A successful potato grower in Ohio expresses the opinion that it will pay farmers to retard the sprouting of potatoes in late winter and early spring by artificial means, such as cold storage or refrigeration in small ice-houses. believes that the seed exhausts itself by sprouting in the cellar, and its value becomes thereby greatly depreciated. It is suggested that not a little of the success of the Aroostook, (Me.,) potato growers is due to their naturally late spring, which keeps the seed from growing until it is placed in the ground .-New York World.

Manuring Always Valuable.

Peter Henderson says: I never saw soils of any kind that had borne a crop of vegetables that would produce as good a crop the next season without the use of manure, no matter how rich the land may be thought to be. One of my neighbors, a market gardener of twenty years' experience, and whose ground had always been a model of productiveness, had it in prospect to run a sixtyfoot street through his grounds. Thinking his land sufficiently rich to carry through a crop of cabbage without manure, he thought it useless to waste money by using guano on that portion on which the street was to be, but on each side he sowed guano at the rate of 12,000 pounds to the acre and planted the whole with early cabbage. The effeet was the most marked I ever saw. That portion on which guano had been used sold off readily at \$12 per 100, but the portion from which guano had been withheld hardly averaged \$3 per 100.

Insect Pests.

Prof. Lintner, the official entomologist of the State of New-York, made some very useful remarks at the recent meeting of the American Pomological Society held at Boston. He said in the course of a very interesting address upon the subject of insect pests: "The farmer and fruit grower should be acquainted with all of the more common insects that occur in his vicinity, their names, (not necessarily the scientific ones,) their injuries, and their habits. He should be able to distinguish between insect foes and insect friends, so that in fighting the former he will not destroy the latter. He should be able to refer them to each one of the several orders to which they may belong, so that he can speak or write of them understandingly, without grouping them all under the name of 'bugs.' He should know the manner of insect feeding, whether by means of biting jaws or with a proboscis, so as to be able to employ the proper class of insecticides. He should experiment with such remedies and preventives as his own observations and experience may suggest. He should avail himself of the publications in economic entomology relating to fruit pests, which are numerous and would be of great service."

Setting Up Corn.

Most farmers still prefer to cut up corn in the old-fashioned way, stooking it around a standing hill. If properly done, this is an efficient protection against the stook falling or blowing down. The best way is to place a few hills around the one used as a centre, taking care to put an equal weight as near as may be on each side. Then with a dried sucker bind the standing corn around the hill about or just above the ears. It is the weight of ears more than anything else that topples corn stooks over. If the stook has been begun rightly it is easy to build it up after a first small band has been put around it. If the corn is cut when rather green, then twenty-five hills in a stook are better than more, to give it a chance to dry out. If well ripened, thirty-five to forty hills may be put in a stook. The usual way is to take five rows and build each side as there is on a good hill. This difficulty in stooking, and the fact that drilled corn generally bears more stalks to the acre than in hills, makes it slow cutting. It is also much more liable to get down, and should be husked early on that account. -[Cultivator.

Hints on Treatment of Poultry. A poultry house should be well venti-

lated. Provisions should be made for an outlet for the vitiated atmosphere. The air should be "changed" every fair day by opening the doors and windows and allowing a draft to pass through the building. During this time it will be best to allow the fowls to have the run of a yard and to take exercise in running about, picking up scattered grains and scratching the ground. All birds are active by nature, and are likely to fall off in condition if they are preexercise.

It is well to encourage them to take exercise during the winter by giving them bundles of grain and cabbage-heads to pick from. They should have shallow boxes of fine earth, sand or ashes, in bodies. The water-supply of the poultryhouse should receive strict attention during the winter if hens are expected to lay, as eggs are very largely composed of water.

