others. Coupling cars is a duty in which, ac cording to Prof. Arthur L. Hadley, there are 15,000 persons injured every year.

Of ancient Persian paintings there are now no remains or information. The fields, if there are any, and those along walls of the buildings were no doubt the hedge-rows, should be cut this mouth,

plastered and colored. The Wars of the Roses lasted thirty years from the first battle of St. Albans to the last one on Bosworth Field, and in that time there were twelve battles fought.

Dr. J. S. H. Rogg, of Boston, has a complete set of the autographs of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, having paid \$50 for one signature cut from the fly-leaf of a book. The ancient Britons, before the coming

of Julius Casar, were very clever at basket work. They could even make boats of wicker, covered with the skins of animals, and very good wooden boats also. be: "Let no weed ripen its seed;" but

captured and killed a cat, the mother of ly casy to greatly reduce the number, three kittens, and then, as if conscious and a half dozen years of careful cultiof having done an evil deed, gathered the little orphans to her side, and has since tenderly cared for them and fed carried out in the manure. And it is them with the faithfulness of a mother.

Farini saw many strange sights during his recent passage through the Kalahari Desert in South Africa. Of natural freaks and wonders the supply appears to be considerable One of them is a bug which, on being touched, emits a perfume, and two or three of which, carried in his wagon, scented it delightfully for | do en should be ten by twenty feet. weeks,

The national health statistics, prepared by Dr. Billings, show that in proportion to the population there are more deaths from pneumonia in New York than in any other part of the country. Dr. Draper, of the New York Meteorological Observatory, attributes this to the presence of ozone in the atmosphere; other authorities, finding that the air of New York is very deficient in orone, think it due to the absence of that healthful element.

The phrase "man alive" originated in Rugby School, England, and belongs in the vocabulary of public school words. It is an exclamation of impatience: "Man alive, what are you doing that for?" i. e: "You are a living man with your wits about you, haven't you more sense than to do that:" It is interesting as one of the comparatively few cases in which, in ordinary English, an adjective follows instead of preceding the substantive. These instances are often of a religious kind, as "God Almighty," eternal," "Faith unfeigned."

Girls of a marriageable age do not like to tell how old they are, but you can find out by following the subjoined instructions, the young lady doing the figuring. Tell her to put down the number of the month in which she was born; then to multiply it by two: then to add five; then to mult ply by fifty; then to add her age; then to subtract 365; then to add 115: then tell her to tell you the amount she has left. The two figures to the right will denote her age, and the remainder the month of her birth. For example the amount is 822, she is twenty-two years old, and was born in the eighth month (August). Try it.

Three Unique New York Clubs. There are three rather unique clubs in

New York that, judging by their recent growth, will in time become quite celebrated. One is the Thirteen Cub, which meets at dinner at 7:13 o'clock on the 13th of each month, to disprove the popular superstition that one of every thirteen who sit down to a table will die before the year is out. The club started everal years ago with thirteen at a table, come by reason of the feast of wit and wisdom, not to say viands provided, that at the'r dinner next week at Brighton Beach, thirteen tables, each seating thirteen, will be provid d. There are thirteen courses on the menu, thirteen at table, thirteen speeches nade, and the number thirteen introduced in every possible way and shape. Not being able to make the menu card in the shape of the numeral, the suggestive form of a coffin is adopted.

The necrology of the club effectually explodes the theory of the fatality of the number and the club is gaining recruits every d nner, and will have a headquarters and take its place among the social clubs next season

The other club is the Twilight Club, which meets at a dinner every fortnight, and after the cloth has been removed. discusses the leading questions of the day, pro and con, according to the predilections of the speakers, who are generally selected because they are known to be antagonistic. The antagonism of the speakers prevents the club from ever being a mutual admiration society, and consequently its d'uners have become very attractive to a large class who enjoy this species of intellectual sparring.

The third club is the least known of the three; indeed, though with a larger membership than either, little is known of it outside of its members. known as the Peanut Club, and the badge of membership-a peanut-must be worn on every occasion as an ornament or amulet, in metal, jewelry or another who cannot display the badge can call on him for a dinner for as many of the club as he likes. It may be the call may be made in the middle of the night and the challenge 1 party aroused from his slumbers; or it may be that the demand may be made in the breakers off Coney Island or Long Branch-no matter when or where, if the counterfeit peanut is not produced the penalty is es-tablished. The result is that many of the members carry their emblem of membership attached to a string around the neck, and wear it night and day. The gentleman who was aroused from his slumbers were his in this way. If the emblem if required by one who has, he rate dinner at the West End Hotel .-

Superstitions Miners.

