THE CHIEF THING

In Maintaining Good Health is Pure, Rich, Nourishing Blood. The blood carries nourishment and furnlabes support for the organs, nerves and muscles. It must be made rich and pure if you would have strong nerves, good digestion, sound sleep, or if you would be rid of that tired feeling, those disagrecable pimples, eczema, or scrofula No medicine is equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla for purifying the blood. It is a medleine of genuine merit and will do you onderful good. Try it now.

Hood's Pills with Hood's Syraporilla.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured
by local applications, as they cannot reach the
diseased portion of the ear. There is only one
way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by ac raflamed condition of the mucous lining of the
Einstachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed
Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be
destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are
caused by catarrh, which is nothing butan inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any
case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh ture. Send
for circulars, free,

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Tolede, O.

Sold by Druggiets, Te.

Hall's Family Pills are the best. Deafness Cannot Be Cared

There is a Class of People

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Re-cently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called Grain-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over one-quarter as much, Children may drink it with great benefit. 16 etc. and & etc. per package. Try it. Ask for Brain-O.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervous-ness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer, 22 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. B. Klarg, Ltd., 20 Arch St., Phils., Pa.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Issac Thompon's Eye-water. Druggists sell at \$5. per bottle

An Italian Solomon

The Duke of Ossone, while viceroy of Naples, delivered many quaint and clever judgments. The case is related where a young Spanish exquisite named Bertrand Solus, while lounging around in the busy part of the city, was run against by a porter carrying a bun-dle of wood on his shoulder.

The porter had called out, "Make way, please!" several times, but without effect. He had then tried to get by without collision, but his bundle caught in the young man's velvet dress and Solus was highly indignant, and had the porter arrested. The viceroy, who had privately investigated the matter, told the porter to pretend he was dumb, and at the trial to reply by signs to any question that might be put to him.

When the case came on and Solus had made his complaint, the viceroy turned to the porter and asked him what he had to say in reply. The porter only shook his head and made signs with his hands.

What judgment do you want me to give against a dumb man?" asked the

"Oh, your excellency," replied Solus, falling into the trap, "the man is an impostor. I assure you he is not dumb. Before he ran into me I distinctly heard him cry out, 'Make way.' "
"Then," said the viceroy, sterniy, "if

you heard him ask you to make way for alm, why did you not? The fault of the accident was entirely with yourself, and you must give this poor man compensation for the trouble you have givon him in bringing him here."

New View of the Matter. Mamma—"How hot you are, Tommy; your clothes are wet through, I de-

Tommy-"Can't belp it, ma. The heat makes me cry all over."-Pick-Me-Up.

One of the severest penalties to which criminals in Holland were in ancient times condemned was to be deprived of the use of salt.

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE

For the Whiskers. Mustache, and Eyebrows.

In one preparation. Easy to apply at home. Colors brown or black. The Gentlemen's favorite, because satisfactory.

R. P. Hall & Co., Proprietors, Nashua, N. H., Sold by all Druggians.

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100 Shares of Stock for \$10.00 in case of the largest gold properties in Colorado. Une hundred and six y acres, pat-inted, gold-be-ring ground and st. Lin Nouversis of \$7.10 ons. Subscript on limited. Address. Broker \$18.5 a. BLOCK, Denver, Colo. Member Colo. Mining \$5.0ck Exchange.

\$12 to \$35 Can be made working for us.

PER WEEK Spars hours, though, may be profitedly employed. Good openings for town and city work as well as country diviries.

J.E. GIFFORD, Il and Main Streets, Richmond, Very

R EVERY LADY Something to make life realth and happiness. Send stamp for particu-tes. T. M. KELLOGG, Kaukauna. Wiz.

O YOU SPECULATE 7 I have exclusive in-two stocks; \$100 in vested immediately will make profit Write Chas. Hughes, 45 Wall St., N.Y.

OANGERGURED AT HOME; send storme for

PN U 87 '97.

FASHION'S

COMING STYLES AS REVEALED BY A LOOK INTO THE FUTURE.

Every Indication Points to a Pronounced Pavor For Soft, Clinging Cashmerés— Vests That Are Sure to Be Popular— Closé Siceves an Absolute Certainty.