Birds are very find of a variety of food, and domesticated fowls are no exception to the general rule. They will of food than horses are supplied with. They require seeds of various sorts, vege-

eggs, and sharp gravel for supplying the crop with material for preparing the food for digestion. Bones, reduced to pieces about the size of the grains of wheat, are excellent for both purposes. Corn should be one of the leading kinds of food for fowls during the winter, but they should have some wheat, oats, ryc or barley. Cooked peas and beans are fed to fowls in France with the best results, as are cooked potatoes, carrots and parsnips. Boiled pumpkins and squashes, in which Indian meal 13 mixed, constitute a good morning meal, Lean and fat meats are very desirable. They are needed to take the place of insects that are abundant during the summer. Pepper and ginger benefit fowls, as do most of the condiments that are used by human beings.

Horse Radish-How to Raise.

Horse radish is an entirely hardy

plant, hence can be planted either in

fall or spring. The practice, however,

is to plant in the spring; and among

those who make the most of their land,

and crop every foot as much as it will carry, it is placed in the ground for example, as a second crop. The method is somewhat as follows: In the fall, and it may be one of the last crops to lift and harvest, as a frost does not hurt it, - all the young side shoots taken off from the main or market roots are selected for the next spring's planting. These are cut into pieces six inches long or so, tied in bundles, and stowed away in boxes to keep fresh until wanted. It is said that care should be taken that all are planted small end down. Henderson recommends that the top part be cut off square, the bottom slanting, as there then would be no difficulty at planting time. In the spring, where land is no object-or as we said before, the fall will do-each set should be inserted in the ground with a dibble, so as to be just below the surface, the hole being made perpendicular, and the set made fast by a back-thrust of the dibble. If no other crop is to be taken off, they may be set 15 inches apart each way in a hole 10 or 12 inches deep. Ordinary cultivation during the summer will by fall give a solid root--sometimes a halfpound in weight. As a second crop they are lined between early cabbage or any other vegetable. The crop of cabbage for first use is generally about two feet apart. Line out arow every foot and plant the cabbages every alternate row; when through the horse-radish sets between. The early eron will have become nearly ready for the market before the horse-radish makes much of a stir, and up to horse-radish, the latter is ready to take hold, and will bring nearly as good returns as if given the entire land to fall to men who make a business of putting up in bottles this pleasant condiment, and shipping to all parts. For-

Farm and Garden Notes.

It is a mistake to suppose that sour fermented slop for hogs is better than a fresh mixture that is sweet and clean.

The hollyhock likes a rich and cool soil. So do lilies. Indeed, most bulbous plants delight in such situations. After planting, if any rich material can carry but 150 pounds each. be had with which to mulch the bed for the winter, the bulbs will do all the better for it.

Fowls that are confined in yards and kept warm in winter will give better rethe stooks in the middle row through sults the entire year than when they are the field. If the corn has been drilled allowed to roam at will. The hens that it is more difficult to build the stooks. have free range will sometimes lay more There is no clump of stalks with ears on | in summer than will those that are confined, but the hens that are properly cared for during the cold season will for eggs are usually obtained.

The dahlia is regaining its former popularity. For fine flowers the branches should be thinned out a little and the flowers should never suffer for the want raise them.

Some European Footwear. In Servia, Bulgaria, and Roumania boots made of bullock's hide or leather, and which are simply a flat piece of leather drawn over the foot all round and fastened by leather thongs or birch vented from taking a proper amount of bark crossed over the leg, which is encased in either stockings or a piece of red cloth, are worn by the peasantry. The slavonic peasantry in Austria also wear boots of the same description; and so do the Turkish soldiers, but they make their own. The Russian peasants which they can take a dust bath, and in make shoes of birch bark, and fasten that way keep their feathers clean and them in the same way over stockings, prevent insects from remaining on their except in winter, when high leather

What She Would Say.

He was feeling his way. "If I were o tell you, Miss Smith," he said, in a low carnest tone, "that I am about to start on a long journey, even across the sea, and that it may be months, and do very well if allowed no more kinds possibly years, ere I return, what would

If the girl dropped it wasn't perceptitable, fruits and firsh. They need in ble. "I would say, Mr. Sampson," she addition lime for forming the shells of | replied, "ta, ta."-[Harper's Bazar,

BARK-GATHERERS.

