

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Marion Harland's Suggestions for the Summer Care of Children. At this season, if ever, the mother must resist the disposition to fatalism. Recognizing, like a brave, sensible woman, that summer is fraught with peculiar perils, let her acquaint herself with the nature of them and station her guards. To begin with the most obvious of these dangers: Look wisely and seasonably to baby's clothing. Make changes—notably in flannels—cautiously. A woolen garment, covering the chest and abdomen, should be worn next the skin all summer long, at least until the child has completed his second year. It need not be heavy or thick. Exchange that worn in winter for one of moderate weight and, as the heat increases, this for one still thinner. It must be of wool and long enough to protect the vulnerable parts indicated by day and night. The day flannel must be worn at night, nor vice versa. Linen is cooler, the perspiration evaporating from it with dangerous rapidity. The wearer runs about until weary, sits down to rest or falls asleep in a draught and in five minutes perspiration is checked. Baby is comfortable and the skin is congesting. Flannel parts slowly with animal heat and moisture, the friction of it on the cuticle as the child moves about keeps its pores open. Second. Do not let the little one get excessively overheated—or, should this occur, manage in person the process of cooling off. The nurse, moved to compassion by the streaming scarlet face, will strip away the infant's outer clothing, give him ice-water to drink and sit him by an open window. If left to his own devices, baby stretches himself luxuriously on the grass or sand and pulls off shoes and stockings. If practicable, he perfects his work by wading in a puddle or dipping his head in a water pail. Many a guiltless suicide has thus gone the way of all the earth. Third. Temper night air with ventilation. The nursery should be ventilated, but baby must not sleep in the draught. Screen his crib from wandering airs in the hottest weather. The change that creeps over the darkened half of the globe between midnight and dawn is the terror that walketh by night. Train yourself to awake between two and three o'clock a. m. and, testing the temperature of the chamber with a thermometer, adjust the covering over the plump limbs; see that the gown is closed at the throat, the flannel shirt or band drawn down over the bowels. These are simple precautions, unobtrusive to lesser perils than those which they may avert has filled a home with mourning. Fourth. And outranking every thing else, do not change the child's food so long as his present dietary agrees with and nourishes him. One of Mr. Lincoln's homely sayings, advising against a horse trade while crossing a creek, is sharply pertinent here. Green fruit has slain its thousands, but the Herodian murderer of babes from two years old and under is the mother's vicarious hankering after variety in the nursery bill of fare. When you wear your child seek out one really excellent kind of food, and, having established the fact that it suits him better than any other, cleave unto it while he relishes and thrives upon it, remaining proof against temptations to depart from it until the ugly creek of the second summer has been forded. The milk that enters into the composition of porridge, or whatever may make up his modest menu, must be sweet and fresh; the cereal with which it is combined the best of its kind, and the mixture never be over-sweetened. Eschew experiments as you would labeled poison. Do not let him drink cold milk or ice water and avoid the other extreme. Cold checks digestion, and really hot drinks have a tendency to weaken the bowels. Keep wholesome respect for the "intestinal changes" before your eyes and do not interfere with them. Finally, should baby languish in spite of wise regimen, give him immediate change of air.—Labor World.

REMARKABLE TREES.

The Part Played by the Mangrove in Forming the Florida Peninsula. Among the agencies that have helped to build up the peninsula of Florida may be numbered certain trees which are fitted by nature to grow on lands that are more or less under water, and that are too unsubstantial to support other forms of vegetation. Like the coral builders, they work so slowly that in a single century no great change is accomplished, but in thousands of centuries the changes wrought are very great. The most important of these tree-workers are the mangrove and the cypress. The former grows on shores and shoals that are overflowed generally by salt water, unchanged at times by fresh water. Both have similar obstacles to overcome, and they accomplish this by very different means. The red mangrove (Rhizophora Mangle) covers hundreds of square miles of the southern shores of Florida, the principal areas occupied by it being the shoals lying between the keys and the mainland—which are composed of calcareous sediment—and the low southern and western borders of the everglades. In these localities, and on tide-washed islands as far north as latitude 29 deg., it forms a dense thicket of vivid green, rising uniformly from high-water level, unchanged by seasons, unaffected by hurricanes, insidiously encroaching on the domain of waters and helping build what in future ages will be dry land. Far in the interior, even on the northern border of the State, are found beds of calcareous sedimentary rock which may once have supported just such thickets of mangrove. In places on the mainland shores the mangrove attains to tree-like dimensions, forming a tall trunk sometimes two feet in diameter. Like the cypress, the mangrove is provided with strong buttresses at the base, but these differ from those of the cypress in being of the style called by architects "flying" buttresses. Starting from the trunk a yard or two from its base, they

