market. It is hard to make them pass as "spring chickens" even if the dealer (?) cuts the spurs off.

Professor W. A. Henry has shown by experiment that it costs \$2.61 to produce 100 pounds of gain with lambs, and \$3.03 to secure the same gain with pigs of about the same age.

When the eggs are wanted for the in-cubator, a good plan is to separate the bens from the roosters for a week and then turn them to saving the eggs in a few days.

While the farm affords plenty of range and an abundance of grass for the fowls, yet with this good feed and care are necessary, especially during the winter, if the best results are secured.

Overfed hens are liable to disease, and when leg-weakness, egg-bound, soft or extra large eggs are laid, or poor hatches occur, they may be directly traced to overfeeding of the hens.

Some of the winter-flowering salvias are very showy. S. involucrata is one of the best; it has long spikes of pink flowers, and it lasts in bloom three months, says a correspondent in Garden

ing.

On the farm, at least, it is often possible to keep a small flock with very little expense, as they will be able to pick up the greater part of their feed, while if a larger number were kept more feeding would be necessary.

The first demand of the gardener is for lettuce, and he begins his round of profit when he can deliver the large, crisp heads ahead of his neighbor. Seed for lettuce plants must be started in the fall, wintered in cold frames, and sown in February in the hot-bed.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

Make a light paste of the white of an egg and flour. Clean the broken edges from dust, spread them with the paste and hold the parts together while wet, wiping off all that oozes out. It must be held or fastened in position until dry. A perfectly colorless cement is made by dissolving a half ounce of gum arabic in a wineglass of boiling water and adding plaster of Paris to form a thick paste. Use at once, applying with a thick brush.—New York World.

A USE FOR WORN STOCKINGS.

According to the Household, very pretty little jackets for babies can be made from the legs of silk and woolen stockings when the feet are worn out. The stitches that confire the legs are carefully picked out, and the legs joined together down the back of the jacket. The sleeves are cut from the narrower parts and sewed in. The jacket is then edged around with a scalloped edge of worsted or knitting silk, which is started by drewing a single crochet through the edge of the material. A cord and tassels made from the same is run through the neck.

If in doubt whether you are using but-ter or oleomargarine, boil a tablespoon-ful of each. The butter will foam withful of each. The butter will foam without much noise, the oleomargarine on the contrary will sputter and hiss as does melted lard, but it will not foam so decidedly. Butter that keeps unusually well in a warm room in summer is to be suspected. A well-known chemist is inclined to think a mouse knows the difference without these tests, for he found that of two crackers, one spread with butter and one with oleomargarine, left in his laboratory, the mouse preferred the former. The latter was sampled and left.—New York Post.

There are many things to learn about carpets and their purchase. The man-ufacture of them is full of catches and tricks, and in the desire to make cheap

goods, quality and everything else are sacrificed to looks.

A carpet may be made with a very pleasing surface, fairly good colors and generally attractive appearance, but will last scarcely as long as it takes to make and put it down. The regular tapestry carpet is printed like old-fashioned calloo. It is made all in one color which is the color of the ground, it is then run acc. It is made all in one color which is the color of the ground, it is then run through presses on the same general principal as any other printed article. The color merely strikes through the outside of the wool. The pile is held in place only by single light binding thread, and a single strand of the wool may be drawn out for a yard or more by giving a gentle pull at one end.

While this sort of carpet may have its uses, it is the most unprofitable thing imaginable to buy. A chair drawn over it may pull the threads out, any roughness in the heel of the shoe is almost certain to do it, and ordinary use in a

certain to do it, and ordinary use in a short time works the threads all out of

In body Brussels every color is dyed In body Bruseis every color is dyed in the skein, then woven in, being thrown upon the surface only where this special color is required. In this class of goods the variety of colors is necessarily limited, as with present machinery only a certain number can be handled independently of each other.

Body Bruseis carnets are usually

only a certain number can be handled independently of each other.

Body Brussels carpets are usually designated by the number of frames which signify the number of colors used. In all carpets of this kind, the wool surface is thrown through the fabric, and shows to some extent on the back. Unscrupulous dealers have so arranged their machinery that the back of tapestry carpet is stained or clouded to follow as closely as possible the colors on the surface. By this means unsophisticated or ignorant persons are imposed upon, as their idea that the colors show through is easily met by the stained appearance on the back.

Of course such goods are a most bare-

on the back.

