## Enemies of Squashes.

There are two insects among many which attack squashes - the squashvine borer and the cucumber beetle. The moth of the first named deposits its eggs on the stems of the young vines near the roots, about the time they begin to run, and the young larvæ from them bore into the stem. The fullgrown larva is nearly an inch long, tapering to each extremity, of a whitish color, with a dark line along the back. Changing to the perfect insect, it comes cut a handsome obj ct, half an inch long, somewhat resembling the perfect insect of the peach grub. The preserc; of the borer is indicated by the sickly appearance of the plants. Examine them and cut out - the enemy. The moths may be prevented from depositing their eggs by banking up the young vines as they grow. The striped or cucumber beetle is much more common and is rather smaller in size. It attacks squash and melon vines, without much preference for either. The larva attacks the stem at or beneath the surface, and the perfect insect or beetle eats the tender stalk or leaves. It thus becomes a double enemy. There are different remedies. For small patches of plants the thumb and finger closely applied is an efficient remedy for the striped beetle; or they may be excluded from the plants with boxes open at the bottom and covered with muslin at the top. Paris green is the best remedy on a larger : cale. Mix it very thoroughly with twenty times as much flour and dust it thinly over the plant. It will prove certain death to all that eat it. The larva should be cut out by hand. -[Chicago

Churning and Salting. What makes butter come? is the question propounded by the United States Dairyman. It is not known whether concussion or friction, or both, cause the separation of the Lutter from the buttermilk in churning. But we suspect that concussion is the real agent that produces the separation, as we have really seen no churn that did not in some way produce more or less concussion. All the churns we have seen used appear to produce good results, and we find every dairyman is satisfied with the work of the chura he uses, whatever the kind, style or patent. We cannot, therefore, recommend any style of churn as superior to another, but we prefer the simple and less expensive forms, as not only co-ting less, but being easier to keep clean. The churning should be steady and not violent. A too rapid or sudden separation of the butter from luttermilk is not desirable. It is no recommendation for a churn that it churns quick. Such a churn is apt to injure the so-called grain of the butter,

and make it salvy and greasy.

The least churning that will separate the butter from the luttermilk is the best. When to stop churning-The improved model method now in practice Ly the best butter makers is to stop the churn as soon as the butter is collected in particles the size of a wheat kernel. Just before this, when the first signs of the separation of the butter is seen, the sides of the churn are washed down with cold water-usually below 60 degrees, or about 55 degrees-to not only prevent waste, but to harden the butter and make it easier to handle. When the granules are the size of wheat kernels the butter is drawn off, or the butter taken out of the buttermilk, as the case may be. If the butter is left in the churn water is poured in to float the butter, which is then gently agitated a moment and the water drawn off. This operation is repeated until the water runs clear. Sometimes one of the washings is in brine, which coagulates the caseine into a soluble form and prepares it to be washed out afterward. In this way it is believed tha purer, longer keeping butter can be made. In some cases, however, butter makers have customers who want a buttermilk flavor in th ir butter. They, therefore, do not wash the butter, or wa h it very little. Such butter must be consumed at once, as it will not keep.

oug'ily incorporated, barely pressing the savages. -- [Jeweler's Weekly.

the butter together in a solid mass is all that is needed. If one does not want butter very salty to the taste, it can be even and nicely salted by completely wetting it with saturated brine, then carefully pressing the granulated butter together and leaving in it as much of the strong brine as will remain. Wo have seen butter salted in this way, and it was very evenly and it no undissolved grains of salt, but it was not as salt to the taste as some like. About an cuice to the pound is good salting, but more or less salt must be used to suit the taste of customers. None but refined salt should be put into butter. The principal office of the salt in butter is to impart an agreeable flavor in connection with the natural aroma of fine butter, but it is a fact that too much salt i jures good flavor, and it may, to some extent, by used to cover up or neutralize bad flavors. We do not recommend its use for this latter purpose, preferring that the natural flavor of butter from pure cream should be preserved.