decoiled in graceful curves, sending off branches, from which other branches proceed, all descending in similar curves to the muddy ground, over which the tides spread twice a day. These basal branches serve the double purpose of props and feeders. From the upper branches aerial roots descend till they reach the water at high tide. Sometimes a tree may be seen entirely dead except as to one branch, which is kept green by sucking up water through an aerial root perhaps twenty feet long. Another special provision for its environment is seen in the seed of the mangrove. This, before falling from the branch, develops into a miniature trunk from six to twelve inches long. The basal end being the heaviest, is most likely to strike the muddy surface first and to stick there in an erect position. The rootlets and seed-leaves being ready to push forth, the young plant makes a rapid growth and soon becomes well-rooted and propped in its rather insecure position. As the mangrove usually grows, rising scarcely ten feet from the water and spreading laterally, the main stem is of little importance. Innumerable roots descend from and support the leafy branches, repeatedly forking in the descent and forming a sort of basket work below high-water level. Floating objects become lodged in these natural weirs, and shells and other marine creatures multiply in them, and the submerged stems give support to seaweeds and hydroids. In some localities the roots become encased with oyster shells, and this, probably, is the origin of many of the oyster bars that obstruct some of the lagoons or so-called rivers of Southern Florida. The mangrove thickets in the course of time build up a foundation for other species. Of these none have a peculiar habit of growth, except the black mangrove (Avicennia nitida). This tree is remarkable as to foliage, fruit, wood, bark and roots. The surface roots send upward innumerable short, forked, black, lithe and rising about a span above the surface. This function, evidently, is to draw nutriment from the water at high tide, and, like the knees of the cypress, they add to the surface accumulations, which, from age to age, add to the elevation of the land. In this respect, however, neither of these trees equals the red mangrove. The wood of the red mangrove sinks in water and is not attacked by marine worms. Hence, fallen branches and trunks remain where they fall, while material that floats in with the tide is detritus by the network of basal branches. It is altogether probable that the thousands of tree-covered "islands" in the everglades and big cypress were once mangrove thickets and that the present mangrove islands will in time be added to the mainland, as soon as they are elevated above the overflow of the tides, the mangroves will give place to species that require only brackish soil, which, in turn, will be replaced by fresh water or inland forms of vegetation.—Jacksonville (Fla.) Letter.

SUMMER RESORTS.

A Few Remarks on a Matter of Universal Importance. There is a place in Pennsylvania which is called Economy, but it is not a summer resort. Down on the seashore a single wave from a pretty woman's handkerchief will attract more attention than all the waves of old ocean put together. There is a verse in the Bible that says: "The poor ye have always with you." It evidently refers to people who have got money enough to go away for the summer. Pretty soon you will be making up your list of books to take to Saratoga or Long Branch, but you had better not overlook the most important one, viz: the pocket-book, for you will need it frequently. Most of the summer hotels are utterly destitute of fire escapes, but there is really no occasion for them, as the wretched boarders soon become indifferent to death. It is only when a man gets his bill at the seaside hotel, where he and his family are staying, and finds that he is charged more per day than he can earn in a week, that he begins to appreciate a longing desire to be back in his own little dining-room, and look up to that dingy old motto which says: "God Bless Our Home."

Good Times at Home.