Philadelphia Press.

In the mining camps in California in carly days a rabbit's claw nailed underneath the top of a table covered with faro or monte lay out was reckoned a "dead hoodoo," and miners visiting towns adjacent to their camp on Sundays wou'd often stick a cotton tail's trotter underneath the top of a gaming table at which they were bucking. was not an uncommon occurrence at the close of a deal resulting unluckily for the game for the deal, lookout and casekeeper to light a candle and carefully inspect the under part of the table in search of the obnoxious rabbit's claw to which they attributed their bad luck. On one occasion a dealer was shot and fell stone dead underneath the table while attempting to remove one of the Ill omened claws by the player who placed it there .- Virginia (Ner.) Chroni-

AGRICULTURAL.

TOPICS OF INTEREST RELATIVE TO FARM AND GARDEN.

Exterminate the Weeds. The wee'ls at the sides of cultivated

or at any other time when they are large enough. Cut them down on a damp day, or when wet with rain, and gather them into heaps where they can be burned when dry enough. This process will destroy the greater part of the seeds in them and save much labor in killing weeds in future years. It is poor economy to use weeds for bedding, or to put them in the yards. Certainly they are worth something when converted into manure, but the weeds which will spring up where such manure is used will take more value from the manure than they will give it. The farmer's motto should John Spaulding, of Louisville, Ky., while it would not be easy to follow out owns a big mustiff. Not long since she that principle literally, it is comparativewhile it would not be easy to follow out vation will get a field to a tolerably clean condition where no weed seeds are equally true that one year of neglect will make another half-dozen years of hard hoeing .- Cultivator.

How to Build a Stack, A few simple rules are given to aid the

beginner: 1. A bottom for a rick to hold 200

2. Make the bottom of rails, selecting six of the largest straight ones, to be laid on the ground four feet apart, so that they will be eight feet wide by twenty feet long; then lay rails across these ground rails, ten inches apart, until they are covered; now take four small rails and lay them on the ends of the last ones lail down and the bottom is ready.

3. Begin at one end, carefully placing the sheaves across the rails, letting the butt ends reach six or eight inches beyould the platform for the first row of sheaves, and then reverse the sheaves and allow them to lap one half on the first row and so on until the bottom is covered.

4. Begin laying the first outside course at one corner, placing the sheaves so the butt ends may reach over six or eight inches with the long side of the sheaf up, and thus lay the outside course. Then for the next or first inside course, turn the short side of the sheaves up, and let this course cover about one-third of the length of the sheaves in the outside course. Thus lay the inside courses until

5. For all the rest of the outside courses the stacker must get on his knees and carefully place each sheaf, catching hold with both hands, long side up, let-ting the under side of the sheaf catch in the lower course, the inside courses to be laid as before stated, short side up, covering one-third of the outside courses. Continue this process until about twothirds of the wheat has been put in; then turn the sheaves for the outside course, short side up, and draw in a little until the rick is complete. Do not turn the sheaves on the end of the rick, nor draw

(Note 1.) The long or short of the sheaf is made in the shock by leaning together.
2. The stacker may be on his feet on

the inside courses. 3. Keep the middle full, and pack the

sheaves close together.
4. The heads of the sheaves must alwas be kept in the centre.

5. Near the top the operator will need to turn a few sheaves lengthwise in the but so popular have the'r dinners be. middle of the rick, so as to keep the middle elevated. I have stacked on this plan for thirty years, and never had a stack or rick damaged by water running into it. - Indiana Farmer.

Importance of Good Breeds.

It may be safely claimed that a good animal requires no more room in the stable than will one that is inferior, and therefore a saving of labor is effected in lessening the cost of care and attention, it being as easy to manage the superior animal as it is to give the labor to the other. But the saving in the shelter, room, and labor is not the only item. As only the most approved machinery is used by manufacturers in order to enable them to produce goods at the lowest cost and compete in markets with each other, so should the farmer take advantage of his opportunities with pure-bred stock, and lessen the cost by increasing the amount of product.

