JESSE POMEROY.

A NOTORIOUS BOY MURDERER AT-TEMPTS TO ESCAPE.

Cutting the Bars of His Cell With Slender Saws.

A Boston dispatch says that Jesse Pomeroy, the most notorions prisoner in the State prison, has made another attempt to escape. Pomeroy is the boy flend who tortured to death two or three children about a dozen years ago, and who at the age of sixteen years, was sentenced to be hanged. Governor Gaston commuted the sentence to life imprisonment in a solitary cell. Pomeroy has been detected in half a dozen plans for escaping, and he has always required the closest watching. He is abnormally cunning—a model convict in outward behavior, but keenly observant and tireless in plotting to gain his liberty. Before the reconstruction of the prison and its activation personand as call in its extension Pomeroy occupied a cell in the upper arch. The wing was extended and six new cells added in the arch. Adjoining this new wing are several specially strong cells. On either side of these cells are grated bars, allowing a full view of the narrow quarters from both sides, and the guard as he makes the rounds can be continually in sight of the inmates. Directly over the arch is the hospital, and it is thought that from this place came the assistance which so nearly gave the

murderer his liberty.

In his regular round the guard while leaning against the window felt two of the iron bars give way to the pressure of his hand, and a moment later they fell to the ground. The guard discovered that two other bars had been worked upon, and that a few minutes' labor would have rendered them as useless as the broken ones. Hastily summoning the officials, another in-spection was made, the broken and damaged bars were replaced with new ones, and a tour of the cells was begun. By instinct hey made for Pomeroy's cell. At a glance the two massive iron gratings seemed impregnable, but a closer scrutiny showed that enough bars in the side nearest the window to admit the body of a man had been cut through, but so fastened by means of cement that even the heavy clanging of the door did not shake them. Where the cement was concealed has not yet been ascertained. Pomeroy was taken to safer quarters and searched, but nothing was found on his person save two slender saws. He refused to disclose who furnished them, where the cement had been obtained, or now long the work had been going on. It is said, how-ever, that he said enough to leave the inference that the time for escape had been definitely fixed, and that a conveyance would be in waiting to take him to a place of safety. Since Pomeroy's sentence h: has been in solitary confinement, save for an occasional hour's outing with the Warden. When not otherwise employed he has been busy with pouring over books, and has the reputation of being a close student. Indeed, he has already mastered Latin and Greek, and can converse with some fluency in French and German. His first attempt to escape was made some nine years ago. Then Pomeroy spent his leisure moments in loosening a rock that formed a part of the in separating it from the surrounding wall. To get it out of the way was the next quesion, and, thoughtless of the consequence, he forced it outward slowly, until one day the guard, looking down the massive wall, saw the projecting rock and made an investiga-Pomeroy was then taken to a stronger

TRAIN WRECKERS ON TRIAL

Charging Grave Crimes Against the Western Knights of Labor.

On the morning of the 26th day of April, 1886, Engineer Joseph H. Fowler felt his train leave the track near Wyandotte, Kan., and the next instant he was near death's door from the effects of bruises and scalding steam from his overturned engine. His fireman, Charles Horton, and the head brakeman, William Carlisle, were lying mangled and dead under the wreck.

This was the culmination of the great the organization of the Knights of Labor was pitted against the corporation of the Missouri Pacific railway system. Defeated at every point the strikers began a series of physiological power of propagating their reprisals for revenge by wrecking trains and own characteristics. All animals posmouth so that it will not get in the windinjuring the property of the company.

progress at Wyandotte. The arrest of the six men engaged in the work was brought about by the confession of William Vossen, and now Fred. Newport has made the case stronger by turning State's evidence and adding his testimony to that of Vossen. The arrest of Charles Babbitt, a young carpenter who was formerly an engineer of a

switch engine, was occasioned by another confession. This time Frank Whitney's conscience compelled him to relieve himself of his terrible secret. Babbi t is charged with the wrecking of a freight train at Elm Park, was caught.

The confessions of these three men are kept secret as to details, but the prosecution claims that the most daring and sensational developments will be brought out in the trial, which will show that the whole scheme was concocted in the lodge meetings of the Knights of Labor, and was sanctioned by the Executive C mmitte, which was in charge of the strike at the time. Not only this, but warrants are out for members who stand high in the order, for murder, train wrecking and conspiracy. It is hinted that arrests will be made much further east than

A BURGLAR'S DEATH.

He Plunges Through a Plate-Glass Window and is Killed.