One is forever hearing of men and women who go away from home to have a good time; whereas the proper place for a good time is right in the home. The ways of having them are as many as the sands of the sea; but there is one reliable method for securing a "time," and that is to do something to please another member of the family rather than yourself. A little exhibition of unselfish affection, a favor extended, a reasonable indulgence granted may start a train of events which will brighten a whole day and make an evening merry. It involves less trouble and far more fun than a picnic.—Interior.

Giving Up a Career.

"I'm going to be a soldier, ma, when I grow up," said Bobby, as he crawled into bed, "and fight in wars and battles." "All right, Bobby; now go to sleep." In the morning she shook him for the fourth time and said: "Bobby, you must get up; the idea of a soldier lying about all this hour!" "Well, ma," said Bobby, sleepily, "I've changed my mind about being a soldier."—N. Y. Sun.

GROWTH OF GRASSES. Useful Experiments Conducted in Aberdeen, Scotland. Little has been done to ascertain the value and peculiarities of the grasses. In order to test the growth of the usual agricultural grasses, I sowed plots two feet square, May 5, 1886. All came up from May 22 to 25. A competition for length ensued until June 22, when they commenced to form foundations of plants, or what is known as "stocking," in oats, there not being much progression in the leaves until the second week of July, when the leaves again commenced to grow vigorously. The value of the study of geological relationship in grass culture now became evident. Those that had landed on soil suited for them now began to outstrip those that the soil did not suit. Flower stalks of golden oat-grass, wood-meadow, Italian rye, and forin, appeared by July 23. They continued to grow the first season until October 9, after which there was not much progress. Leaves came out early in 1887. In the end of May flowers appeared on vernal grass; in early June, on Italian rye, crested-dog's-tail, smooth meadow, wood meadow, and golden oat-grass. A week later on red, hard, and sheep's fescue. About June 20, the tall fibrous-rooted oat-like grass, a few stems of rough meadow grass, flowered; early in July, on a very little sward better still, steam and rye grass; middle of July, forin grass, while reed canary grass had not reached the flowering stage. One valuable part of the experiments is that it refutes some misconceptions as to maturing of the grasses. In case of crested dog's-tail, it dispels the notion that it does not come to maturity for a season or two. It was always as vigorous as any of them. As points showing the value of geological relationship, smooth meadow grass outstripped rough meadow grass. The latter grows best on rich, loam or clay soil; the former on sandy, smooth upward-sloping meadow soil, which grows best on rich loam or clay soil. Cock's-foot, which is so much recommended, grew tough and harsh. It is absurd and useless to weigh and calculate the relative value by weight of produce and chemical analysis when all are on one soil beside each other. As previously shown, those which the soil suits have the advantage. Then in the case of dog's-tail, its use is as pasture. It continues to throw up leaves the whole season. It was of scientific interest to note how the fibrous-rooted grasses differed in form of growth from creeping-rooted ones. The experiments were conducted in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, at Hillside, Terpersie, by Alfred, nearly nine hundred above sea-level, but so sheltered that in the open fields a lower level may be quoted. Dr. Farnell, in his "Grasses Around Edinburgh," limits the natural occurrence of cock's-foot at one thousand feet above the sea level. Others appeared better than recorded by Sinclair, in his experiments at Woburn, for the reason that climate suited them better. Smooth-stalked meadow grass is an example. Reed canary grass by the sides of streams grows from three to five feet, but here as yet has reached only a few inches, the soil being too dry. I sowed a few seeds of Anthoxanthum pulchellum. It grew vigorously, flowered, and died in 1886. It is desirable that encouragement in all localities should be given to investigation into the nature of the grasses, in order to ascertain what are best suited for the various conditions of agriculture throughout the world.—Cor. Ohio Farmer.

TREATMENT OF PIGS.