As the manufacturer can adopt the kind of machines most suitable, so may the farmer select the kind of stock for his special purpose. While on many farms no regard is given the breeding or charact ristics of the animals used, yet the farmer has it in his power to use cattle that excel in butter, beef or milk, and as some breeds combine several good qualities, his advantages are not limited. charged soldiers, boarded the vessel at There is no necessity for devoting a stall to a cow that yields only ten quarts of milk per day when, by judicious breeding, the product may be doubled. We stealing was resorted to instead. yielded over forty quarts of milk per carved wood. Any member accosting | day, and cows are numerous that produce over twenty pounds of butter per sheared over thirty pounds of wool, and mutton sheep have attained 400 pounds live weight in two years, while the hog seems to have an easy time gaining a pound daily for twelve months.

It is not supposed that every farmer will be so fortunate as to possess animals of extraordinary merit, but as long as such excellence exists the farmer should be encouraged to strive always for something better. There is no middle ground in keeping stoc's. There must either he an improvement or a retrog ession. The challenging party cannot produce the farmer who does not have some object in view will soon or late be compelled is cal'ed on to pay the penalty, and in to dispose of his stock as unprofitable, this case it took the form of a very elabo- as the difference in profit and loss is in

the animals and their management. The cost of improvement is, fortunately, but a small sum compared with the benefits derived, as nature has endowed the males with the capacity of begetting a large progeny. And as experiments have demonstrated that the characteristics of a breed may be transmitted through the male line it becomes but a matter of a few seasons when an entire herd or fock may be chang d. If one will but calculate the additional employed to make a close examination. value imparted to the stock by only a single cross it will readily be perceived that the services performed by the male more than balances his cost the first season, and as he may be useful for several years it is not only costless and economical to improve, but very profitable, as stock that formerly did not repay their cost may, by a change to grades, add so largely to milk, beef or butter as to make it an object to still further improve. The performance of celebrated animals show what can be done, and every farmer should aim to improve his stock to what the New Orleans market.

ever point others have reached .- Chicago

Farm and Garden Notes. An application of lye will restore to rough trunks and branches of orchard

trees their original smoothness. Carefully conducted experiments have shown that subsoil is often injurious to the land, especially so in wet seasons. Coarse, porous soils are never benefited

by subsoiling. It is the same with an animal as with a steam-boiler—the more complete the combustion of the food or fuel it gets the more satis actory will be the result, because there is less waste.

Overladen fruit trees mature their fruit while it is yet small. Pick off one-half before much growth is made, and the remaining half may grow to as many bushels as all would if left.

Honey of different grades should be kept separate. An inferior grade put in with the best will set a lower price on the whole. At the close of each season of bloom grade the whole product.

Resources of the soil do not end abruptly at four or five inches in depth, yet there are hundreds of farms where all beneath is terra incognita because no effort has ever been made to explore.

Although flat turnip; are mostly water, there is nutriment enough to make them an important addition to fool for cattle and sheep, and it is therefore desirable that in a season of scarcity they be raised to the full extent of opportunity.

The Gardener's Monthly says: The practice of pegging down ever-blooming roses, so that they will cover completely the surface of the bed, is well known to produce very pleasing results. It is said that pegging down dahlias proves quite as satisfactory.

Do not have too many plants in the hills. If the late corn is backward and growth apparently slow thin out the plants so as to allow of more room and plant-food. It is better to have one or two good thrifty stalks than three or four weakly ones.

A good animal should be a heavy feeder. It has often been considered an advantage that an animal eat but little, but just the opposite should be desired. It takes a liberal supply of food and a good appetite to derive the greatest amount of product.

For growing cucumbers, squashes or similar plants put old sawdust or rotten wood about them. Those who have never tried cucumbers on strong, bushy stakes like pea-sticks, will be surprised to note how they enjoy it. Tomatoes do better trained to stout stakes than any other way.

If you have thin, flat stones at command, say as thick as roofing slate or the sheaves meet in the middle, so as to somewhat thicker, try mulching a few form a good elevation.

Tin answers the same purpose. Shingles are good, but inclined to warp. A patented clay tile is sold in some places, but stones are cheaper and better.