"Jimmy" McDevitt, a well-known burglar and a neplew of "Jimmy" Elliott, the prize. fighter, who was killed by "Jerry" Dunn in Chicago a few years ago, met with a violent death while trying to escape from the store of We'sl Brothers, imp rters and m nufacturers of cloaks and garments, who occupy the upper lofts of Nos. 9 and 11 White street, New York. McDevitt was discovered in the store about 7 o'clock by the porter, who closed the door against him and sent for a policeman. After a desperate attempt to es cape, McDevitt plunged through a plate-glass windo. He was cut in the stomach and disemboweled. When released he was dead. A companion of the dead burgler, known to the police by the sobriquet of "Rats," who was watching on the outside of the building, was arrested and is now lock-

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE-Flour-City Mills, extra, \$3.00 a\$3.50; Wheat—Southern Fultz, 78a80cts; Corn—Southern White, 54a55cts, Yellow, 53a 55 cts.; Oats—Southern and Pennsylvania, 32a3lcts.; Rye—Maryland and Pennsylvania, 41a43cts.; Hay—Maryland and Pennsylvania 14 00a\$15,00; Straw—Wheat, 7.50a\$8; Butter 14 00a\$15,00; Straw—w neat, 7.50a\$6; Butter Eastern Creamery, 25a26cts., near-by receipts 20a21cts; Cheese—Eastern Fancy Cream, 13½ a13½cts., Western, 11a11½cts.; Eggs—16a17; Cattle—3.00a\$4.25; Swine—6½a6¾cts.: Sheep and Lamb—2½a4½ cts; Tobacco Leaf—Inferior, 1a\$2.50, Good Common, 3.50a \$4.50, Midlling, 5a\$6, Good to fine red, 7a\$9 Fancy, 10a\$12.

Fancy, 10a\$12.

New York—Flour—Southern Common to fair extra, 3.30a\$3.90; Wheat—No.1 Whit .84 a35 ets.; Rye—State, 54a56; Corn—Southern Yellow, 47a48cts.; Oats—White State, 31a32 Yellow, 47a48cts.; Oats—White State, 51a-3; cts.; Butter—State, 15a25 cts.; Cheese—State, 10a10½cts.; Eggs—16a16½ cts.
PHILADELPHIA — Flour —Pennsylvania, fancy, 3.50a\$4; Wheat—Pennsylvania and Southern Red, 82a83 cts; Rye—Pennsylvania 57a58 cts.; Corn—Southern Yellow, 45a47 cts. Oats—36a37 cts.; Butter—State, 18a19 cts.; Cheese—N. Y. Factory, 11a12 cts.; Eggs—State, 17a18 cts.

State, 17a18 cts.

AGRICULTURAL.

TOPICS OF INTEREST RELATIVE TO FARM AND GARDEN.

Canada Thistles in Meadows. The Canada thistle, though not easily killed, is yet comparatively easy to keep in subjection, provided the surface is covered with other vegetation. A heavy growth of clover or timothy will leave little room for thistles, except in vacant spaces. Enough will push through to keep the root alive, and as soon as the fowls. field is plowed they will grow with greater vigor than ever, even on fields where but few before were to be seen. Heavily seeding with clover or grass is therefore not one of the best means, not the farm. of destroying thistles, but of making them as little trouble as possible. On a farm filled with thistles the larger part should be seeded heavily, and then the fields one after another be taken in hand and the thistles in each thoroughly rooted out. It is true a great deal of hay is half thistles, but this is mainly the farmer's fault, either in not sowing enough grass and clover seed or in pasturing these until they are destroyed, leaving the thistles to occupy their places.

are at the same time stirring the son, thereby admitting more air to the roots of the plants, providing a greater amount of moisture and converting the insoluble sabstances into plant food.

Care of Pastures. As a rule, pastures in this country receive little or no care. No crops gets less attention, yet none would respond more quickly to good care. Much attention has been given to premium crops of corn, wheat, potatoes, the improvement lis now being discussed, as well as best methods of restoring fertility. of horses, cattle, sheep and swine; even out an outlay at all corresponding to the increased value of the crop. Is thereany good reason why a farmer should not bestow as much care in selecting the proper seeds, and in the after-treatment of of straw are too careless about stacking meadows, as he would in selecting or it. The stack should be well built, even breeding and raising a Southern bull calf if one intends to rot the straw. Dry

or a Merino lamb? early spring, before the ground settles stack and scattered over the yard from and the sod becomes firm. By this early pasturing the tops are kept closely cut off, the roots are injured, from which the grass does not recover for a whole year. To gain and thrive, the grass needs some green leaves as much as a horse needs liberal allowance of food. If cut frequently and kept short, like the grasses of the lawn, the roots will not make the of hay per acre. same size and extent of growth as when the stalks and leaves have free development. The roots depend as much on the leaves as the latter does on the roots. Pastures should not be allowed to grow very long in spring without feeding, as centre wall of the prison and the wall of his a growth distasteful to all kings of stock. Concord attains a size of, say, one-fourth cell. For years evidently he had been at work By movable fences or otherwise, it is a of an inch in diameter, and as much on that rock, and had finally encounted plan to feed off a piece rather closely, let it get a start, and then feed off again evenly .- Chicago Herald.