Farm Inventive Gerius. An inventive genius or habit is most useful in farm work. There are numerous occasions when some immediate device must be found to meet some unexpected difficulty, and unless this is invented for the occasion the thing is not done. It is an indication of a dull faculty when a person says "it cannot be done," and makes no effort to accomplish the purpose desired. But by repeated trials, after thought given to the nature of the difficulty, success is usually accomplished. This habit of selfreliance is to be encouraged in every way, and its existence and practice are to be found most where least expected and among the least intelligent farmers -that is, those who have no knowledge of art or science and never read a book or paper. We recently came across a farmer with an ox harnessed to a cart was wholly of wood made with no other tools but an axe and an auger; the harness was wholly of thongs made of hickory bark, and the whip was a hickory sapling having a lash made of the bark of the upper part plaited in the round thong usual with the best leather whips. Among such farmers gates, doors, hinges, and many other necessary domestic articles are made of wood, and the halit of making these things serve on emergencies tends to a habit of selfreliance, quick apprehension, and inpractice, and every farmer should at an hour, with your postal order in your least bring up one boy to this practice

Farm and Garden Notes. Keep the weeds well in hand. Don't ct them get the start of you.

which can be learned at a trifling cost

at an agricultural college. -[New York | your route.

We do not know of any farm which will support a family without work or

President Phillips of the West Michigan Horticultural Society believes that riage with a team of 3 horses a distance unleached ashes is the best fertilizer of 20 miles for 68 cents, or 34 cents

known for vineyards. Drain around the wells. Allow all surface water to flow away. It is a very

water, especially in spring. Hogs or pigs confined should have their pens kept scrupulously clean during warm weather. Their health and

the health of their owner demands it. Burned bones are useful in the poultry-yard, but do not equal those that are procured in the ground condition. Bones from the butcher, pounded into pirces, are preferred by the hens, as

they contain more or less meat.

Do not wait until you are ready to drive into the hay field before you find out whether the mower and hay rake are in working order, and don't forget the oil jug the next time you go

A healthy and able-bodied toad, of industrious habits, will get away with and digest his own weight of insects during twenty-four hours. If you be of an insecticidal turn of mind, turn out by daylight and watch the toads getting enables one to see much more of the breakfast. It is entertaining.

Copper Becoming Fashionable.

"Copper is coming into fashion. What do I mean? Well, look at this lot of canes and umbrellas that I have just imported. You will notice that each one has a piece of ordinary copper wire around the handle.

"Gold and silver have become so neonle demand something new for a too deep, these animals "yard up;" change, and you see the result before that is, they all collect near a spot of you. Just now great simplicity is affected in this respect, but I haven't the slightest doubt that when this metal snow down all around so they can more becomes popular, as I believe it will, we shall see very elaborate personal ornaments made of it.

"Indeed, I have often wondered why copper was not more generally used before this among civilized people as a material for ornaments. Its peculiar color harmonizes perfectly with dark By this method of retaining the butter materials and complexions, and it is in a granulated form only sufficient comparatively free from exidization. working is required to evenly work in Burbarous? Not a bit of it. True, the the salt. The less working the better. aborigines made use of copper to adorn The salt, after the Lutter is properly their persons, and in that showed exdrained, can be carefully mixed with cellent julgment. In matters of taste the butter by stirring. When there we might frequently take lessons from

STAGING IN RUSSIA.

The World's Most Extensive Horse-Express Service.

Coaching Along the Wind-Swept Arctic Post Routes.