> Lack of water is one reason why cows shrink in their yield of milk at this season of the year. Partially dried herbage is more like hay than grass, and even plenty of water to drink will not obliterate the difference. If the yield of milk is once allowed to fall off no amount of good feeding will ever quite restore it to what it should have been. Worst of all, the cow poorly watered loses flesh and will not be so good another season.

> Prof. L. B. Arnold says there are several things that produce ropy milk and cream. The most common cause is the use of some medicinal weeds, especially bitter weeds-as ragweed, tansy, wormwood and some species of yellow daisy. Poisonous weeds, such as cicuta and lobelia, which cows sometimes seem disposed to take, have the same effect. I have, in several instances, known it to occur from an excessive use of good food. A too free use of cornmeal and of sugar beets has every now and then been the occasion of ropy milk, but oftener in hot weather than in cold. It is also often the result of weakness from any cause, but especially from scouring.

> A correspondent of the Southern Cultivator thinks he has a remedy that will cure what he calls cholera. It is his opinion that hog cholera is mostly worms, and when these are expelled the hogs get well. He uses this mixture: Five pounds of copperas, twelve pounds of sulphur, four pounds of bicarbonate of sada, two pounds of blood root, one pound of mandrake root; powder and mix these well and then add two bushe's of lime and twenty-five to thirty bushe's of slack coal. This should be dumped down in a dry place where the hoge can get at it, but not scattered around. The smaller the drove of hogs the smaller the quantity of ingredients used in making this mixture.

A Chinese Care for Piracy.

Particulars of the attempt of pirates to capture the steamer "Mee-foo," and the suppression of the plot, briefly noticed in the summary of news by the last steamer, show that about two hun-Foochow. The presence of several hundred Chinese troops on board baulked the attempt to capture the steamer, but On point to special cows that have ascertaining the character of the gang the officer commanding the troops rected the wholesale slaughter of the pirates. Red ribbons were plaited in week. Steers have been known to gain the cues of the soldiers to distinguish three pounds weight daily, rams have them from the pirates, and the latter were decapitated as they came up from below by guards stationed at the hatch ways for the purpose. Some took the alarm, remained below, and on reaching port were permitted to escape, the commander being sated with bloodshed. The deck of the ship looked like a shamble; running with blood, and littered with headless and limbless trunks. - San Francisco Chronicle.

Spontaneous Combustion.

Spontaneous combustion is said to be an impossibility, but a phenomenon that at one time would be ascribed to that cause has lately been observed in the suburbs of Paris. In 1871, a fire oc-The reparation was curred in a villa. carried out under the direction of an architect, and the house has since been occupied by the same owner. observed that the ceiling of the dining room appeared as if some of the plaster was about to give way, and, as the bulg-ing increased, he called in an architect. He concluded that somehow a beam must have given away, and workmen were It was then discovered that the wood was almost consumed. Some spark may have remained, and during fifteen years the destruction must have gone on by inches, for no other hypothesis was brought forward than one of very slow combustion. The circumstance is so re markable as to appear almost incredible, although firemen can relate stories of a similar kind.

Half a million wild ducks are annually killed in Southern Louisiana and sent to

THE TERRAPIN.

AN EDIBLE REPTILE BELOVED BY THE EPICURE.

A Maryland Member of Congress the First Terrapin Eater-How the Terrapin is Turned Into Food.

The turtle's immediate relatives are the land tortoise and the terrapin. The tortoise was highly respected by the ancients, and is mentioned by Pliny the younger as a reptile "of calm and imposing demeanor, and wise, inasmuch as he avoideth haste."

The identity of a man who first ate an oyster is buried in obscurity. Attempts have been made by many learned antiquarians to discover that daring individual, but in vain. At one time, about the beginning of this century, a musty old searcher into the records of the past declared that a Celtic knight, Sir Mora Mora Gan, who was the possessor of a massive stronghold on the western shores, was the first oyster cater, but he failed dismally in the presence of delegates from seventeen learned societies to establish his claim to the alleged discovery, But the names of those who took the initial plunge in the terrapin business are well-known and honored in Maryland, where the terrapin is, of all things in animated nature, most honored and loved. Daniel St. George Tenifer, member of Congress from Maryland, and afterward Minister to Austria, and John B. Morris, President of the Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore, were the heroes who ate the first terrapin that civilized man ever ate. Morris d ed in 1875, at the age of ninety, and Tenifer was almost as old when called away from this world, the good things of which, chiefly terrapin, he had heartily enjoyed. Mr. Teni-fer argued that if the turtle, whose habits so closely resembled the terrapin, was edible, there was no reason why the terrapin should not be equally good. So soon as this valuable culinary discovery was announced, all the epicures of Balt .more clamored for terrapin. From 1845 to 1850 terrapin sold in Baltimore at from \$2 to \$3 per dozen. In 1860 they commanded \$25 a dozen, and after the war the dealers asked \$30 and \$40 a

