THE FARM AND GARDEN.

CROSSING OF CORN.

All farmers are aware that different varieties of corn will mix, as it is called, and some attention is usually paid in planting to prevent it where it would unfavorably affect a choice variety. This crossing, wherever it occurs, is caused by the fertilization of the pistils, the silk, of one variety by the pollen distributed from the tassels of another.

At the Kansas station for three seasons past careful experiments have been made in the artifical pollination of corn. In 1888, forty-one varieties were used; sixty-six attempts at cross fertilization were made, of which thirty-nine were successful. As a practical summary of the results, it is said that the numerous crosses of maize by artifical pollination were mostly successful, the different races, as dent, flint, soft, sweet and pop corn, with apparently equal resistance.

The effects of the crossing are in comparatively few cases (mostly sweet varieties) visible the first year. The second year (the second generation) shows generally ears more or less completely blended, often exactly intermediate between the two parental types; more rarely the grains of a single ear are unlike each other, and each may resemble closely or remotely either parent. The product of the third year is generally true to the seed planted; by selecting diverse grains from any ear or from different years, ears are obtained with grains usually like those planted. Any desired form of a "cross" can therefore apparently be perpetuated.

In view of the above it is possible to effect desired points of improvement in varieties by crossing, and fixing or perfecting by subsequent selection. The experiments the past season were much reduced in value by reason of serious drouth. Favorable seasons will doubtless furnish more favorable or at least more conclusive results in the efforts to improve varieties.

RATIONAL CORN CULTURE.

The necessity for frequent stirring of the soil in a cornfield is paramount for itself alone. If no weed ever appeared there would still be need for frequent cultivation. A few years ago I left ten rows through a cornfield unworked, while the rest of the field was cultivated every week until the tassels appeared. The weeds in those ten rows were pulled by hand, and there were very few, for the groun I was a sod deeply plowed, and harrowed thoroughly up to the time the corn was planted. The stalks in the ten rows were more than three feet shorter than those in the rest of the field, and there was scarcely a single ear that was filled out to the end. The rest of the field, which was a few square yards over two acres, yielded one hundred and ninety-eight bushels of shelled corn, estimating two bushels of ears for one of grain. The corn was husked by the bushel and measured twice, so that no mistake was made in the measure. The ten rows made up exactly one-fifth of an acre (thirty-two rods), and gave only eleven and a half bushels of corn. Everything else being equal, the difference, being over forty bushels to the acre, was clearly due to the absence of cultivation, the ground being baked and dry the greater part of the time. Since then I left one strip on the side of a field, measuring exactly an acre, without either cultivation or weeding, and it yielded fourteen bushels of poor corn, the rest of the field yielding forty-two bushels of grain to the acre. In 1889 I had an eight-acre field that yielded enough to completely fill a five-hundred-bushel crib, equal to over thirty bushels of shelled corn per acre, on a very poor old field that was newly broken up, and without manure, but was cultivated eight times, while my half of a rented four-acre field, worked only twice, amounted to one wagon load of ears, equal to twenty bushels of grain, and this small field was much better soil than the old field.

My practice for many years has been to work the corn once a week, beginning on Monday when the weather was suitable, and continue the working as long as a horse can get through the rows without breaking the stalks—and this is usually until the ears begin to hang out in the rows—and the cultivation has always been on the surface. Some years ago a heavy rain washed a slope on one of my fields very badly, and exposed a fine network of roots for several square rods, which completely filled the soil. Several of the plants were washed loose, and could be taken up with the roots. The roots of many plants were eight feet long, spreading over nearly three rows each way, and they lay very near the surface. In places roots were abundant at a depth of two inches, and very few were as deep down as the land had been plowed. More recent examinations, made purposely, have convinced me that this is the habit of the corn plant to send out its roots near the surface. It may be that surface manuring with fertilizers tends to such a habit of root growth, but soluble fertilizers quickly diffuse themselves through the soil, and it may be that the desire for the sun's heat, which corn so much needs, brings these roots to the surface.