From George Kennan's contribution

to a late number of the Century we

quote the following: The Imperial Rus-

sian Post is now perhaps the most ex-

tensive and perfectly organized horseexpress service in the world. From the southern end of the peninsula of Kamtchatka to the most remote village in Finland, from the frozen wind-swept shores of the Arctic Ocean to the hot, sandy deserts of central Asis, the whole empire is one vast net-work of post routes. You may pack your portmanteau in Nizhni Novgorod, get a padorozhnaya from the postal department, and start for Petropavlovsk, Kamtchatka, seven thousand miles away, with the full assurance that throughout the whole of that enormous distance there will be horses, reindeer, or dogs ready and waiting to carry you on, night and day, to your destination. It must, however, be borne in mind that the Russian post route is a very different thing from the old English post route, and that the Russian horseexpress differs widely, not only from our own western "pony express," but from the horse expresses of most other countries. The characteristic feature of the west European and American systems is the stage-coach or deligence. which leaves certain places at certain stated hours, or, in other words, runs upon a prearranged time schedule. It is precisely this feature which the Russian system does not have. There are generally speaking, no stage-coach lines in Russia; the vehicles which carry the mails do not carry passengers, and, away from the railroads, there is no in the most original manner. The cart such thing as traveling upon a fixed time schedule. You are never obliged, therefore, to wait for a jublic conveyance which leaves at a certain stated hour, and then go through to your destination in that conveyance, stopping when it stops and starting when it starts, without regard to your own health, comfort, or convenience. On the contrary you may ride in your own sleigh or carriage, and have it drawn by post horses. You may travel at the rate of 175 miles in 24 hours, or 24 miles in 175 hours, just as you feel ventive appliance of the simplest mate- inclined. You may stop when you like, rials that surprises even an educated where you like, and for as long a time mechanic. With an axe on the wagon as you like, and when you are ready to or buggy---a spring, an axle, or a wheel move on, you have only to order cut may break---the damage is repaired in a your horses and get into your vehicle. few minutes by means of oak or hickory | It makes no difference in what part of withes. More civilized farmers would the empire you may happen to be, nor be helpless in such emergencies where to what part you may wish to go. Send they could not run to the carpenter or your padorozhnaya to the nearest post the blacksmith. Farm mechanics is station, and in twenty minutes you will truly a subject that deserves study and be riding away at the rats of ten miles

The established rate of payment for transportation over the post routes of western Siberia seems to an American absurdly low. It amounts, including the compensation of the driver, to 1 1-8 cents per mile for every horse, or 33.8 cents per mile for the usual "troika," or team of three. In other words, two persons can travel in their own careach. I used to feel almost tempted sometimes to wake up a driver at a post station, in the middle of a stormy night, easy matter to contaminate the drinking | compel him to harness three horses and drive us 20 miles over a dark, mirv. and perhaps dangerous road, and then offer him for this service the pitiful sum of however, as such compensation may seem, it is large enough to tempt into this field of enterprise hundreds of peasant farmers who compete with the Government post by furnishing what are known as "volni" or "free" horses, for the transportation of travelers from one village to another. As these free horses are generally better fed and in better condition than the over-driven animals at the post stations. it is often advantageous to employ them; and your driver, as you approach a village, will almost always turn around and inquire whether he shall take you to the Government post station or to the house of a "friend.' Traveling with "drushki," or "friends," costs no more than traveling by post, and it domestic lift of the Siberian peasants than one could see by stopping and changing horses only at regular post

pocket and a hundred relays of fresh

horses distributed at intervals along

Caribou of the Frozen North

Carinou, an animal indigenous to arctic climes, generally travel in bands. There has been known to be as many as five hundred in one drove, and during common as heads for these articles that severe snowstorms, when the snow lies timber, where they can browse and have shelter, then commence to tramp the easily walk to different trees. It is when they are thus situated that the hunter generally succeeds in making what he terms "good killing." When traveling through deep snow these animals each takes in routine his turn to "break up." When the leader becomes tired he steps to one side and takes the rear until his turn comes rou d

> Bostwick (who has I cen pleasantly refused)—Is this final, Miss Daisy? Miss Daisy (who is coy) -Y-yes, excepting that I always ad I a postscript. And he got her .- [Til Bits.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

An acre contains 4,800 square yards. Smokeless gunpowder is the latest addition to the science of war.

Frank Leslie of San Francisco has worn a silver windpipe for 20 years. Skield, the first King of Denmark, is

said to have reigned in the year 60 B C. Bats are numerous around Chipley, Fla. Some boys killed a sackful a few evenings since.