Breeding Dairy Cows.

Henry Stewart says, in the Agricul-turist: "The art of breeding is governed by a few rules which are simple and easy to understand. The first and most important of these is that 'like produces like,' by which is meant that animals of certain peculiarities of form, color, character, disposition, habit and quality, when bred together, reproduce their own characteristics in their progeny. This rule has been so uniformly and constant ly proved by practice, and is so reasonable and natural, that it may be taken as a safe guide in the rearing of dairy cows. on one acre. Though late, the returns Every person may see it proved by prac- would be sure, and unused land could be tice every day of his life. There is more or less of family likeness in persons as well as in inferior animais. The progeny of a Jersey is always a Jersey, and the same is true of all other breeds. A good Southern strike, in which the strength of rich milker produces calves that are good sess this power to some degree, however, pipe. The second trial of George H. Hamilton, and by a careful course of selection this the leader of the train wreckers, is now in natural proclivity may be encouraged, developed and strengthened until the breed, as it is then called, has this power in an eminent degree and the progeny partakes very closely of the character of the parents. This is the point to be aimed at by dairymen, who should first learn by careful tests which are the best cows, 'hen seed them liberally to develop their qualities to the fullest extent, breed them to males of known hereditary excellence, and pursue about six miles east of Kansas City, on April 18, 1886. The trap was laid for the the same plan with their progeny. The regular passenger train, but an extra freight | male should be selected from some pure breed, not haphazard, but after careful investigation of its antecedents, and especially of its parentage. Milking qual-ity is the only point to be considered, for curely with pegs. In this position a this alone brings the profit desired. A dairyman should look to his special business for his profit, and never be induced to compete with professional breeders in the rearing of stock for sale. Hundreds of dairymen have been misled into disastrons losses during the progress of what might be called the Jersey speculation, during seven or eight years past, longing to certain families which were popular at the time, but whose popularity was soon eclipsed by new favorites. It mat-

if the pedigree is right, and the milking quality of his dam and both his grandams has been found satisfactory. It is more profitable to pay a large price for a good animal than a small price for a poor one. The bull is half the herd, as regards the calves, and more that that when it is procured for the purpose of improving native stock. The spare male calves may be easily disposed of to neighbors who are not so particular, or not so experienced in this respect, for some advance on the common stock, and will in good part repay the cost of the sire. Breed is unsoil so much insisted on by garndeners of pay the cost of the sire. Breed is un-doubtedly dependent upon feed. Feed the old school. the breed, and this value must be kept up by feeding and training. The mistake is often made of getting a pure bred animal and subjective in the value to the school.

The freight on a barrel of nice apples is no higher than on a barrel of culls. When they reach market the barrel of pice apples calls for a school. animal and subjecting it to all the careless management which is given to the common stock, and expecting that this animal, by virtue of its parents' character, can lift up the common herd, and double or treble its value in a few years. Such a hope is doomed to disappointment from the outset. When a pure animal is brought into a herd its care should be at least equal to that which it has been used to, and the very same system of feeding and general management should be followed with the whole herd. If this

Farm and Garden Notes. Don't keep ahead of the weeds, but go hot after them.

will surely be reached.

practice is carried out, the desired end

Do not allow potatoes to be exposed to the sun any longer than is needed to dry

The insect-eating birds are among the farmer's best friends, to be cherished and

Take advantage of low water to clean out wells once a year. Do not delay lest rainy weather set in and raise the water. In regard to the use of plaster in as-sociation with manure, the best way is to sprinkle a little behind the cattle every

day-say two or three ounces per head. Turkeys as well as chickens should not be allowed to roost on narrow roosts while growing, as it causes crooked breasts, especially in the larger variety of

Mixed farming is most useful in keeping up the soil to a degree of fertility. The specialties engaged in should be in keeping with the soil and conditions of

Every time you use the cultivator in order to kill out the grass and weeds you are at the same time stirring the soil,

sabstances into plant food. Save all the manure. A quarter of century ago many farmers dumped their manure into the rivers, not supposing that manure or fertilizers would ever be required, but the question of fertilizers is now being discussed, as well as the

If possible, it is best to let at least five poultry are encouraged by liberal or six weeks intervene between harvest premiums; but we seldom hear of a and threshing. The grain comes out of premium crop of grass. It seems practicable to double the present yield with dition. If threshing must be done inside of the time mentioned care must be taken that the grain does not afterward heat in the bin.