Food That Will Make Them Grow Evenly and Rapidly. The hog will prescribe for himself if sick and allowed freedom. His remedy for any little stomach trouble is clay or some soft stone. If confined in a close pen and highly fed, he will fat up and soon die of the thumps. Pigs allowed to run at large will grow and thrive, but they will grow faster if kept in a pen and allowed to run out but an hour or two a day. They should sleep the larger part of the time. One thing must not be neglected: Their nest must be dry and clean. If allowed to sleep in a wet or damp nest their growth will be checked, they will be troubled with rheumatism and various other ills. If the time be early spring or late fall, pigs will grow much faster if the pen is situated so as to receive the direct rays of the sun. If midsummer, their nest should be well-shaded. The hog is an omnivorous animal, and so should have variety. If it is the season for grass, that will answer for green food. If too early or late for grass, a few mangels will conduce to health and thrift. There is no food equal to new milk to make a pig or hog grow, but it is too expensive except for little pigs, and skim-milk will soon take its place. This, with a suitable amount of grain, will send the pigs ahead with surprising rapidity. If one has a sufficient amount of skim-milk it does not matter greatly what else he has. But to make the best growth attention should be paid to the kind of grain fed. I find middlings to be the best single feed I can buy and I use more of this than any other feed. If the supply of milk is sufficient the pigs will grow faster on a mixture of middlings and corn meal than on middlings alone. The more milk they have the more meal can be used. If milk be wanting, if they take its place, little or no corn meal should be used. A mixture of grain such as middlings, meal and barley will produce better results than a single kind of grain. If to the above a little oil meal is added it will be better still.—E. W. Davis, in Farm and Home.

Cats have been thought to convey diphtheria from one family to another, and now a French journal attributes the spread of an epidemic to the importation of a flock of turkeys, two of which were sick when brought in, and others later. The disease in the barnyard fowls was similar in its course and symptoms to the disease in man. —Use no soap in washing jelly bags; wash in boiling water as the hands will bear; rinse in collared water and wring as dry as possible.

HOME AND FARM. —Rhubarb and Raisin Pie: Two cupsful of chopped rhubarb, one cupful of chopped raisins, one cupful of sugar and a little cinnamon; bake between two crusts. —Ordinary buttermilk is a valuable food, not only for pigs, but for the family. It contains five per cent. of milk-sugar as well as mineral salts, nitrogenous materials and a portion of butter-fat. —It is scarcely possible to have land free from weeds; seeds of the common weeds seem to be everlasting, and are so numerous that the plants still continue to appear after many years of most persistent destruction. —When chicks are droopy or weak care is needed to recuperate them, a little more green food and onions should be given them, or, if they are too much purged, a little powdered chalk and bone flour in their soft food—one teaspoonful of each to a pint of food is sufficient. —Powdered borax mixed with a little powdered sugar and scattered about in spots will prove certain death to cockroaches and to ants, and if that is not handy, a few drops of spirits of turpentine sprinkled here and there will be as effective in the case of moths. —Asparagus Omelet.—Boil two pounds of tender, fresh-cut asparagus in a very little salt better still, steam the asparagus till tender. Chop it very fine; mix it with the yolks of five and whites of three well-beaten eggs; add two tablespoonful of sweet cream; fry, and serve quite hot. —Cocunut Corn-starch Pudding: Put a quart of milk over the fire to boil. Add four tablespoonfuls of corn-starch moistened with a little milk. As soon as the milk boils stir the corn-starch into the milk till it thickens. Then add quickly the whites of four eggs beaten to a stiff froth, six tablespoonfuls of sugar and a cup of grated cocunut. Turn into a mold after adding salt to the taste. Serve with a boiled custard made of the yolks of four eggs and a pint and a half of milk. —The average weight of hens' eggs is said to be about ten to the pound, but some weigh considerably more than this, while others weigh less. A German author, who seems to have paid attention to determining the ratio between the size of the chick and the egg, says that the chick at the moment it is hatched weighs about two-thirds as much as the original egg. This would seem to show that it is desirable to select the heaviest eggs in order to produce strong and large chicks. —It is feared that too many farmers and dairymen lose a good deal of money by refraining on account of what looks like an extra expense from using concentrated foods. Our authorities in Canada say that we could nearly double the present yield of milk alone by careful and judicious feeding; and if this is true the importance of getting the best concentrated food becomes a live question with every farmer. Another important feature seldom taken into account is the very great addition to the richness and value of the manure which follows the feeding of oilcake and other rich foods. A large percentage of what the farmer pays out is returned to him in the shape of manure of highly fertilizing qualities. —A Small Wooden Silo. If your underground stable is 8 feet high, and you can wall up one corner by making a double wood partition on two sides, thus making a silo 10 by 15 feet, you will be able to store about 30 tons of corn ensilage, allowing 50 pounds of ensilage to the cubic foot. Of course this amount would not last a great while if fed to cows, but it would be a good appetizer, and if only 10 or 15 pounds a day of ensilage was given in connection with other feeds, to each cow, it would doubtless pay. When the silo is full, cover with a little straw, and then with boards, and weight with sacks of grain, loam that you are going to use for absorbents, rocks, or any thing handy. You can have a door in the side to take the ensilage out. The fodder can either be put in green or partly cured. By the latter plan, you handle less water and get ensilage of a higher feeding quality.—Farm and Home.