Of course such goods are a most barefaced fraud and should be treated as such. That reputable dealers sometimes handle them is not at all to their credit.

What is known as velvet carpet is merely a tapestry with the pile cut. Wilton carpets have the interwoven back of the body Brussels, are yarn died and questionably the most durable carpets made.

Moguettes and Axminsters are very

Moquettes and Axminsters are very thick and sometimes very durable, but the purchase of such carpets may be said

to be almost a lottery.

For ordinary use and at moderate cost, body Brussels is by far the best investment in the carpet line. - New York

RECIPES.

Apple Marmalade—Peel, quarter and core pleasant tart apples; cook in water until tender; then squeeze through a colander; measure and allow half as much sugar as pulp, and cook together until thick; then pour into bowls and

tumblers.

Fried Potatoes—Boll some potatoes; when done, peel them and set them away to get cold. Then chop them up fine and add pepper and salt to the taste. Flour them and fry in hot lard. They must be brown. Some add a little vinegar just before they are taken out of the

pan.
Giblets—Clean the giblets of a turkey or chicken, cut the gizzard into quarters and separate the lobes of the liver. Stew them in water to cover with an onion, salt and pepper. When tender thicken the liquor with flour and butter cooked together; add tomato or walnut catsup to taste, and serve on toast.

Squash Pie—One quart of stewed and strained squash, a scant quart of boiling milk, two-thirds of a nutmeg, one and one-half teaspoonfuls of salt, two cupfuls of sugar. Mix slowly and well; when cold add four well beaten eggs. Line deep plates with a plain paste, and after filling with the mixture bake in a moderate oven for forty minutes.

Talking Through a Bird's Nest.

Talking Through a Bird's Nest.

A telephone lineman at Punxautawney,
Penn., the other day discovered that a
little to the south of the town, where
the Indiana county line runs through
the branches of a maple tree, a robin had
built its nest around the wire. The redbreast had used the wire as a main sill
for its domicile. So when Punxautawneans and Indianians do business or
make love over the telephone they may
be said to be talking through a bird's
nest. This is at once more romantic
and more practical than talking through
one's hat.—Philadelphia Record,

WENS NOW WENS TO A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE

The turndown collar gains favor. Every day something new develops in

Jeweled pins for the hair take on many fanciful forms.

Red, translucent enamel is one of the newest things in the jeweling art. Female stenographers are to serve the sarliaments of Norway and Sweden.

Mrs. Ann Scully has been elected ustice of the Peace at Buffalo, Wyo-

If one's complexion is not of the best it is worth while studying one's hat Dresden china handles for cutlery and

fancy spoons and forks are especially prominent. Queen Margherita of Italy has a won-derful collection of laces, dating back 1000 years B. C.

Cloth, whether plain or fancy, is treely used for wraps, but the richest are in fancy weave, with lining of squirrel lock

It is whispered that the Greek knot, with its ribbon about it, is only the fore-runner of the old fashioned chignon or

A daughter of the late Benson J. Lossing is a skillful artist; she has illustrat-ed several poems with pen and ink

The fichus are three-cornered capes, to be tied around the shoulders, or are in the shape of long barbs to be fastened at the throat.

There are about one hundred and thirty duly qualified female medical practitioners in the United Kingdom of Great Britain.

Mrs. Levi P. Morton has been as fre-quently interviewed as any lady in the land, and she is always affable and coureous upon such occasions.

Kid trimmings cut in fancy patterns and showing gilt or jet cords on both outer and inner edges are handsome in-troductions for the season.

At Lexington, Miss., the postoffice and telegraph office are in charge of a woman; the chief express agent is a woman, and her two assistants are women. In Boston they are getting to call afternoon teas "smoke talks," because the hostess usually has incense burning in a little oriental incense burner.

The faint, sweet odor of the violet is in Mrs. James Brown Potter's sepin-brown hair, it is in her eyebrows, about her pretty hands, it clings to her hand-kerchief and to the stiff, white feathers

The annual report of the Society for the Protection of Birds of Great Britain states that the English goldfinch is threatened with extinction because of the present demand for its feathers for "murrous millinery.