Every indication points to pro-neunced favor for both cashmeres and drap-d'ete, writes May Manton, be-



LADIES' TIGHT-FITTING BASQUE AND PIVE-GORED SKIET WITHOUT DARTS.

an ideal gown for early autumn wear; and all those women who are planning wardrobes for the future will do well to bear the fact in mind.

HOROSCOPE bust-darts, the lower edge is pointed and the neck is slightly open, finished

and the neck is slightly open, finished with a shawl collar.

No. 3 is made of duck and differs from No. 2 simply in the shaping of the neck, which is cut lower and finishes with a notched collar. The back of the vest shown in No. 1 is used also in Nos. 2 and 3.

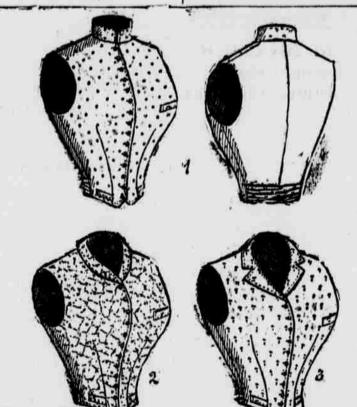
The vests are all designed to be be worn with Eton, bolero or blazer jackets, and can be made of pique, duck or fancy vesting in wash fabrics, or for fall and winter wear of plain last well and wonder wear of plain cloth or silk and wool vesting materials.

To make any one of these vests for a lady in the medium size will require one and five-eighths yards of twentytwo-inch material.

"Freshening" For a Gown. For antumn a very pretty finish and general freshening up for gowns that have been pretty well put their pieces during a long and active season, is a deep collar of mousseline de soie over color. This is made of mousseline, gathered very full, and trimmed with five rows of narrow satin ribbon and edged with triple ruching of mous-seline. The same effect is carried out on the collar, and finished in the back with a large black satin bow. The lining is also accordion plaited and allowed to come an inch and a half or two inches below the mousseline. These collars are especially effective over scarlet or green.

The Coming Close Sleeve.

The one absolute certainty for the coming season is the close sleeve. conjunction puffs, caps and epaulettes are, however, still permissible combined with decorations consisting of tucks, shirrings, tiny lace-edged frills, insertion, ribbon, etc. The model de-picted in the small illustration shows an extremely effective sleeve suitable for soft, pliable materials. As repre-sented, it is made of Liberty satin, in the shade of brown known as cantor. The lining is two-seamed, while the wfinkled or mousquetaire portion is fitted by an inside seam only. The top is surmounted by a soft full paff



BADIES' VESTS, HIGH OR LOW NECK, STANDING, NOTCHED OR SHAWL COLLAR.

As illustrated, this special costume the fulness at the top being adjusted is of soft, dove gray, with trimmings by gathers. The mousquetaire portof valvet in a darket shade. The skirt, tions and puffs are divided by a cap of which is cut in five pieces, shows the latest style, fitting perfectly smooth across the front and at the sides, with the fulness laid in flat plaits at the back. It is lined throughout with nearsilk of the same color, and has an interfacing of hair-cloth for the depth of eight inches. The band of velvet, of eight inches. The band of velvet, which is slightly curved at the upper edge, is lined with crinoline and applied to the skirt, its upper edge being finished with narrow passementeric in shades of gray.

The waist is tight-fitting and double-breasted. Besides the fronts, it shows backs, side-backs and under-arm gores. The fitting is effected by means of

backs, side-backs and under-arm gores. The fitting is effected by means of double darts, shoulder and under-arm seams. A double row of steel buttons finishes the edge of the right side, which laps over onto the left, the supper portion being reversed to form a unique revere, which is faced with velvet like that which trims the skirt. The slaces are tight-fitting with small The sleeves are tight-fitting, with small puffs at the shoulder, beneath which the valvet band again appears. Straight ouffs of velvet finish the wrists, and a band of the same makes the standing collar, to which is attached a frill of soft lace.

To make this waist for a lady in the medium size will require two and one-half yards of forty-four-inch material. To make the shirt will require five and five-eighths yards of the same width

A Group of Veets.