How the Natives of Peru Collect Cinchona for Market.

Busy Workers in the Forests of the Andes.

A writer describes the gathering of cinchona in South America as follows: The party roam about until a sufficient number of trees are found in the vicinity to make it practicable to settle down and establish a camp in a suitable place. A small house is built for sleeping purposes and for covering the bark, that it may not be exposed to an occasional shower of rain. The party are now ten or twelve days' journey from the starting point, and they claim the forests for many miles around, no other bark-gatherers being allowed in the neighborhood

When the rude shed or house is completed the major domo divides the cascarilleros and sends out little parties in different directions with sufficient food for a long absence. From each eminence the surrounding forests are scanned for a sight of the cinchona. Experience and observation have made it possible for the men to distinguish the tree at a great distance, not only from its greater height than surrounding forest trees, but from the light green smooth leaves, with here and there a yellow leaf. Speaking of the barkgatherers in Peru, a traveler says that standing on one side of the ravine, the men count the cost of ascending the opposite side, or they climb to the tops of lofticst trees and survey the country around for cinchona."

The men are judges of the proper age at which a tree may be deprived of its bark, and know the best trees for this purpose. Having selected a tree, it is sometimes cut as near the ground as possible and the bark taken off; at other times the tree is made barkless while standing. Cutting is usually considered the better way, that the stump may put forth more leaves and again grow up, while a barkless tree is sure to die.

After felling, incisions are made through the trunk-bark, up 15 or 20 inches in length by 3 or 4 inches broad. and the pieces are removed by a knife or other instrument. Sometimes the bark is not separated for three or four days after the cutting. When taken from the trees the pieces are placed in some spot exposed to the rays of the sun, and are laid in piles, one over another, to dry, while a weight of some kind holds the by the time the cabbage or other crop | pile in place, the bark naturally inclincomes off, and the whole land is given ing to roll while drying. The bark to threads in a few hours, from the smaller branches is allowed to

curl or become "quilled" as it dries. When dry the cascarillero loads the perfect in. Of course, this double-crop- bark upon his own back, and picks his ping can only be done with good soil way along; now on dizzy heights, then and that which is well-manured. In all through pathless woods, or up and cases where ordinary field cultivation is down the steep mountain-sides, until depended on, one crop will probably be the distant camping-grounds are reached. the better. Near large cities enormous A woodman may be able to cut two quantities of horse-radish are sold in the | quintals, 200 pounds, of bark per day, which will make about one quintal after drying and being made ready for the market. The best bark is taken from merly, each family cut up and grated its | the trank, the second quality comes own as wanted. It is now put up in from the larger branches, and the least vinegar, but it will not, however, keep | valuable is peeled from the small very long, hence it cannot be treated as branches; but different kinds of bark ordinary canned goods. - [Maine Farmer, | usually get somewhat mixed in the packages.

> Before the rainy season commences, about the last of September, or in October, the camp is broken up, and the whole party start for the ten days' journey home. The mules carry the bark, three quintals being a lawful mule-load in the Andes, although in descending the steep eastern slope mules can lawfully

Fat Incomes.

The Duke of St. Albans draws a net emolument of nearly \$6000 a year, the gross payment to the holder of this hereditary sinceu e being nearly \$7000. This office is in the royal hunt department of the queen's household, of which the master of the horse is the head. The duke also enjoys several perquisites, including six fat bucks every year from the lay at a time when the highest prices royal herd at Bushey. The office of grand falconer has been held by the dukes of St. Albans since the reign of James II., and they were likewise hereditary registrars of the court of chancery until that sinccure was abolished, its of water. Our own native asters and holder, of course, receiving adequate (i. golden rods are being planted in some c. preposterously large) compensation. gardens. The improved hardy phloxes The present duke is said to have a salary are also being more planted than they of \$4825 to compensate him for the loss were a few years ago. They do so well of the chancery office. "Don't let poor in our climate that everybody should Nelly starve," was the exhortation of Charles II. on his death bed regarding Nell Gwynne, from whom and himself the dukes of St. Albans descend, and the injunction has not been forgotten, as the country has been kind enough to provide liberally for the descendants of "poor Nelly" for more than 200 years. The duke draws first a salary for doing nothing, second an allowance for falconers who he does not employ, third an allowance for hawks which he does not keep, the legal divisions of his sinecure.