It is clear that a plant having such a superficial root growth should not be plowed, but requires only surface cultivation; for the breaking of the roots must necessarily check the growth of the plants. I had once a plain demonstration of this fact. A field of Evergreen sweet corn was partly plowed, contrary to my instructions, by a willful hired man, who laughed at my shallow cultivation of the rest of the field. He plowed it deeply and ridged up the rows until I discovered and stopped him. The weather was hot. The corn wilted at once and never grew afterward. Not one ear was gathered from the plowed rows, while the rest of the field averaged over eleven thousand ears per acre, counted for the market. To break the feeding roots of a plant is clearly to stop its feeding, and to turn all the power of growth to repair the damage and make new roots; at a time, too, when all the strength of the plants is required to form the blossom or the grain. Something has been said of the usefulness of root-pruning corn. It is equivalent to drawing a cow's teeth when she is busy turning good grass into milk and butter, and equally prevents the gathering of nutriment. It is practiced for this special purpose in fruit culture, for checking the growth of trees to reduce the amount of new wood, and it has the same effect upon the corn which we want to hasten to maturity as soon as possible, and to aid in every way in enabling it to gather food and increase its product.

For this reason the cultivation of corn should be early and often, and as late as may be possible, and always on the surface, merely keeping the soil loose and mellow, and absorbent of moisture and the heat of the sun. It helps, too, very much to apply fifty pounds per acre of some active soluble fertilizer immediately after the working of the soil at intervals through the summer, especially when the blossoms, the tassel, and the silk are about to appear, and when the grain is about to form after the impregnation of the silk. These are periods in the life of a plant when extra feeding will greatly assist in the performance of these reproductive functions upon which full ears and sound grain, and early maturity depend.—*American Agriculturist.*

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Every rod of useless fence is a useless tax.

The younger the weed the more easily killed.

Rye makes a good pasture—better than timothy.

Commercial manures are best for potatoes.

Thoroughly clean, air and whitewash your stables.

Manure well if you want a good crop of lawn grass.

Fewer acres and better culture should be the motto.

The value of manure depends on what it is made from.

Have a system of rotation in the garden, as elsewhere.

Begin to cultivate corn as soon as you can follow the rows.

Only the finest manure should be used on the asparagus bed.

Plowing in green crops is the cheapest method of manuring.

The best prepared soil is the most favorable for germination.

Whenever the sheep comes to the barn give them water and food.

Put in a succession of crops of green peas; the same of green corn.

Old strawberry plants seldom produce as large berries as do young ones.

"Sawdust diminishes the efficiency of stable manure"—but only so far as it dilutes it.

The greatest potato yield at the Michigan Station was with seed planted one inch deep.

Farm products that excel in quality and have an attractive appearance never have to hunt a market.

It would do no harm, but likely destroy vermin and microbes, to fumigate your stable with sulphur.

Cabbages ought to be cultivated often and stimulated with fertilizers if the soil is not sufficiently manured.

Many coniferous plants are increased by cuttings on a large scale, especially retinosporas, arbor-vitaes, and the like.

Cuttings of plants which root with difficulty are sometimes grafted, with good effect, upon those which root easily.

The rhubarb plant may be increased by divisions. Professor Bailey says that each division must contain at least one bud on the crown.

Produce something out of season, make it attractive and delicious, and see how quick it will sell and how soon there will be a call for more.

The soil for beets should be plowed from twelve to fifteen inches deep, and as much of the beet root grown beneath the surface as possible.

Gluten meal is a very excellent feed. It is the corn meal with the starch taken out of it, and consequently has a better feeding rate than the corn meal itself.

The black walnut is designed to cut an important figure on the farm in the near future. It can be made as profitable as the apple tree wherever it will thrive.

Leaf mold is a natural fertilizer for all trees and shrubs, and wood flowers, or any plants that like a shaded place. It is also very useful as an addition to potting soil.

Freshly laid sod is much more likely to succeed if covered with about an inch of fine soil. This will save it even in a dry time, when otherwise it would fail to get a good start.

It is true, much of the breed goes in at the mouth, but to know the best kind of a mouth to put it in is the rub, and necessitates a full knowledge of the herd book and score card.

Paris considers milk pure when it contains one pound of butter and four ounces of solids per quart, says and English journal, but such proportions seem irregular to dairymen here.

The advantage of hatching guineas under common hens is, that properly managed, they are usually more gentle than if the guinea hens are allowed to hatch them out and raise them.

While old hens usually lay larger eggs than pullets the shape of the egg has little or nothing to do with the life germ, and if the broad end is smooth and the egg is properly fertilized it will hatch.

The duration of a raspberry plantation depends upon the variety cultivated as well as upon the nature of the soil and care given the plants. Ten to fourteen years is about the average under good culture.

A good time to apply fertilizers to asparagus is just when we cease to cut the shoots. This causes a luxuriant growth of the plants during summer and autumn and this, in turn, gives thick fat shoots the next season.