Many farmers who have an abundance

straw is comparatively light and easy to Grass should not be pastured in very handle, and it can be thrown from the time to time without much trouble. German millet, sown and lightly har-

rowed in, in the proportion of one bushel of seed per acre, makes an excellent crop for summer. But it must be cut as soon as it shall be in blossom, for fresh air and a stomach to digest a if allowed to ripen its seed, it will become hard and woody. On good, well-manured land it should produce two tons

A Missouri fruit grower has found bag ging a perfect preventive of grape rot if applied before the spores causing the rot has found a lodgement on the young berries. He thinks it is a safe rule for the culms run up the blossom and make all grapes to be bagged by the time the

Oxford Down sheep attain to very heavy weights, the ram at three years of age reaching as high as 400 pounds and ewes 300. They are the largest of the mutton breeds, and yield a fleece of medium wool weighing twenty pounds. These weights are for special individuals that have been on exhibition, but 300 pounds is not an unusual weight for rams over two years old.

Will it pay to grow black walnuts and then "wait?" A black walnut tree in Michigan lately sold for \$215. No doubt if the young trees were planted in rows forty feet apart each way and cultivated they would be valuable as a special crop, as twenty-five trees could thus be grown profitably devoted to them.

To cure diarrhea in iowls take new milk, say half a cup for each fowl, heat an iron poker, or any suitable piece of iron, red hot and scorch the milk with it; give as warm as the fowl can stand

Procure new crop turnip seed and have the ground fine. The rows may be wide apart, so as to allow for working with the cultivator. The ground should be as fine as an ash heap. Drop the seed in small clusters, about six inches apart in the rows, as the insects will often destroy young turnips. If too thick, when up they can be thinned out. Too much fine well-rooted manure cannot be used on turnips Do not put turnips on ground occupied by corn the previous year.

To secure full blooming among roses after blooming in the spring, the strong new canes should not be cut back, but be allowed to remain and be bent down to curely with pegs. In this position a great many shoots will start out with more or less bloom. In the following spring cut away as much of the previous year's growth as may be thought best. Very strong growing kinds can be allowed more wood than the weaker ones.

Sometimes it happens that geraniums from late spring cuttings, planted in rich moist soil, grow all to leaf and yield but by purchasing at high prices animals be- few flowers. To do better than this they ters not what breed is chosen. If it is the Better have the soil less rich by digging Shorthorn, the Holstein-Friesian, the deep. With a moist se son and rich soil Jersey, the Guernsey, or Ayrshire, as good a bull as can be afforded should be purchased, and this may be safely done out the latter part of May, should flower well all summer.

Newly planted trees often suffer apparently for want of water, when really there is much moisture in the soil. This usually comes from the earth not having been packed in tightly about the roots at planting. Hence a good plan in such cases is to pound the earth with a heavy rammer around the trees. After this practice it will be noted often that the earth looks quite damp in the morning where it seemed hard and dry before.

Dear little Grace at the window stood. Watching, that winter night, The great round moon in the fair blue sky, Where it shone so big and bright,

Till a cloud swept over its shining face,
Then she turned with a little pout;
"I wanted to look at the moon," she said, "But somebody's blowed it out!" -Wide Awake

TEMPERANCE.

A Child's Tear. My home—yes, it's bright and clean, sir, And I'll tell how it came to pass; It wasn't my work or doing at all— It's all due to that little lass.

'I was going straight down to hell, sir,
And all through the curse of the drink
How I treated poor Mary, my wife, sir,
God knows I can't bear to think.

"I didn't know as I loved her
Till the wild dark night she died,
When I found her lying so cold and still,
And that new-born child by her side.

The little lass, she has grown, sir— Last June she was eight years old; And what she has been to me, sir, Can never on earth be told.

But a woman as lived next door; And she being given to drink, too, Let her fall one day on the floor.

And ever since, the poor creatur'
Has been lame with a crooked knee
So I'd often lift her up in my arms To take her about with me. For I really loved the poor mite, sir,

And her sweet little eyes of blue Was as blue and as bright as her mother And they looked me through and through.

One night I was off to the 'public'—
I'd been drinking already—'twas late,
And I took little May to carry her,
But I couldn't walk quite straight, Oh, daddy, don't go! she whispered,

But I quickened my drunken pace, And I said: 'Not another word, young Or Pil give you a slap in the face.' I was brutal, sir—I know it;
But the devil was in me then,
And when he gets hold of us with the drink

We are only brutes-not men.