Pa Nowhere Minister-Which do you love best,

Bobby, your papa and mama or your two rabbits? Bobby (after some consideration)-Well, I think I love ma and the jack-

rabbit the best .- [New York Sun. A Burst of Generosity.

I will do?" "What will you do, Bobby?" aid the generous boy .- [New York Sun. Nic olas,

CLIPPINGS FOR THE CURIOUS.

Europe's population is 337,000,000, according to reports prepared for the In- ted notions which are not readily eradternational statistical congress.

An average human pulse at infancy is 140 per minute; at 2 years, 100, from 16 of sucking down the largest ships to 19, 80; at manhood, 76; old age, 60.

An Oil City man claims the prize for sunflowers, having one in his garden that dangerous, and then chiefly on account measures fifty-four inches in circumfer- of the rocks on which it may draw ves-

niue persons died in London of the plague which visited the English metropolis in 1603. The English guinea was first coined in 1673, and derived its name from the

composed came from Guinea. The highest denomination of United States legal-tender notes is \$10,000, No bills of the value of \$100,000 have

fact that the gold of which it was at first

ever been issued in this country. As early as 1505 adventurous French fishermen of Normandy and other coast provinces of France plied their vocation off the shores of Newfoundland.

Tobacco was discovered in San Domingo in 1496; afterward by the Span iards in Yucatan in 1520. It was introduced into France in 1560, and England

The first steps looking toward the foundation of the present city of New Orleans were taken by the French governor, Bienville, in 1718, when a party of convicts were sent out to clear up the swamp that was chosen as its site.

A large flock of "chimney sweeps" took to roosting in a chimney of the house of John A. Butts of Thomaston. Ga. One night he covered the chimney human stomach, the localization of with a board, and early next morning water by a forked stick, the extinreplaced the board with a bag. When he removed the bag it contained 567 imprisoned birds.

Mules and horses in the far West frequently die of a peculiar trouble. The beard of wild oats or barley becomes fixed in the animal's jaw, encysts, and grows there, assisted by the tartar of the as stated by the latest authorities. In teeth. A calcareous formation of this sort, oval in shape and weighing a pound, was recently taken from the mouth of an Oregon horse.

Just in front of the spot where President Cleveland stood in the room of the board of commissioners in the City Hall of Philadelphia when he received the public at the recent centennial, there is a threadbare spot in the carpet. It was in a moment by any ordinary intellect:

A Novel Idea.

There was a church festival in Hensonvale, and this is the way in which Miss Belle Abbott introduced a new feature into the well-worn list of such entertainments.

A placard was prominently displayed at the festival reading:

'SOMETHING NEW. DON'T FAIL TO SEE IT." All were kept in mystery until the appointed time, when the manager, stepping before the curtain, spoke of the statue of Memnon in Egypt, which was accustomed to greet the rising sun with

"More obliging than Memnon," he said, "certain stately American sunflowers have been found ready and willing to sing whenever called upon. Ladies and gentlemen," he added, "I have been fortunate enough to secure for our festival a cluster of these remarkable additions to our native flora, and have the honor of presenting to you our Sunflower Chorus,"

The slowly drawn curtain revealed upon a dark background thirteen large, yellow sunflowers, with leaves and stalks complete, and in the centre of each a human face. Music came from the piano near the stage, and to its accompaniment the cluster of human sunflowers sang numerous selections from familiar operas, popular songs and melodies, and | nau'. college glces.