Mrs. A. S. Oakley, of Newburg, N. Y., owns the village street roller and sprinkler business of that town. She has conducted it for seventeen years. Mrs. Oakley superintends the work herself and does her own collecting. Katherine E. Conway, recently apinted one of the Prison Commis

of Massachusetts, is one of the editors of the Boston Pilot. She is a small woman with dark complexion, eyes and hair, and is very animated in conversa-

A gold medal was given in Vienna last year to a woman for her work for or-phans and humanitarian services in gen-eral. The presentation was a formal public ceremony in the name of the city. The design and workmanship of jewel

The design and workmanship of jeweil ornaments are more beautiful than ever. In some designs filigree work like filmy lace with exquisite tracery covers a burnished gold surface. Sometimes tiny diamonds scintillate from the delicate mingling lines. Of course, diamonds hold their own as leaders. A diamond spray of marguerites and lilies of the valley is a late

surprise. The stems are of gold, while the petals of blossoms are woven with small diamonds, the centers being large brilliant stones. Rev. Ellen Runkle, the first woman in Rev. Ellen Runkle, the first woman in Ohio, if not in the United States, to perform the marriage service, was herself married a few days ago, the ceremony having been performed by Rev. Mattie Mummaw. Both women belong to the United Brethren Church.

Mrs. S. M. Blakely has been admitted to a seat in the Real Estate Exchange of New York City. Mrs. Blakely took up the business, which had been left in a very complicated position by her husband's death, less than a year ago, and by earnest study and hard work is becoming very successful.

Pearls and emeralds are profusely used Pearis and emeralds are profusely used in lace pins, rings, hat pins, or hair ornaments. Pearls are especially popular. Opals and turquoises are shown in many fashionable rings. Necklaces of pearls and rubies are much desired. Bracelets are narrow, with precious stones set at intervals around the band.

The ordinary "gossamer" is the ugliest and most unbecoming of woman's garments. Knowing this, some pretty girls use instead long cloaks, which they have made for them, or made themselves of the pretty waterproof goods that come in all sorts of plaids, made to cover the entire gown, and finished with a jaunty cane. jaunty cape.

Pireballs Save Coal.

The use of fireballs saves one-third coal and is common enough in England, from the laborer's cottage to the lodgings of thrifty gentlewomen in Bath and Cheltenham. Made of one-third coaldust, two-thirds sand and beaten clay, moided with water into talls the size of a goose egg and dried, they are permanent fuel. When the coal fire is hot and red a dozen of these balls put into the furnace will become red-hot and stay so, like red-hot brick, keeping up the heat far longer than coal without them. There is nothing like them for keeping the house warm at night, and half a dozen put red-hot into a brazier or portable furnace would take the chill off bedrooms very comfortably. When rooms are heated by stoves economy lies in never letting the fire go down in cold weather, as it takes more heat to warm the room when the walls are chilled than it does to keep them so for days.—Chicago Herald.

A Curious Irish Tradition

Ireland is a country rich in traditions, and in places every inch of the ground has its queer history and some quaint story attached to it. For instance, not far from Belfast there is a romantie old well in a curious hollow of the hills called Barnas gap. The well is known as Barnas well and is filled at the bottom with white stones, the heather around being covered with pieces of rags. Close, too, is a large mound, composed of being covered with pieces of rags. Close, too, is a large mound, composed of stones, which is said to cover the bones of a holy friar long since dead. Every visitor to the well appears to make it a practice of adding a stone to the heap already there, but for what reason it is impossible to say.—Million.

A hay saver, consisting of a three-sided device which enables the horse to insert his head into the manger but does not permit any lateral movement of it, is a late invention.

The Farmer and the Grocer.

A grocer would not pay a farmer the price of a tenpound turkey for one that weighed but seven pounds.

Why should a farmer pay a grocer the price of the Royal Baking Powder for a baking powder with 27 per cent. less leavening strength?

The Royal Baking Powder is proven by actual tests to be 27 per cent. stronger than any other brand on the market. Better not buy the others, for they mostly contain alum, lime and sulphuric acid; but if they are forced upon you, see that you are charged a correspondingly lower price for them.