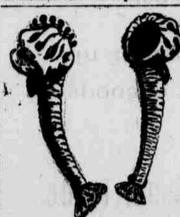
Three useful patterns are given in the large illustration. No. 1 is developed in figured pique. The fronts are trimly adjusted by single bustdarts, and the closing is effected at the centre with buttons and buttonholes. Below the closing the fronts are notched and slightly turned away. The backs are fitted by a centre seam and are joined to the fronts by shoulder and under-arm seams. Pocket der and nuder-arm seams. Pocket welts are stitched on the fronts and useful pockets are inserted. The back shows a crush girdle that is in-cluded in the under-arm seams, and the neck finishes with a close stand-

satin that is deepest at the outside where it is pointed and has a pro-nounced flare. The wrists show an odd-shaped cuff and a deep frill of yel-low lace which is now used in preference to white.

Organdy, mull, chiffon, mousseline and soft woolen textures are suitable for making, and the caps can be made

of silk, satin or velvet.

To make these sleeves for a lady in the medium size will require two and



LADIES' SLEEVE WIRE HIGH PUPP. three-fourths yards of twenty-two-inch material. The trimming will require five-eighths yards of the same width

Crape Comes in Again. A dealer in mourning goods says that crape is being revived for handsome mourning costumes. It will be worn both for veils and dress trim-mings. Now that the period for wearing black has been so much shortened by sensible women, it is to be regretted that the use of a material conceded to be injurious to health should be reintroduced.

Dainty House Gown. settle are stitched on the fronts and settle pockets are inserted. The ack shows a crush girdle that is incided in the under-arm seams, and the neck finishes with a close standing band.

No. 2 is carried out in fancy vesting, neatly finished with machine gown is alightly low at the neck, and itching. It is also fitted by single is trimmed with broad insertion. ACRICULTURAL TOPICS.

To Drive Off Flies.

Many mixtures of cotton seed oil, coal oil, etc., have been tried as a remedy for the pestiferous flies which harass cows. Perhaps nothing has proved more successful than fish oil, to which is added a little carbolic acid. It is best applied with a broad, flat paint brush. It is especially objec-tionable to flies, and probably is a chief constituent of many of the patent remedies.—Atlanta Journal.

Much of the baled hay that comes to market is musty. Most farmers when they bale hay think it need not be very dry, as the bales are small. But the amount of hay packed in them is always sufficient to get up a violent ferment unless the hay is properly dried before it is put into the bale. If there were more care used in baling hay the price for it would be much better than it is, as the hay itself would be better worth it.

How to Make a Melon Patch.

I try to select the poorest spot of ground available. In the fall I plow a deep trench where I wish to plant my melous. Then I collect all the weeds and briars which have been cut on the farm, place them in this trench, tramp them down as solidly as possible and then plow back the ground so that it forms a ridge over them. This I leave until spring. At the proper time I plant the seeds on this land without further plowing.—Lewis Wier, of Indiana, in Agriculturist.

Lodged Barley.

It is always best to cut barley while it is still green, and the grain is in the milky stage. But if the straw has been beaten down by rains, early cutting is especially necessary. chief danger with fallen barley is that rust will attack the straw, after which, instead of growing heavier, the grain will rather decrease in weight. So soon as grain is cut the danger of rust attacking it has past, because when its stalk is severed from the root the leaves and stalks contract, and close the pores through which the rust enters the plant. But if the weather is fine, barley that has fallen down will often fill well and make a good crop. It is a grain that ripens more quickly after it comes into head than any other.

The New Feed Stuff.

The new corn product being talked about is obtained by grinding cornstalks. The pith of the stalk is used for packing between the plates of ironclad warships. The hard shell of the stalks, after the pith is taken out, is ground into a fine powder. It can be bagged like oats or bran and will keep as well as any other ground feed. Analysis proves that it is richer in muscle makers than the whole cornstalk, and experience shows that stock will eat it up clean. The stations tell that a balanced ration can be readily made up by mixing the new feed stuff with oil meal or cottonseed meal. A ton of the ground stocks will occupy little more space than a ton of ensilage There is authority for believing that this new feed stuff will have some effect in reducing the price of hay,-Connecticut Farmer.

Destroying Burdocks.

It is a comparatively easy matter to kill the burdock, though it may be hard enough to exterminate it, cause it seeds so plentifully and the seed will remain in the ground for years until it has a favorable chance to grow. As the burdock is biennial it dies out after it has seeded the second year, but that is only after it has provided thousands and tens of kind. All that is needed to kill the plant is to take a dull axe and chop the root something below the surface, and then throw on a handful of salt. The burdock root being soft and moist dis-solves the salt, which quickly rots it so that further sprouting of a new top is impossible. No amount of cut-ting will do the work. The burdock, like most weeds, is a very persistent seeder. We have seen it mown down with the scythe two or three times during the summer, and yet in fall showing several clusters of seed burrs near the ground, containing enough seed to start a hundred burdock plants the very next year. The seed burrs cling to clothing and to the fur of animals brushing against it. Hence the weed is sure to be always widely distributed.