A clam digger at Stonington, Conn., found a pearl worth \$75 in one of the clams of a late haul. Christianity was introduced into Scot-

Donald L. Joseph Pinion of Temple, Ala., found rock about twenty miles from that place in 1868 that would cut iron, and

he says there is a great deal of it. A check fourteen years old was cashed the other day at an Allentown (Penn.) bank. The holder said it had been all that time in the forgotten pocket of an

The most common stock expression in the language is "Well," used as an interjection. It may be given more meanings than any other meaningless word of a few letters.

An Indian fired at and wounded a panther near Moscow. Texas, the other day. The animal attacked the Indian. who defended himself with his knife. When his comrades came up, short'y after, they found both the Indian and the panther dead.

The wife of a Buffulo (N. Y.) physician has recently been adjudged insane because of a strange mania for fans. She was accustomed, when out shopping, to purchase every fan she saw, regardless of cost, and accumulated a magnificent collection.

Near the Ponte Fabricio in Rome, Italy, the river bed has yielded a great quantity of terra-cotta busts, many of which have openings and show within rude representations of the lungs, heart, etc. They are considered dedicatory gifts in thanks for a return to health, perhaps once placed in a temple of

Some ducks of a fine breed at Norwich, Conn., had a way of diving and staying down. This led to an i vestigation. The water was drained off and a colony of seventeen snapping turtles | and detailed every pleasant incident of found and made soup of. The ducks his life. Before I finished a smile flitnow com: up again when they dive.

Stephen Miles, seventy-five years old, blind of one oye, infirm, and a parish charge, who had never before been charged with any offense, was sent to people at the wedding than at the fujail for seven days by an Eiglish magis- neral. trate, in default of 17 shillings fine, because he had been seen with a net, beating the furze on a common, searching

When the first vessel completed the passage of the then new Eric Canal, in 1825, there being no such thing as telegraph in those days, the news was communicated to New York and to Buffalo by cannon placed within hearing of each other all the way along from Albany to each of the other cities. The signal was passed along in this way from Albany to New York and back in fifty-eight minutes.

An Indian Potentate's Wedding.

From early morning the windows and balconies were filled, and the roads were lined with crowds of cager spectators, very angry instead, and recovered, but At about 7.30 o'clock the Maharajah of | he declares to this day that it was my Puttail, seated on a moving throne (a beautiful vehicle constructed for the occasion, and drawn by two elephant-), preceeded toward Sanaur, where the wedding was to take place the same evening. President Sir Dewa Singh 68 cents. Triffing and inadequate, rode alongside his highness on a splendid horse, with rich trappings, and the officials of the State followed on elephants, according to rank. The cavalry and infantry drawn up at suitable places on the road, presented arms as the procession passel. The Maharajah wore his rich wolding dress, which was conspicuous not so much for the famous argrette of diamonds and other historical jewels, as for the strings of pearls, called sebra, hanging down from his turban, and glittering in the rays of is automatic, but cannot do the sorting. the sun. The scene was an imposing one. What with the booming of salute guns, and the beating of tomtons, the noise was deafening. The clephants, with gold and silver howdahs, horsemen and State palanquins came in regular succession, and were followed by a regimental band of pipers, who played on their instruments music adapted for the native ear. On the arrival of the party at a point

about midway his hi hness was met by the people of the bride's party. After the presentations the Maharajah, mounted on a gorgeously caparisoned elephantand accompanied by his chief minister and high official, went on to Sanaur. Here separate camps had been prepared for the Maharaiths of Jhind, Nabiht, and Dholepore. At night each camp was brilliantly i'luminated. At night the ceremony called phiras, or "the marching round the fire," was performed at the temporary residence of the bride. The guests were entertailed for three consecutive nights, and the Maharajah held a durbar in honor of the occasion.

He Forgot One Course.

"It seems to me, Maria, that we've had nothing but veal, veal, veal for breakfast all this week," remarked Mr. Bently.