A Modern Catapult.

Mr. Henry Singleton, of Seneca, Mo., is of an inventive turn of mind, and after much thought and labor succeeded in manufacturing a steam catapult that would throw a five-pound missile a mile. Having built his engine, he desired to try it, and, renting an old mill in the suburbs, he rigged up the machine, provided a goodly pile of missiles, and proceeded to business. By an unlucky accident the village hotel chanced to be just in the range of the machine, and while Singleton was touching her off, watching the missiles fly off through the air, and hugging himself with delight at the success of his invention, the people in the hotel were taking the liveliest exercise in trying to dodge the strange hailstones that plumped down upon them in rapid succession, and wondering whence they came. But Singleton's triumph did not last long—a determined gang, well armed with shot guns and things, soon put a stop to his target practice, and to his catapult as well, and he was granted his life in consideration of his taking a lengthy vacation.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

SELECT SIFTINGS.

Malaria is said to be unknown in New Zealand.

Wellingtons are boots named after the Iron Duke.

The Caspian Sea is often known to change its level.

A Deadwood (South Dakota) rancher shot a bear fourteen times before a vital spot was reached.

Farmers are traveling by the score to Mystic, Conn., to get a look at a grapevine on which a potato vine is growing.

An English head servant gave notice that he would leave for being excluded from the dining-room during the family repast and thus losing the diners' stories.

There are people who have visited the tropical countries who say the best bananas rarely come to this country—the small ones, that are the "pride of the people."

The youngest litigant on record is Richard Jones, of St. Louis, six months old, who is suing a railroad for $5000 damages for the death of his father, who was killed in a wreck.

At Gordon, Ga., during a thunderstorm the other day, a buzzard attempted to soar above the clouds, when he was struck by lightning and fell dead to the ground. The bird's body was badly burned.

Special cars for invalids will be placed on the railroad lines which run to St. Petersburg, Russia. They will be fitted out with easy berths and surgical instruments that may be required in cases of accident on the road.

Pocahontas, the earliest, or almost the earliest convert to Chriitianity, of the native tribes of North America, lies buried within the parish church of Gravesend, Va., where she ended her life. Have any of my girls and boys ever seen her grave?

In Oldbury, Worcestershire, England, a life insurance club has been uncovered where the officers of president and treasurer were held by an undertaker, and that of secretary by his daughter. It is charged it was so managed as to put a premium on murder.

There is a story of an ocean steamship catching up a piece of cable in the North River, and towing it all the way from New York to Liverpool and back without discovering to what mysterious cause the strange reduction of speed on the round trip could be attributed.

A colt was born on Mr. Watson's place, near Richwood (Ohio) which had instead of two eyes, but one, and it in the center of the forehead. The mouth was cut across the face resembling a human mouth, and but little indication of nostrils. Otherwise the animal was well shaped.

Lima, Ohio, boasts the possession of the smallest baby in the State. It is the child of John Voustein, and is five weeks old. Its weight is not quite two pounds and its body is perfectly formed and can easily be placed in a common cigar box. The babe is a bright and healthy boy, and no increase in his growth has been noticed since his birth.

The tomato is both a fruit and a vegetable. The common distinction between a fruit and a vegetable is that the former may be eaten raw, the latter cooked. But a better distinction, having fewer exceptions, is that a fruit is sweet when ripe, while a vegetable is not. Perhaps a combination of the two distinctions makes the best definition: A fruit is sweet and may be eaten raw; a vegetable is not sweet and needs to be cooked.

Curious Test for Ability.

A well-known down-town contractor has a peculiar theory. It is necessary for him to employ a great number of men in his business, and they must possess certain qualifications in order to give satisfaction. First and foremost a quickness of thought and action is indispensable. Everything else is subordinate to this.

"And the best place in the world to find the very men I want is in a restaurant," said the man a short time ago to a *Times* reporter.

The reporter did not see why this should be so, and the man went on to explain.

"When in a restaurant," said he, "you see a man take up the bill of fare and spend half an hour looking through its contents you can put that person down as a man with no decision of character. The man who goes into a restaurant, throws his hat at a peg, and gives the waiter his order as soon as he is seated is the man for me. You can depend upon it, that man can be trusted to know what he is doing, and is the proper man to put in a position where decision of character is an essential qualification.

"If I were the General of an army I would submit all my officers to this crucial test before intrusting them with any important separate commands."—*New York Times.*

King Otto's Crazy Ways.