dozen, and got it, too. The best terrapin are the di mond back. These come from the eastern shores of Chesapeake Bay, and are affectionately known as "castern shore pul-A full-grown specimen is from nine to ten inches in length. The best season for eating them is in November, when they are taken by drags from the mud in which they hibernate. The excellent quality of these terrapin, which are much finer than any in this State, is attributed to the fact that they lie at the edge of tide water, and are alternately washed by the fresh and salt water during the twenty-four hou's. The female terrapin, when carrying

eggs, as she does in the winter season, is the most highly esteemed. The male terrapin is set down as a tough fellow, and no true epicure will have him in his stew. In the cooking, the intestine, which, as the reptile is hibernating, are empty, are cut up with the other portions and are said to impart a very supe-rior flavor. The Baltimoreans differ from the Californians in preparing this delicious dish. They cook their terrapin altogether without spice, except pepper and salt, using only butter rolled in flour to thicken it, and flavor it with old Madeira instead of sherry. The called the terrapin bottle. Into this when the Madeira was decanted, lees were poured, which are considered better for the terrapin stew than the of the Madeira wine crop that Baltimore care is taken that the gall is extracted, else the dish becomes a nauseating fail ure. They are plunged alive into boiling water, and when the claws pull out easily, they are done and ready to be picked for the stewpan. The cultiva tion of terrapin is quite an important industry in this portion of the South, and one gentleman last year c'eared over \$4,000 from his terrapin farm.

Terrapin are very numerous in this State, but their consumption is not at all as general as in the Eastern and South ern sections of the country. A few epi cures enjoy them, but it is not easy to find a cook who thoroughly understands their preparation. They make the stews too thin, and so smother them with spice that the true, delicate flavor of the terrapin is complete'y sacrificed. Indeed, a cook of ordinary skill can make an imitation of terrapin with soup meat very close to the real thing as presented here, being spiced beyond recognition. In those large ponds and sloughs made by the overflow of the Sarramento River terrapin abound. They are taken with drag and scrop nets at all seasons, and sell in the markets from \$2.50 to \$3 a dozen. In marketing, the terrapin dealer will always try to palm off the male terrapin on the ignorant eater, while the females are reserved for their customers who know what they are about, and would not have the gentleman reptile for a gift. Along the Southern shore, in the neighborhood of Point San Pablo, are everal large terrapin ponds, where they are bred for the market. Here the female is allowed to deposit her eggs undisturbed in the sandy margin of these ponds, and never raked out during

the hibernating e ison. A jar of terrapin is a favorite (hristmas present from the Baltimore aristocracy to their English friends, and the great American delicacy is most thoroughly appreciated on the other side of the water. - San Francisco Chronicle.

Fables for the Times.

A Hickory Nut was once floating down a stream with some apples, when it suddenly exclaimed, with arrogent euthusiasm: "How we apples do swim!" Scarcely were the words uttered, when a passer-by seized the Hickory Nut, carried it home and ground it to atoms in a cider mill.

Moral: This Fable teaches that false pretence is often its own reward; an l that a liar may experience discomfiture from the very br.llian y of his own

An Ass one day climbed upon the roof of a house, and a ter playing about for a while, fell through into the room below. The roof of a house is no proper play ground for an ass," remarked the owner of the house to the unceremonious in-"There's where you make a mistake," responded the Ass: "for nothing but an Ass would play on such a place."

Moral: This Fable teaches that an event or circumstance, seemingly ont of harmony with its environment, may bear some obscure correlation with the eternal fitness or things .- Life.

Chimney sweeps are at to die of caner, it is said.