Rats and Incendiarism.

Fire Marshal Whitcomb, of Boston, has been experimenting with rats and matches, shut up together in a cage, in order to ascertain whether they were likely to cause fires or not. In the absence of other known causes, frequent fires have been ascribed to their agency, while at the same time many incendiaries affected to scoff at the idea. The question may, however, now be considered as settled. The very first night that Marshal Whitcomb's rats were left alone with the matches, four fires were caused, and not a day passed while the experiment was being tried that fires were not set in this way. The rats were well fed, but they seemed to find something in the phosphorus that they liked. It was noticed that only the phosphorus ends were gnawed, and in nearly every instance the matches were dragged away from the spot where they had been laid.—Fire and Water.

Healthful Effect of Onions.

It is a pity that onions have the odor that they do, for their dietetic and medicinal qualities are excellent. Boiled and roasted onions are a good specific for cold on the chest, a cough, a cold and a clogging of the bronchial tubes. A medical writer recommends the eating of young, raw onions by children three or four times a week, and of boiled and roasted onions when they get too strong to be eaten raw. Another writer says that "during unhealthy seasons, when diphtheria and like contagious diseases prevail, onions ought to be eaten in the spring of the year at least once a week." The effect of onions is invigorating and prophylactic in the extreme, and one physician goes so far as to say that the eating of onions has actually prevented children from having diphtheria and scarlatina.—Good Housekeeping.

FROM LANDS AFAR. The little Republic of Honduras has 1,645 miles of telegraph. A letter written by the Empress Eugenie when a girl was sold in Paris the other day for twenty-six dollars. A RUSSIAN expedition is to be organized for the ascent of Mount Ararat to search for remnants of Noah's ark. In the grand court of the Kremlin at Moscow there is about to be erected a monument in memory of the late Czar which will cost \$650,000. CHINA has raised \$25,000,000 to repair the levees on the Yellow river and the money is secured by stopping all official salaries for two years. The National Telephone Company of Scotland has several submarine cables of seven, eight and nine miles in length, which give perfect satisfaction. There is a newspaper museum at Aix-la-Chapelle, France, containing files or specimens of more than seventeen thousand newspapers, half the full press of the world. The depression of the times is severely felt by the English aristocracy. Many families once opulent are now glad to let their town residences in London to foreign foreigners. At grand dinners in London the guests have offered them bear's ham from Russia, sturgeons from the Volga, haunch of reindeer from Lapland and cods from Japan. The fashion of game and fruits from far countries is the result of modern facilities for transport. The line of telegraph in Formosa has been completed from Keelung, in the north, to Tainan-fu, in the south and the island. As the cable across the channel is in operation all the Chinese portions of Formosa are now in close telegraphic communication with the outside world. A DECRET has been issued by the Austrian Government banishing all grinders of organs from the streets of Kaiserstadt. In future the hale and strong organ-grinders will be treated as vagrants and those who are crippled or otherwise afflicted will be relegated to the almshouse. JAPAN has recently given an evidence of how rapidly her ideas are becoming Westernized by adopting the system of dividing the day into twenty-four hours of equal length. Formerly the day in Japan was divided into twelve hours—six from the rising to the setting of the sun and six from sunset to sunrise. UNTIL the last winter not more than eight consecutive days of snow-fall were ever observed in Berlin, but in the last season was one period of sixteen consecutive days which snow fell. The previous maximum number of days of snow-fall in the winter, fifty, was greatly exceeded, as was also previous quantities of snow. There is no city in the world in which so much black is worn as Paris, writes a correspondent. It is a rule in all large establishments that the salesmen should be clad in black. Dark colors are made the badge of respectability, so that neither a mother or a family bestirred to engage a teacher or governess who makes her appearance in any thing that is not drab, black or brown. A JERUSALEM correspondent writes that the Holy City is fast becoming again the city of the Jews. In 1880 there were not more than 50,000 Jews there; now there are more than 300,000. Recent Russian persecutions have driven many of the Jews from their homes there, and although the Turkish Government forbids all Jews who are not residents of Jerusalem to remain longer than thirty days, yet a judicious application of bribes enables them to stay as long as they please without molestation. Wealthy Jews have built hospitals and founded homes, and many of the refugees who are poor live from the charity of their brethren.