Poor crazy King Otto of Bavaria is still very troublesome. Every now and then he obstinately refuses to take food of any kind, and the doctors in attendance are sometimes at their wits' end to know how to circumvent his stubborness. His general health, however, when he can be induced to take nourishment, is excellent, though he is subject to the strangest hallucinations. A few weeks ago he was possessed by the idea that the carpets in his apartments were made of thin glass, and that it was dangerous to tread on them, and he was not satisfied until they had all been taken up. Another of his hallucinations is that the walls of his apartments are hung with newspapers, and he will sometimes occupy himself for hours in sitting in front of the walls of his room and reading out aloud what he imagines he reads upon them. Occasionally, those who listen say there is an almost pathetic coherency in the imaginary extracts which the busy brain of King Otto composes.—*London Figaro.*

A Reclaimed Desert.

The Russian explorer, Mr. Grum-Grzimailo, who has been traveling in Central Asia, says that the oasis of Turfau, in Tianghan, once the bed of a great lake, is a reclaimed desert. Being without water it is irrigated by the inhabitants, who have excavated a system of underground canals and wells some 300 feet deep. These canals collect the underground water and convey it to the surface in the lower lands. The works are so colossal that the members of the exploring party could only compare them with those of ancient Egypt.—*Picayune.*

A new pocket-book has a tiny watch not bigger than a nickel fixed in it.

LIKE CORN IN A GRANARY.

HUMAN BODIES PILED UP IN A MEXICAN GRAVEYARD.

A Ghastly Sight in the Strangest Burying Ground of the World—Mexican Burial Customs.

The strangest burying ground of the world is here at Guanahuato, writes Frank G. Carpenter to the New York *World*. I have visited the most curious graveyards on record, but I have never seen anything that compares with the horrors I saw to-day. Imagine if you can the bones of a hundred thousand human beings torn to pieces and piled one on the top of another like so much corn in a granary. Put all ages and sexes together. Tear them limb from limb and mix the mass of skulls, legs, arms and ribs together so that the bony fingers of one runs into the hollow eyes of its neighbor and the parts of the different skeletons lose themselves in the vast pile of this vaulted granary of bones.

The cemetery of this city of Guanahuato is situated on the top of a high hill overlooking the town. I entered by its wide gate and found myself surrounded by great walls in a court which contained perhaps five acres of ground. The walls of this court were about eight feet thick, and as I examined them I found that they were in fact made up of pigeon holes about three feet square and six feet deep, some of which were open and others of which were closed with marble slabs on which were printed the names and virtues of the dead who were shelved away within. There were thousands of these pigeon holes, and my guide showed me a card giving the rates. From it I see that these holes are rented out to the bodies of the dead, and the guide tells me that the most of them are taken for about five years, after which the bones of the deceased are taken out, the pigeon hole is cleaned and it is ready for the next occupant. It costs $25 for the use of one of these pigeon holes for five years, and this seems to be the shortest term for which they are leased. A man who wants one perpetually can have it by paying $100, and if he cares to crowd his whole family into the same hole he can have it for the lump sum of $500.

Leaving the court I was next conducted into the great storehouse for the bones of the dead after their leases have expired and they have been ousted by their landlords from their tenements above. There I saw great piles of skulls and other pieces of skeletons jumbled together in all sorts of shapes and mixed up into one heterogenous mass of bones, rising in a slanting way from the floor of the tunnel at an angle of forty-five degrees to the roof. Everything was jumbled together in the great democracy of death. The bones of the old and young were piled in and on one another. The feet of men rested in the skulls of women, and I saw a great-toe in the grinning teeth of what may have once been a beautiful girl. About another skull the bones of an arm were thrown almost caressingly, and legs and arms, whole and in bits, were piled up one on the top of another like so many stones, and the whole, ghastly as it was, looked more like the piled up Indian corn in a crib than anything else.

I had my camera with me in this vault, and I wished to take a photograph of it. There was, however, no place on which to rest the camera, and I suggested to the guard of the cemetery that he go get a board. He at once picked up a coffin from a little pile which contained the mummies of babies, and taking the mummy out held it under his arm while he propped the coffin on end and made it stand level by putting a thigh bone from the great heap under one corner. Upon this I rested my camera and succeeded in taking a very fair picture. Before I left I took a picture of this man with the mummy in his arms and another of him and his brother ghoul holding up the municipal coffin, in which all the dead of this town have to brought to the graveyard. There are no hearses in this mountain city, and the town has fixed rates for the rent of its coffins. These coffins are so big that another coffin can be put inside of them, and they are carried on the shoulders of the bearers up the steep hill. As soon as they enter the cemetery the coffins are placed on a ledge or stone table and are opened, for the purpose, it is said, of seeing that not more than one corpse is buried in one coffin, and that the cemetery gets its full fee for every corpse.