The Sunflower Chorus was voted a great success, and those not in the secret begged Miss Abbott to tell them how it was done. And this was her explanation:

One foot behind the stage curtain, hang another curtain of dark brown cambric, ten feet square; attach this by rings to a wire stretched nine feet from the floor; tie cords to the first and last rings and, drawing the curtain tightly, fasten these rings to the wall on each side. The top being now secured, let the curtain hang naturally; wrap the surplus cloth about a strip of wood twelve feet long, two inches wide, and one inch thick; fasten this to the floor by two large screws, and the flower screen will be tightly stretched.

Group the singers in a picturesque cluster behind the screen, with their faces pressed against the cloth, and at distances from the floor varying from one to eight feet; make the position of each face and cut, in the screen, a hole into which the face will closely fit. Goand fourth an allowance for victualling ing now to the front of the screen, arhawks having no existence. These are range the flowers and leaves, which should be fully *prepared beforehand. The rays of the sunflowers may be cut from yellow paper, and the leaves and stalks from green paper. Paste the the rays around the openings, then arrange the stalks and leaves in proper

When the paste is dry, remove the strip of wood from the bottom of the screen, unfasten one of the cords at the top and slide it back until needed for "Ma," said Bobby, "if you'll give me use, when it may be easily put into poanother piece of pie do you know what sition.

In summer the natural stalks and leaves of the sunflower may be used in-"I'll give my little sister half of it," stead of those made from paper. -[St. Common Myths.

Ignorant folk, wonder-mongers and

ven scientific observers have disseminsted many erroneous and exaggeraicated. We are still told, for instance of the Norwegian maelstrom, a fright ful whirling chasm in the sea capabl though in reality this fearful "whirlpool" is simply a run of the tide through a sloping channel, is rarely sels. Sir John Herschel gave his indorsement to the statement that stars Thirty-six thousand two hundred and may be seen in the daytime from the bottom of a well, but this has been proven to be an error by tests from a shaft nearly half a mile deep. Mr. John Murdock has recently shown that the Eskimos do not, as text-books of physiology affirm, doze through their long winter nights, keeping up their bodily heat by enormous meals of raw blubber and lamp-oil, but that their winter life is active, their food mostly cooked and their consumption of oil not excessive. A still widely accepted belief is that the hair-snake is a wonderful transformation of a horse's hair when kept in water, though these odd creatures (known to s ience as Gordius a justicus) really grow from eggs, and in early stages inhabit the bodies of insects. A very old idea, without foundation in fact, is that crocodiles shed mournful tears, while stories of toads imprisoned in solid rock are numerous and supported by much evidence, but have probably resulted from imperfect observation. Accounts of the germination of grain from the mummy-pits of Fgypt have arisen from deception practiced by the Arabs in placing fresh seeds with the belongings of the mummies. Though now known to be incorrect, the inference that the moon influences the weather is a very natural one to untrained observers, and is far less absurd than a thousand vagaries that gain credence. such as the dropping of live reptiles from the clouds, the ejection of live snakes and other creatures from the guishment of fire by sunshine, etc .--Arkansaw Trav ler.

The World's Largest Cities.

The following information is often inquired for, and, as it may be useful in many cases for reference, we have compiled a table of the largest cities of the world, with their populations the absence of any official census, the Chinese cities have simply to be estimated, and of course must be accepted as an approximation only. We have not given any city whose population is below 500,000, though there are many we could enumerate which closely approach that figure. It will be seen that in the thirty-five cities tabulated below there are 32,510,110 souls, or nearly the population of the British

Caught by a Clam.