Blight in Pear Trees.

This is the season, especially after the very hot weather we have lately had, followed by rains, when blight is most likely to attack pear trees. It appears to be a disease which especially attacks trees heavily manured and which have an excess of sap. the tree has been manured in the spring with stable manure, and has since been cultivated, it will almost since been cultivated, it will almost certainly blight. Manuring with purely mineral fertilizers, without nitrogen, is, we know from experience, a help to prevent trees from blighting. The pear tree to be kept productive and healthy should not make a large yearly wood growth. Six to twelve inches yearly growth of wood, with a proportionate number of new fruit buds, will give the tree longer life and a greater amount of fruit than will a greater amount of fruit than will any attempt to force fruit production. Over-bearing is a fruitful cause of blight. It comes just at the time when the pear seeds are forming, and when this imperative demand for more potash robs the sap of that mineral which is so necessary to keep wood and foliage in healthful condition. Yet pear trees on grassbound land are in the condition next most likely to be blighted. In their case probably the potash in the soil is inert and the pear tree roots cannot get it.—Atlanta Journal.

The Milliansire's Regret. Dismal Dawson-Funny isn't it, that

millionaire ain't happy? Everett Wrest-I see nothin' strange about it. It is the time they have wasted that makes 'em sore when they

"Time wasted?"
"Sure. Don't you know that most of
'em has spent their lives in hard work?-Indianapolis Journal.

I could not get along without Piso's Care for Consumption. Italways cures. Mrs. E.C. Will be 88 if he lives to the 9th of next MOULTON, Needham, Mass., October 23, 1884.

87th birthday on the 29th of December. is younger than a former Amer'ean Congressman and Cabinet minister whose old age is as vigorous as that of the great English statesmin. Col. Richard W. Thompson, of Terre Haute, Ind., who was a Whig leader in the days of Jackson and Clay, who was the close friend of Lincoln, and who served

Gladstone's Career Equaled

WHY SO MANY REGULAR PHYSICIANS FAIL

To Cure Female Ills-Some True Reasons Why Mrs. Pinkham is More Successful Than the Family Doctors. A woman is sick ; some disease peculiar to her sex is fast developing in her system. She goes to her family physician and tells him a story, but not the whole story. She holds something back, loses her head, becomes agitated, forgets what she wants to say, and finally conceals what she ought to have told, and thus completely mystifies the doctor.

Is it any wonder, therefore, that

the doctor fails to cure the disease? Still, we cannot blame the woman, for it is very embarrassing to detail some of the symp-toms of her suffering, even to her family physician.
It was for this reason that

years ago Mrs. Lydia E. Pink-

ham, at Lynn, Mass., determined to step in and help her sex. Having had considerable experience in treating female ills with her Vegetable Compound, she en-couraged the women of America to write to her for advice in regard to their complaints, and, being a woman, it was easy for her ailing sisters to pour into

her ears every detail of their suffering.

In this way she was able to do for them what the physicians were unable to do, simply because she had the proper information to work upon, and from the little group of women who sought her advice years ago a great army of her fellow-beings are to-day constantly applying for advice and relief, and the fact that more than one hundred thousand of them have been successfully treated by Mrs. Pinkham during the last year is indicative of the grand results which are produced by her unequaled experience and

training.

No physician in the world has had such a training, or has such an amount of information at hand to assist in the treatment of all kinds of female ills, from the simplest local irritation to the most complicated diseases of the womb. This, therefore, is the reason why Mrs. Pinkham, in her laboratory at Lynn, Mass., is able to do more for the alling women of America than the family physician. Any woman, therefore, is responsible for her own suffering who will not take the trouble to write to Mrs. Pinkham for advice.

The testimonials which we are constantly publishing from grateful women establish beyond a doubt the power of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to conquer female diseases.

STANDARD OF THE WORLD.

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1897 COLUMBIA BICYCLES

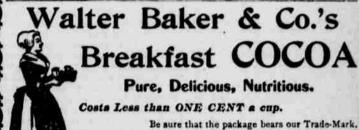
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