'You forget another thing we've had, Robert," replied the old laly, quietly; "we've had growl, growl, growl for break ast every day too."

And then Jonny Beutly was sen away from the table for laughing at "nuthin,"-[Harper's Bazar,

DOCTOR INGERSOLL

The Amiable Skeptic Gives His Views Col. Robert G. Ingersoll has his ideas on doctors, and physics, and medical treatment as well as on some other sub-

"There is altogether too much gloom about most sick chambers," said he. "People tip-toe in and out, and wear long faces, and act generally in a way that would make even a well man sick, and is bound to make a sick man worse. I believe many a man has been hurried across the dark river by his horrible, soul-depressing treatment who might have become well, and strong, and useful, if he had more sunshine and fresh air in his room, or the odor of flowers to offset the smell of the drugs, and smiling, hopeful countenances about. land A. D. 201, during the reign of instead of woe-begone visages, whose every glance betoken the loss of hope and the belief in the speedy dissolution of the pain-racked patient.

"I had a friend once named Haley, a royal good fellow, of whom I thought a great deal. On one occasion I received word that my old friend was dying and wanted to see me, so I went over to his house. I met his wife and she had a face as long as the moral law and ten times more uncomfortable. Well, I went to see Haley, and there he lay counting the moments in a bitter fear that each would be the last. I don't know what particular disease he was troubled with, but either that or the medicine had turned him a vivid saffron color. 'Haley,' said I, 'I'll be hanged if I'd want to die with such a complexion as that. You would be in a pretty plight to go mooning about the other world looking like a Chinaman. I went on for a few minutes when the poor fellow began to enter into the spirit of the subject himself, and I showed him his face in a looking-glass, and that brought a smile. Then I turned to his weeping wife and told her to cheer up, that Haley was not going to die; that he was good for twenty years to come.

"'The trouble with your husband is that he is scared to death,' I said. 'You all come in looking so downcast and sorrowful that you give him the impression that he is done for and take away all his courage to fight against his sickness.'

"Well, the result of all this was that Haley commenced to mend, and time and again since then he has said that my visit saved his life.

"On another occasion there was a Major in the army, whom I knew very well. He was taken ill and believed he was going to die. I believed he was merely homesick, or something of that sort. Well, I wrote his obituary and went to see him in his tent.

"'Major.' I said, 'vou are so sure of dving that I have written your obituary and want to read it to you.' He protested, but I kept on with the reading ted across his face. After the obituary I read him a story of something that was supposed to have taken place a year after his funeral. It was a description of his widow's second marriage. There were a good many more Well, this treatment had the effect to change the current of the Major's thoughts. It broke up his hallucinations, and he recovered and did good service during the war, and lived a happy life for years after.

"Then there was a man from our town named Marcy. He got it into his head that he was going to die. At that time no one was allowed to leave the army for a visit to the North, except on sick leave, or occasionally to ecompany the remains of a dead comrade. I saw Marcy and said to him: 'Now, Marcy, you say you are going to die. If that is so I don't suppose that a few days one way or the other will make much difference to you. I want to go home for a day or two about the 15th, but cannot get leave of absence. Now, if you want to do me a very great favor and quit this life, say on the 12th, I can get my coveted leave of absence my man and he didn't die. He got proposition that brought him back his old stubbornness and gave him grit to fight for his life. He always did object to being made a mere convenience of.'

How Wooden Spools Are Made.

Birch wood is preferred. The birch first sawed into sticks four or five feet ong and seven-eighths of an inch to three inches square, according to the size of the spool to be produced. These sticks are thoroughly seasoned. They are sawed into short blocks, and the blocks are dried in a hot-air kiln. At the time they are sawed a hole is bored through them. One whirl of the little block against sharp knives, shaped by a pattern, makes the spools at the rate one a second. A small boy feeds the spool machine, simply placing the blocks in a spout, and throwing out the knotty or defective stock. The machine The spools are revolved rapidly in drums and polish themselves. For some purposes they are dyed yellow, red, or black. They are made in hundreds of shapes and sizes. When one sees on a spool of thread "100 yards" or "200 yards," these words do not signify that the threa I has been measured but that the spool has been gauged and is supposed to contain so much thread, -Golden Daus.