Is the Far North Getting Colder!

which almost every other year threatens them with annihilation. The chronic want of fuel is even more distressing than intermittent starvation: there is no coal, and trees absolutely refuse to grow. Yet when Henrick Olaf discovered the island in 872 its west coasts for hundreds of miles were covered with stately beech

forests. Greeland, too, once deserved its name, and the traditions of the Zend Avesta speak of a time when Northern Asia was a land of gardens and meadows. There is no doubt that Labrador once contained five times its present population, and the chances are that bef re the end of another century the country will have no permanent population at all. Four weeks ago seventy Esquimaux made a descent on Mugford Harbor (Labrador). and had to be shot down like wolves to keep them from ravaging the scanty provision store of the settlers. In Astoria 115 persons out of a population of 52 families perished with hunger in the course of last winter. At Hopedale 40 squawa and 28 childrens died of starvation in the month of June alone. Tn Newfoundland, too, there are hundreds of starving families, and the entire north coast threatens to become uninhabitable. Is our planet undergoing refrigeration by the progressive cooling of its crust or has forest destruction thus modified the climate of the northern hemisphere?-Dr. Felix L. Oswald.

The Danish government has repeated.

The Power of Electricity.

When the great iron tower, 1,000 feet high, was proposed some time ago for the Paris exhibition of 1889, many engincers doubted the feasibility of the project, judged from their point of view. However, M. Eiffel went at the problem and evolved a design which was chosen and which it is proposed to execute. On the eve of accomplishment, however, a Fren h "avant" comes forward with a timely warning of the fearful consequences which the building of the iron tower will entail. He says that the enormous blocks of iron running no:th and sonth would I ecome polarized, and that this polarization will soon invade the whole column. Then who knows whether the four lifts, with their continual friction, will not increase the magnetic influence a hundredfold? In this case all articles for a mile round will be attracted to the towe: and will adhere to it as a needle does to a mignet. If the troops quartered in the Ecole Militaire hard by be called out to dri'l, it will be all in vain for the commanding officer to shout "En avant!" if they are paraded with the column behind them. Then all the houses in Paris will suffer from a St. Vitus's dance, and, being gradually drawn toward the Champ de Mars, will finally find themselves stuck to the tower. As for locomotives entering Paris, it will be found impossible to stop them at the various termini; they will rush through the city and dash themselves to pieces against the centre of attraction. - Electrical World.

What Hail Can Do. A letter written from Clifton, Illinois, to a citizen of Chicago, contains the personal experience of one of the sufferers from the recent terrific hail storm which swept over the State in a southeast direction and caused much damage. The writer says: "I have lost almost everything in the way of crops by one of the worst hail storms I ever saw, and the like of which I hope I may never see again. gourmets of the old days kept what they It took our crops clean. The hail stones came down as large as teacups and averaged as large as hens' eggs. My house is just riddied. Those of my reighbors who had blinds on their windows found clear wine. It was only after the failure | them no protection, the hail stones passing through them and shattering them gentlemen used sherry in their terrapin. into splinters. In some cases they went In preparing terrapin for the stew pot clear through siding and plaster, and clear through siding and plaster, and penetrated through shingles. The hail sounded like falling bricks as it struck the housetops, and the wind was terrible, taking everything, even to the largest trees, in its path. I have lived here thirtythree years next March, and I have never seen anything like this storm. I think it cleaned out from three to four thousand acres of grain. Some have a little left, but it is cut up so that I don't think it will come to anything. Some of the corn looks as if it had been the target

> My crops up to the time of the storm looked splendidly. They were all delooked splendidly. They were all de stroyed in a half hour."—Chicago In'er Ocean. After the most exhaustive practical tests in nospitals and elsewhere, the gold medal and certificate of highest merit were awarded to St. Incobe Oil as the best pain-curing remedy. at the Calcutta International Exhibition. STEAMERS from some of the Southern ports bring 60,000 to 70,000 big watermelons per trip. The freightage to New York is five cents a melon. Last season one company received \$28,000 for watermelon freight, and carried nearly 600,000 melons.

for a cannonade with grape and canister.