The First Complete Bible. The first complete Bible printed in England was issued in 1535 without any publisher's name. It was the work of the celebrated Miles Coverdale, who incorporated, with revisions, Tyndale's books of the New Testament, as well as his Pentateuch and Book of Jonah. It was thus only partially original as for as his Pentateuch and Book of Jonah. It was thus only partially original as far as Coverdale was concerned, the remaining portion being a translation of a translation. No perfect copy of this edition is known to be in existence. A copy sold a few years ago in London for a sum equal to \$600 had the title, nineteen leaves and the map missing. The Coverdale Bible is the one mentioned in these notes heretofore as the "Bur Bible" and dale Bible is the one mentioned in these notes heretofore as the "Bag Bible" and the "Treacle Bible," on account of two curious passages found therein. The passage in Jeremiah which we now read as "Is there no balm in Gilead?" is made by Coverdale to read as "Is there no more treacle at Gahabad?" The psalm which says "Thou shalt not be afraid of the terror by night" reads, "Thou shalt not nede to bee afrayed for any bugs by night." The ninth psalm, in that portion which should say "Put them in fear, O Lord," Coverdale makes to say "Set a schoolmaster over them."—St. Louis Republic.

Drs. James and Thomas McCann, of Pittsburg, are about ready to report to the medical fraternity the case of John Mulligan, who was cured of a broken back. In October, 1888, Mulligan received a fracture of the vertebre, and, as usual with such cases, was paralyzed

as usual with such cases, was paralyzed from the loins down.

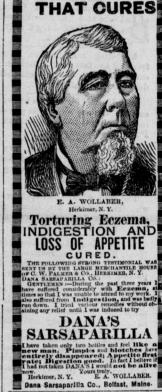
Eight days after Mulligan's entrance to the hospital the physicians, in the presence of seventy-five students of the West Pennsylvania Medical College, made an incision eight inches long in the man's back. The vertebræ were exposed. A fracture of the arches of the tenth and eleventh vertebræ was found. Fragments of bone were pressing on the spinal cord. This pressure was relieved. Two months later Mulligan could move his right leg.

his right leg.
In ten months the patient walked out of the nospital. He is now at work.
The report of the operation was kept the disease remain. Mrs. T. L. Matners, Matherville, Miss. Cess. – New York Mail and Express.

the disease remain. Mrs. T. L. Matners, Matherville, Miss. Cess. – New York Mail and Express.

Ourbook on Biood and Skin Disease mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC Co., Atlanta, Ga.



THE KIND

Cures Scrofula Mrs. E. J. Rowell, Medford, Mass., says her mother has been cured of Scrofula by the use of four bottles of after having had much other trogreduced to qui of health, as it was thought she could not live.

INHERITED SCROFULA.

S.S.S. Sured my little boy of hereditary Scrofula, which appeared all over his face. For a year I had given up all hope of his recovery, when finally I was induced to use cured him, and

A-Absolutely. B-Best. C-Cure for Pain. St JACOBS OIL 1_A Prompt Cure.
2_A Permanent Cure.
3_A Perfect Cure. "Well Done Outlives Death," Even Your

Memory Will Shine if You Use

SAPOLIO "August Flower"

The sweeping changes in the shape of hats and bonnets have brought about a new style of wearing the hair, termed "the bun"—a very descriptive name for the big round knot of hair which is soon to be the fashion. It is worn low, though not so low as the Laugtry knot, and demands a larger amount of hair than the majority of women possess.

There has been a decided stand against wearing crape for some years past, but the Princess of Wales gave it the coup de grace by dispensing with it during her mourning for the late Duke of Clarence. Now there is a further protest against the heavy crape worn by widows, and doubtless before another year has come and gone the modification in this direction will be very perceptible.

I used August Flower for Loss of vitality and general debility. After taking two bottles I gained 69 lbs. I have sold more of your August Flower since I have been in business than any other medicine I ever kept. Mr. Peter Zinville says he was made a new man by the use of August Flower has done them more good than any other medicine they ever took. George W. Dyr., Sardis, Mason Co., Ky.

Sardish the late Duke of Clarence. Now there is a further protest against the heavy crape worn by widows, and doubtless before another year has come and gone the modification in this direction will be very perceptible.

OPIUM 102 days. No Day till cured to 100 a year. Send decided year wood of the company 102 learn a business that will extend the formation. Address Geo. II. Lawrence, 53 E. 10th N.Y. City time of the late of the standard learns a business that will be very perceptible. I used August Flower for Loss of vitality and general debility. After taking two bottles I gained 69 lbs. I have sold more of your August Flower since I have been in business than any other medicine I ever kept. Mr. Peter Zinville says he was made a new man by the use of August Flower, recommended by me. I have hundreds tell me that August Flower, recommended by me. I have hundreds tell me that August Flower has done them more good than any other medicine they ever took. GRORGR W. Dyr., Sardis, Mason Co., Ky.