A traveler among the South Sea islands gives an account of huge clams -so big that a single shell makes an admirable bath for a child-the very touching of which is sometimes attended with fatal consequences. Diving for clams generally falls to the share of the women, and many a one has met her doom from getting nipped by the ponderous dentated shell and so held a prisoner in the depths, never to rise again. Quite recently a poor fellow fishing on one of the Paumotu atolls dived to the bottom of the lagoon, feeling for pearl oysters, when he un!uckily slipped the fingers of his left hand into a gaping clam-shell, which closed and held him in a vise. The shell lay in a hole in the coral, so that it was impossible to reach the byssus by which it is moored in that safe harbor. The wretched man, in agony of mind and body, severed his own fingers with his knife and rose to the surface, having, indeed, escaped drowning, but being maimed for life. There have been other cases where a diver thus imprisoned has, with greater deliberation, contrived to insert his knife into the shell and so force it open sufficiently to release his other hand .- The Argo-

Postoffices were first established in Taris in 1462; in Eng and, 1581; in Germany, 1641; in Turkey, 1740.

To the Editor:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully,

T. A. SLOCUM, M.C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

Sumatra has a flower which grows to nine feet in circumference, and weighs fi teer

If you are bothered with "hard times" and want to learn how to turn your time into money quickly and pleasantly, write to B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va. They have a plan on foot that you ought carefully to consider.

Curiously enough the man who is always in a pickle doesn't p eserve his temper worth a

Purity and Strength The former in the blood and the latter throughout he system, are necessary to the enjoyment of per feet health. The best way to secure both is to take Hood's Sarsaparille, which expels all impurities from the blood, rouses the kidneys and liver, overcomes that tired feeling, and imparts that freshness to the whole body which makes one feel perfectly well. "I have taken not quite a bottle of Hood's Sarsa parilla, and must say it is one of the best medicine for giving an appetite, purifying the blood and regulating the digestive organs, that I ever heard of. It did me a great deal of good."-MRS. N. A. STANLEY.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only 100 Doses One Dollar



1,000,000 Ladles Wanted to use our Relieve Nervous Headache and the discomfort often caused by all other hairpins. Sample Box 19c.
Address G. E. M. CO., Vineland, New Jersey.

Pensions to Soldiers & Heirs. Send stamp for circulars. COL. L. BING-HAM, AWy, Washington, D. C.

\$500 Roward,

The former proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for years made a standing, public offer in all American newspapers of \$500 reward for a case of catarrh that he could not cure. The present proprietors have renewed this offer. All the druggists sell this Remedy, together with the "Douche," and all other appliances advised to be used in connection with it. No catarrh patient is longer able to say "I cannot be cured." You get \$500 in case of failure.

The gardeners in India are all Buddhists.

Consumption, Scrofela, General Debility, Wasting Diseases of Children, Intonic Coughs and Bronchitis, can be cured by the use of SCOTT's EMULSION of Pure Cod liver Oil with Hypophosphites. Frominent hysicians use it and testify to its great value. lease read the following: "I used Scott's Emulsion for an obstina e Cough with Hemorrhage, Loss of Appetite, Emaciation, s'eer lessness, &c. All of these have now left, and I elieve your Emulsion has saved a case of well-developed Consumption."—T. J. FINDLEY, M. D., Lone Star, Texas.

There is very little serf bathing in Russia.

Brown's Little Joke. "Why, Brown, how short your coat is," said Jones one day to his friend Brown, who wittily replied: "Yes; but it will be long chough before I get another." Some men spend so much for medicines that neither heal nor help them, that new clothes is with them like angels' visits—few and far between. Internal fevers, weakness of the lungs, shortness of breath and lingering coughs, soon yield to the magic influence of that royal remedy, Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery."

Market report-Onions stronger, milk

"I Cure Fits." This heading is a familiar sight to most news-This heading is a familiar sight to most newspaper readers, as it has appeared regularly in the best publications for many years past.

Dr. H. G. Root, of 183 Pearl St., New York, has a world wide reputation as a successful specialist in this distressing disease, and has, no doubt, cured more cases than all other doctors combined. As an evidence of good faith the doctor sends a free sample bottle of his remister. edy to all sufferers who write for it if they give their Express and Pastoffice address.