A Pill in Time, Saves Nine!

Dr. Picree's Pleasant Purgative Pel'ets are preventive as well -s curative. A few of these "Little Giants," taken at the right time, with little expense and no inconvenence, will accomplish what many dollars and much sacrifice of time will fail to do after Discase once holds you with his iron grasp. Constipation relieved, the liver regulated, the Blood purified, will forrify against fevers and all contagious diseases. Persons intending traveling, changing diet, water and climate, will find invaluable, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. In vials convenient to carry. A Pill in Time, Saves Nine!

Bobley-By Jove! I can't see how old Grinder's clerks can afford to live on he pay he gives them. Wiggins-Afford to live? Why, man live! it's because they can't afford to lie. Funerals cost something now-

days-Judge.

St. Iacobs Oil FOR PAINS AND SORENESS RESULTING FROM STOMACHACHE DIARRHOEA @ Rub the stomach well with St-Jacobs Oil: Apply flangel steeped in hot water and wrung out.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

THE CHAS A.VOGELER CO BALTO, Mo.

THE largest milk-condensing factory in the world is at Cham, Switzerland. Its output is 29,000,000 cans per

annum. Prom the Ex-President of the N.w York

STATE OF NEW YORK, SENATE CHAMBER, ALABNY, March 11, 1886. I have used ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS in my family for the past five years, and can truthfully say they are a valuable remedy and effect great cures. I would not be without them. I have in several instances given some to friends suffering with weak and lame backs and they have invariably afforded certain and speedy relief. They cannot be too highly com-EDMUND L. PITTS

The tin can does not point a moral, but i

A Weman's Ceniessien.

"Do you know, Mary, I once actually contemplated suicide?" "You horrify me, Mrs. B. Tell me about it." "I was suffering from chronic weakness. I believed myself the most unhappy woman in the world. I looked ten years older than I really was, and I feit twenty. Life seemed to have nothing in it tworth living for." "I have experienced all those symptoms myself. Well?" "Well, I was savet at the eleventh hour from the commission of a deed which I shudder to think of. A friend advised me to take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I did so. In an incredibly short time I telt like a new b ing. The 'Prescription' cured m', and I owe Dr. Pierce's debt of gratitude which . can never repay." A Woman's Confession.

The man who has seen better days is now having very bad nights.

Are You Sick and Discouraged? If so you are the case we want the address of. We charge you nothing for a trial bottle. We cure nine cases out of ten of chronic constipation, diseases of the prinary organs, liver and kidney troubles, malaria and all brain and nerve troubles. Agents wanted in every town. The postage on one bottle is 25 cts. We leave it with you to send it or not. We shall cure you if you will give it a trial. It contains no poison Address the Hart Medicine Co., Unionville; Ct.

News of the weak-The hospital reports.

If all so-called remedies have failed, Dr. sage's Catarrh Remady cures.

Loud shoes-Those that squeak badly.

B. B. B.

(Botanie Blood Balm.)

Observe the following editorial from the Atlanta Constitution, the foremost paper of the

"The Constitution has observed the growth of an Atlanta institution now famous well-nigh the world over. It is the Blood Balm Company who make B. B. B. We have watched the course of this medicine in hundreds of cases that appeared to be hopeless, and it has worked amazing cures.

We take pleasure in giving our endorsement to the men who make up this company. They are truthful, accurate and conservative business men or physicians. They have the confidence of the people among whom they live, and their medicine speaks for itself. A whole library does not outweigh the heartfelt testimony of one man who, in despair from a disease, no doctors have been able to cure, and other remedies aggravated, finds that B. B. B. has restored his health, vigor and manhood. And just such testimony the Blood Balm Company have by the

No other remedy in the world can produce the number of genuine testimonials of remarkable and seeming miraculous cures as can B. B. B. mitted:

KIDNEY WEAKNESS

For fifteen years my liver and kidneys have been badly affected-not a day in that time without the headache. Since using B. B. B .-Botanic Blood Balm-I have been entirely relieved; no pain, no trouble at all, and I feel almost like another person. I am one among the greatest advocates of B. B. B. and you are at liberty to use my name. MRs. C. H. GAY, Rocky Mount, N. C.