THE MARKETS.

Table listing market prices for various commodities such as CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, and WHEAT in different locations like NEW YORK, ST. LOUIS, and KANSAS CITY.

Marion Harland.

The celebrated authoress, so highly esteemed by the women of America, says on pages 103 and 445 of her popular work "Eve's Daughters; or, Common Sense for Maid, Wife and Mother." "For the aching back—should it be slow in recovering its normal strength—an ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER is an excellent comforter, combining the sensation of the sun's heated rays with the warmth of a warm hand with certain tonic qualities developed in the wearing. It should be kept over the seat of uneasiness for several days—in obstinate cases for perhaps a fortnight." "For pain in the back wear an ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER constantly, renewing as it wears off. This is an invaluable support which the weight on the small of the back becomes heavy and the aching incessant."

PURSUED BY BIRDS. Spirited Fight Between Five Robins, Five Sparrows and a Squirrel. According to a correspondent of the New York Times an odd combat was witnessed on the corner of Hone and Pierpont streets, Rondout, a few days ago between five robins, about an equal number of sparrows and a squirrel. The birds were all arrayed against the squirrel. The fight lasted over an hour. When first discovered the birds were chasing the nimble-footed animal from branch to branch of a large tree. The birds swooped down on the squirrel and pecked it with their sharp bills. In vain the little animal tried to catch its enemies and defend itself from their repeated attacks. It ran from tree to tree in its efforts to escape. Its feathered antagonists were always on hand and pounced on it unmercifully. Then the squirrel tried a new means of escape. It ran down the tree, crossed the roof, and a moment later was seen on the roof of a neighboring house. The birds cried it and once more renewed the battle. Down the leader of the house slipped the frisky little animal, the birds all the while uttering shrill cries. Across the street it darted back again up the tree where the fight first began. Attack after attack was made by the robins and sparrows. In among the leafy branches and crotches of the tree ran the squirrel, seeking a hiding place. The birds gave it no rest but kept continually darting and pecking at it. Finally it ran to the top of a tree, crawled out on a slender limb and dropped to the roof of Mrs. Barber's house. It clambered over the roof, pursued by the birds. Down the leader it slid rapidly, and, running across the yard, disappeared in a hole. The squirrel had been after eggs and was caught in the act. A HANNOVER can not be a teetotaler, because an occasional drop is necessary in his business.—Texas Siftings.

WHAT WARNER'S BACKACHE, BLADDER TROUBLES, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, HEADACHE, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, AGUE, DYSPYPSIA, FEMALE TROUBLES, BAD EYES, IMPOTENCY, DROPSY. WARNER'S SAFE CURE. There is no doubt of this great remedy's potency. It is no New Discovery unknown and mayhap worthless, but is familiar to the public for years as the only reliable remedy for diseases of the Kidneys, Liver and Stomach. To be well, your blood must be pure, and it never can be pure if the Kidneys, (the only blood purifying organs) are diseased.

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