Prof. Grothe, Brooklyn Board of Health

says Red Star Cough Cure is free from opiates, and highly efficacious. Twenty-five cents. OF the thousand or more prisoners dis-charged from Sing Sing prison during the last year and a half there was not one who was not able to sign his name. Many had learned this

while at penal service. The Beauty of Woman

is her crown of glory. But alas! how quickly does the nervous debility and chronic weakness of the sex cause the bloom of youth to pass away, sharpen the lovely features, and emaclate the rounded form! There is but one remedy which will restore the faded roses and bring back the grace of youth. "It is Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription." a sovereign remedy for the diseases peculiar to females. It is one of the greatest boons ever conferred upon the human race, for it preserves that which is fairest and dearest to all mankind—the beauty and the health of woman.

Half a million wild ducks are annually HALF a million wild ducks are annually illed in Southern Louisiana and sent to the

New Orleans market.

To Consumptives.

To Consumptives.

Render, can you believe that the Creator afflicts one-third of mankind with a disease for which there is no remedy? Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" has cured hundreds of cases of consumption, and men are living to-day—healthy, robust menwhom physicians pronounced incurable, because one lung was almost gone. Send 10 cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's book on consumption and kindred affections. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 653 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

A Niprovation in ministrels: has taken place

An innovation in minstrelsy has taken place in Montana, where a negro is playing an en-gagement in which he "whitens up." Stricture of the urethra, however inveterate or complicated from previous bad treatment, speedily and permanently cured by our new and improved methods. Book, references and terms sent for ten cents in stamps, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 683 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

A NEGRO in Columbia county, Arkansas claims to be 126 years old.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, depression of spirits, general debility, in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all Druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal. Twenty-four Hours to Live.

From John Kulin, Lafayette, Ind., who anrom John Ruhn, Latayette, Ind., who announces that he is now in "perfect health," we have the following: "One year ago I was, to all appearance, in the last stages of consumption. Our best physicians gave my case up. I finally got so low that our doctors said Levelland in the constant for the constant of the constant for the co I could not live twenty-four hours. My friends then purchased a bottle of DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, which benefited me. I continued until I took nine bottles. am now in perfect health, having used no

A heavy growth of hair is produced by the use of Hail's Hair Renewer. Every description of malarial disorder yields to the curative power of Ayer's Ague Cure.

ly considered the question of assisting the natives of Iceland to leave a clime Hints to Consumptives. Consumptives should use food as nourishing as can be had, and in a shape that will best agree with the stomach and taste of the pa

O ut-door exercise is earnestly recommended. If you are unable to take such exercise on horseback or on foot, that should furnish n excuse for shutting yourself in-doors, but you should take exercise in a carriage, or in some other way bring yourself in contact with the

open air.

Medicines which cause expectoration mube avoided. For five hundred years physicians have tried to cure Consumption by u-ing them, and have failed. Where there is great derangement of the secretions, with engorgement of air-cells, there is always profuse expectoration. Now Piso's Cure removes the engorgement and the derangement of the secretions, and consequently (and in this way only) diminishes the amount of matter expectorated. This medicine does not dry up a cough, but removes the cause of it.

When it is impossible from debility or other causes to exercise freely in the open air, apartments occupied by the patient should be so ventilated as to ensure the constant accession

ments occupied by the patient should be so ventilated as to ensure the constant accession of fresh air in abundance.

The surface of the body should be sponged as often as every third day with tepid water and a little soft-soap. (This is preferable to any other.) After thoroughly drying, use friction with the hand moistened with oil, Cod-Liver or Olive is the best. This keeps the pores of the skin in a soft, pliable condition, which contributes materially to the unloading of waste matter from the system through this organ. You will please recollect we care this disease by enabling the organs of the system to perform their unctions in a normal way, or, in other words, we remove obstruction, while the recuperative powers of the system cure the disease.

We will here say a word in regard to a cough in the forming stage, where there is no constitutional or noticeable disease. A cough may or may not foreshadow serious evil; take it in its mi dest form, to say the least, it is a nu sance, and should be abated.

A cough is unlike any other symptom of disease. It stands a conspirator, with threatening voice, menacing the health and existence of a vital organ. Its first approach is in whispers unintelligible, and at first too often unheeded, but in time it never fails to mae itself understood—never fails to claim the attention of those on whom it calls.

If you have a cough without disease of the lungs or serious constitutional disturbance, so much the better, as a few do es of Piso's Cure will be all you may need, while if you re far advanced in Consumption, several bottles may be required to effect a permanent cure.

If you are suffering from Chronic Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, or Loss of Voice, Dr.

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