The general customs of mourning in Mexico are somewhat different from ours. Mourning is much more general and black is put on for intimate friends and for distant relatives. It is, however, worn a shorter time, but the occasions for mourning dresses are so frequent that every lady has her mourning suit in her wardrobe. If, for instance, a young lady dies, her friends wear black for her for thirty days, and if it is the young girl's mother who is dead the friends will put on black for half that time. Ladies do not attend funerals in Mexico, but they pay visits of condolence soon after the death, and such visits are made in mourning clothes.

Mexico City is perhaps the only place in the world where the street cars are the hearses. A funeral costs $500 if at all respectable, and in the case of foreigners the expenses run up into the thousands. This is especially so when it is desired to take the bodies out of the country. If the friends of the dead are not posted all sorts of extravagant charges are imposed upon them, and the estate of a Kansas millionaire named Smith, who died here lately, paid $2000 for expenses here. Among the charges was one of $800 for embalming, and I heard of a case yesterday in which a Mexican embalmer or doctor charged $5000 for preparing for shipment the body of a Frenchman who died here.

John Chinaman's Blunted Nose.

Among the sweltering millions of China the mother carries her infant in a kind of a bag or pannier on her back, and not—as in other countries—with the face turned outward, but—as probably we ought to expect in China, where everything seems to go and come by the rule of contraries with the face turned inward. The result of that is that the baby's nose is pressed against its mother's back, whence has been evolved in the course of ages the peculiarly flattened or blunted nose characteristic of the Chinaman.—*Chicago Times.*

The number of pupils belonging to the different grades of public schools in Boston the past year was 67,022.

TOOK A NERVE FROM A DOG.

A REMARKABLE SURGICAL OPERATION FOR PARALYSIS.

The Gap of Three Inches Between the Ends of a Cut Nerve Filled by One From a Collie.

For two years Mrs. J. H. Weber, of Philadelphia, has had paralysis in her right arm, rendering it useless. Recently a nerve taken from a dog was transferred to her arm, midway between the shoulder and elbow, and it is hoped that she will recover the entire use of her arm, wrist, hand and fingers. This remarkable operation was performed by Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, consulting physician in the Garfield case, and Dr. J. William White, assisted by Dr. Edward Martin, Dr. W. R. Hunter, Dr. Strickler, and Dr. Strayer, the last three being resident physicians in the University of Pennsylvania Hospital. In 1880 Mrs. Weber discovered a small tumor near the middle of her upper arm. It was not painful until 1884. On March 5, 1889, while at San Antonio, Texas, Dr. E. Herff, army surgeon, removed the tumor. It proved to be a multiple neuroma of the musculo-spiral nerve. Dr. Herff found it necessary to take away about three inches of the nerve of the arm, thus causing "wrist droop," which prevented Mrs. Weber from extending her hand, although the fingers could be moved slightly. From that time she had no use of her arm, although it could be raised from the shoulder.

Mrs. Weber consulted Dr. Agnew and Dr. White, and they advised her to go to the University of Pennsylvania Hospital for an operation. She went there about March 15. It was proposed to transplant several inches of human nerve into her arm, joining it to the ends of the nerve which had been sundered under Dr. Herff's knife. The surgeons expected to take the nerve of a human arm or leg which was being amputated and transplant it into Mrs. Weber's arm. The patient consented and spent the next five weeks in the University Hospital under careful treatment, but no amputation case was received at that institution. On April 28, at the suggestion of Dr. Agnew and Dr. White, Mrs. Weber consented to have transplanted into her arm the nerve from a living dog. The doctors told her that if the dog's nerve was used it would not, of course, transmit sensations, but it would merely act as a bridge between the suspended ends of her own nerve. It was hoped the latter would throw out filaments from each end which would gradually grow along the bridge and join in the middle. Mrs. Weber insisted that the dog selected should suffer no pain.