Unsatisfying food-The "provisions" of

Functional derangement of the female sys-tem is quickly cured by the use of Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription." It removes pain and restores health and strength. By all drangists

S'one bullets were used in 1514; those of iron are first mentioned in 1550.

Paughters, Wives and Mothers. Send for Pamphlet on Female Diseases, free securely scaled, Dr. J. B. Marchisi, Utica, N. Y.

'ROYAL GLUE' mends everything! Broken China, Glass, Wood, Free Viais at Drugs & Gro

KIDDER'S

INDIGESTION and DYSPEPSIA. Over 5,000 Physicians have sent us their approval of DIGESTYLIN, saying that it is the best preparation for Indigestion that they have ever used. We have never heard of a case of Pyspepsia where DIGESTYLIN was taken that was not cured.

FOR CHOLERA INFANTUM.

IT WILL CURE THE MOST AGGRAVATED CASES,
IT WILL STOP VOMITING IN PREGNANCY.
IT WILL STOP VOMITING IN PREGNANCY.
IT WILL RELIEVE CONSTIPATION.
For Summer Complaints and Chronic Diarrhosa, which are the direct results of imperfect digestion, DideSTYLIN will effect an immediate cure.
Take DYGESTYLIN for all pains and disorders of the stomach; they all come from indigestion. Ask your druggist for DIGESTYLIN (price \$1 per large bottle). If he does not have it send one dollar to us and we will send a bottle to you, express prepaid.
Do not hesitate to send your money. Our house is



The treatment of many thousands of cases of those chronic weaknesses and distressing ailments peculiar to females, at the Invalids Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., has afforded a vast experience in nicely adapt-ing and thoroughly testing remedies for the cure of woman's peculiar maladies.

ing and thoroughly testing remedies for the cure of woman's peculiar maladies.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the outgrowth, or result, of this great and valuable experience. Thousands of testimonials, received from patients and from physicians who have tested it in the more aggravated and obstinate cases which had bafiled their skill, prove it to be the most wonderful remedy ever devised for the relief and cure of suffering women. It is not recommended as a "cure-all," but as a most perfect Specific for woman's peculiar ailments.

"cure-all," but as a most perfect Specific for woman's peculiar ailments.

As a powerful, invigorating tonic, it imparts strength to the whole system, and to the womb and its appendages in particular. For overworked, "worn-out," run-down," debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," house-keepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequaled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic.

As a soothing and strengthening nervine, "Favorite Prescription" is unequaled and is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, irritability, exhaustion, prestration, hysteria, spasms and other distressing, nervous symptoms commonly attendant upon functional and organic other distressing, nervous symptoms com-monly attendant upon functional and organic disease of the womb. It induces refreshing alcep and relieves mental anxiety and de

spondency.
Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a legitimate medicine, carefully compounded by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It is purely vegetable in its

compounded by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It is purely vegetable in its composition and perfectly harmless in its effects in any condition of the system. For morning sickness, or nausea, from whatever cause arising, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia and kindred symptoms, its use, in small doses, will prove very beneficial.

"Favorite Prescription" is a positive cure for the most complicated and obstinate cases of leucorrhea, excessive flowing, painful menstruation, unnatural suppressions, prolapsus, or falling of the womb, weak back, female weakness," anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation, pain and tenderness in ovaries, accompanied with "internal heat."

As a regulator and promoter of functional action, at that critical period of change from girlhood to womanhood, "Favorite Prescription" is a perfectly safe remedial agent, and can produce only good results. It is equally efficacious and valuable in its effects when taken for those disorders and derangements incident to that later and most critical period, known as "The Change of Life."

"Favorite Prescription," when taken in connection with the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and small layative Golden Medical Discovery, and small layative

"Favorite Prescription," when taken in connection with the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and small laxative doses of Dr. Pierce's Purgative Pellets (Little Liver Pills), cures Liver, Kidney and Bladder diseases. Their combined use also removes blood taints, and abolishes cancerous and scrofulous humors from the system.

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