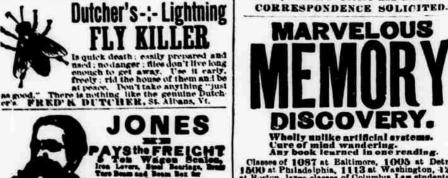
RHEUMATISM. NEWTON, N. C., June 25, 1887.-Gentlemen: I am pleasured in saying I have been a sufferer of rheumatism for ten years, and I have exhausted almost every known remedy without relief. I was told to try B. B. B., which I did after long procrastination, and with the ex-perionce of three bottles I now feel a healthy man, and take it as a part of my duty to make known your wonderful blood purifier to suffer ing humanity. Respt'ly, W. I. MOREHEAD.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE. I have been a sufferer from kidney and bladder troubles for several years. I have lately had what is termed Bright's disease, and have had considerable swelling of my legs and shortness of breath. The urea has poisoned my blood also. I used (B. B. B.) Botanic Blood Balm. Am delighted with its effects. JOHN H. MARTIN.

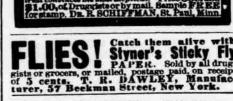
Rock Creek, Ala. TONIC.

I have for some time past used B. B. B. as a purifier of the blood and to build up the system generally, and consider it without exception the finest remedy of the kind in the mar ket. Yours with best wishes, ARTHUR G. LEWIS,

Editor Southern Society-







which offers the Student of Medicine super advantages.

DR. THOMAS OPIE (Dean), 600 N. Howard St. To introduce, will send a pair of splendid (\$22.28 inch) S-Colored IDEAL CRAYON-LITHO. PORTRAITS Cleveland-Thurman tr Harrison-Morton with in. Oak Frame border for 50c. (\$30.5 Houston, Cincinnati.0 Bend %. for List of Campaign requisites. (\$\tilde{F}\) August WARTED.

TEXAS LAND 5.000,000 acres best agricultural and grazing land for sale

Live at home and make more money working for me at anything also in the world. Either sex. Costly FREE. Terms FREE. Address, TRUE & Co., Augusta, ) PISOS CURE FOR CONSUMPTION



MRS. DART'S TRIPLETS

President Cleveland's Prize for the three best babies at the Aurora County Fair, in 1887, was given to these triplets, Mollie, Ida and Ray, children of Mrs. A. K. Dart, Hamburgh, N. Y. She writes: "Last August the little ones became very sick, and as I could get no other food that would agree with them, I commenced the use of Lactated Food. It helped them immediately, and they were soon as well as ever, and I consider it very largely due to the Food that they are now so well."

Cabinet photo, of these triplets sent free to the mother of any baby born this year

Lactated Food Is the best Food for bottle-fed babies. It keeps them well, and is better than medicin

THE MOST PALATABLE. NUTRITIOUS, and DICESTIBLE FOOD. EASILY PREPARED.

At Druggists, 25c., 50c., \$1.00. THE BEST AND MOST ECONOMICAL FOOD. 150 Meals for an Infant for \$1.00. of Infants and Invalids," free on application VIELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., BURLINGTON, VT.

B 4 U 20

## DR. SCHENCK'S **MANDRAKE PILLS**

CLEANSE the mucous membranes of the stomach and bowels of all slimand foreign matter, start the secretions, assist digestion and assimilation, nutrify the blood. They relieve the liver of congestion, give it a chance to extract bile poisons from the blood, to make them into good bile, and to secrete just what is needed. They do not tear their way and irritate like most purga-tives, but they treat all the surfaces and organs, so that the entire system responds

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