A healthy collie was found. It was placed upon a diet for two weeks, and was carefully watched so that the surgeons could be sure it was in a perfectly healthy condition. Mrs. Weber's arm was prepared by antiseptic treatment, being scrubbed with soap and water and alcohol and bichloride of mercury. Then she was etherized and was taken into the private operating room of the hospital. In the mean time the dog, freshly bathed, was also placed under the influence of ether. All the hair was shaved from his right hip. He was then taken into the operating room. Dr. Agnew made a cut in the patient's arm four inches long. After some difficulty the ends of the divided nerve were found. They were in a healthy condition, but about three inches apart. At this time Dr. Martin removed three inches of the sciatic nerve from the dog's hip, and quickly taking up the living nerve in forceps handed it to Dr. Agnew and Dr. White. They placed it in a sheath of decalcified chicken bone and put it between the ends of the divided nerves, stitching it there securely. The wound was then closed and a drainage tube left in. The unconcious dog was killed.

The juncture was made without suppuration. Mrs Weber got along nicely, and on May 21 left the hospital. No visible change had then taken place in the motion of the hand. Several months may elapse before the nerve begins to act. The sheath of chicken bone in which the dog's nerve was placed for protection will be absorbed.—*New York Sun.*

Cats and Dogs in Human Attire.

The latest fad is the costuming of household pets. This comes from Paris, where there is a shop for the sale of feline and canine wardrobes. A little dog caused a sensation on Fifth avenue, New York City, a few days ago. He seemed to be much ashamed of himself, and when he saw any of his kind he would give an explanatory whine and shake himself, as if to say that it was not his fault if he looked like an idiot. No wonder he was unhappy, for he was arrayed in a sailor suit of blue flannel, with a wide sailor collar, embroidered with anchors, and a white tie. A saucy little sailor hat contributed further to his misery. In wet weather this delicate pet was enveloped in a gossamer, and when his mistress gives receptions he appears in a tea gown of rose-colored silk, with long train and flowing angel sleeves.

Another young girl attires her pet cat—a white Angora—in a white china silk cloak and a pink silk bonnet tied with dainty ribbons under its comical whiskers. More sane lovers of animals decorate their darlings with collars of gold, silver or leather, and others make wide neck frills of china silk plaited in tiny accordion folds, and these are decidedly pretty and becoming, especially to dignified cats and frolicsome kittens.—*Chicago News.*

There is a big boom in the lobster fisheries of Nova Scotia, the crustaceans being more plentiful than ever before.

Played Out

How often this and similar expressions are heard from tired, overworked women, and weary, anxious men, who do not know where to find relief. For that intense weariness so common and so discouraging we earnestly recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is not a stimulant, but a true tonic, gradually building up all the weak organs in such a way as to be of lasting benefit. A fair trial will convince you of its merits.

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The Teachers' Route to Toronto

Is via the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad from Cincinnati. A rate of one fare for the round trip has been made by the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad and its connections to Toronto and return on account of the National Educational Association meeting to be held in that city July 14, 15, 16 and 17. The C., H. & D., the only line running direct from Cincinnati to Detroit, is the through car link between the South and North and with sleeping cars on all night trains and chair cars on day trains; it invites the patronage of all teachers and their friends who want to go to the meeting comfortably and expeditiously. Ask your local agent for tickets via Cincinnati and the C., H. & D. For rate and full information address any agent of the C., H. & D., or E. O. McCormick, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Cincinnati, O.

The latest novelty in ferns used in London is one simulating a rose. When closed it looks like a bud. When opened it resembles a full blown rose, and, as it is scented with the perfume of that flower, the illusion is complete.

The Ladies Delighted.

The pleasant effect and the perfect safety with which ladies may use the liquid fruit laxative, Syrup of Figs, under all conditions make it their favorite remedy. It is pleasing to the eye and to the taste, gentle, yet effectual in actingon the kidneys, liver and bowels.

The shower of rice upon bride and groom is a prayer for copious prosperity and fruitfulness.

Deafness Can't 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 an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian 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 but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that we cannot cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

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

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KANSAS CITY is promised ice at five cents a hundred, as a result of competition.

FOR impure or thin Blood, Weakness, Malaria, Neuralgia, Indigestion and Biliousness, take Brown's Iron Bitters—it gives strength, making old persons feel young—and young persons strong; pleasant to take.

Bridle the appetite with reason and save the stomach.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Sunday is the favorite wedding day in old England.

FOR Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Stomach disorders, use Brown's Iron Bitters. The Best Tonic, it rebuilds the system, cleans the Blood and strengthens the muscles. A splendid tonic for weak and debilitated persons.

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On the move

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