And the little lass, she wor quiet,
But I felt a hot tear fall;
And it seemed to burn right into my hand,
Though she wiped it off with her shawl.

"Straight into my soul it entered— It melted my hardened heart; So I said: 'I'll go home, lassie." That night I made a new start. Now, every morning and evening, I kneel, and with heart sincere I bless my God for saving a soul

By the touch of a little one's tear.'

-The Quiver. Effect of Liquor Traffic on Wages. "Hard times" is a common cry now-a-days, especially among mechanics and labor-

Low wages is a common complaint, and strikes, lock-outs, etc., are the results of this dissatisfied feeling among the working-And yet is it a fact that the workingman

is the greatest consumer of liquor and the staunchest supporter of the traffic and its agents, and if we were to tell him that the liquor traffic is largely the cause of low wages, and so-called depression in business, he would probably sneer and disbelieve the

According to the Government figures, we brewed and sold in the United States last year 642,000,000 gallons of beer. If we assume that each glass contains a half a pint (which they do not by a long shot), we see that we spent for beer, during a year of hard times, the enormous sum of over five hundred and thirteen million dollars.

For 70,763,000 gallons of whisky we spent \$450,000,000. These figures do not include wines made in the United States nor do they include the spirits, wines, ales, etc., imported into this country. These amount annually to over fifty million dollars. Add these sums together and we find that we spent last year over one thousand million dollars for intoxicating liquor. But you will say, What has this to do with wages? These statements only show that men

spend their money foolishly after they have earned it. One hundred dollars spent in the goods named pays to the workingmen the proportion stated below:

Boots and Shoes......\$20 17 Clothing..... 18 34 Hardware..... 23 77 Furniture..... 24 14 But if he spends one hundred dollars for

liquors he has only paid to the workingman According to the brewers' and distillers' own figuers, furnished to the census enumerators in 1880, the total wages paid by them for one year was only fifteen million dollars, and this included the wages of men not directly employed in the manufacture of the accursed stuff.

Now it is pretty well known that men who spend their money for liquor do no spend a great deal for food, clothing, furniture, carpets, boots and shoes.

If this money, one thousand million dollars, now worse than wasted in the purchase of liquor, was directed into the channels of legiti-

mate trade, and would be, as it ought to be, and would if the saloons were closed, in the purchase of good food, good clothing, furniture, etc., it would return to to the workingman not less than \$20.7,000,000, instead of less than \$15,000,000, as it now does.

Nor would this be all; the figures given above do not include the wages of salesmen, etc., they simply mean the amount paid the workingmen for the manufacture.

A liquor store that sells \$300 worth of liquor per day would require but one or two bartenders; but a retail dry goods or boot and shoe store that sold that amount daily would require the service of at least double the number of salesmen that the saloon does.

T. V. Powderly, Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, says: "Close the rum shops, and there will not be an idle mill or factory in the whole country, and the rail-

roads cannot handle the business It is true, absolutely true. Close the saloons; start the mills; spend the money for food, clothing, and comforts, and luxuries of life, and there will be no hard times, no depression of business, but sober men and happy omes,-Irish World.

A Remarkable Appeal. A Remarkable Appeal.

Nothing more stirring has appeared for a long time than the appeal that comes from the inmates of the Tennessee State-prison, at Nashville, in behalf of Prohibition. It is signed by 401 convicts, beginning with the name of C. F. Norton, and ending with that of Ben Morris, and runs in part as follows:

"We, the inmates of the State Penitentiary, knowing by observation, and convinced by undeniable facts, that liquor is the cause of all the misery we endure, of all the hardships and privations we subject those to dependent upon us, do hereby most earnestly pendent upon us, do hereby most earnestly ask that the voters of this great State may seriously consider the question before them and give their aid in word and deed to the cause of Prohibition. . . . We do not claim that every criminal act was perpetrated under the influence of whiskey; but we fearlessly assert that three-fourths confined in these walls can trace their downfall directly

or indirectly to that cause."

The appeal is given to the public through the Chaplain, N. W. Utley, who certifies that it was drawn up and signed in the exact form in which it appears by the prisoners themselves "without any dictation as to form or matter" upon his part "or the part of any other man outside the roll of convicts themselves."

We know there is always some discount to We know there is always some discount to be placed on such statements coming from criminals or drunkards or dead-beats. It, is natural for them usually to exaggerate the part liquor has played in their degradation, making it a sort of scapegoat for their own sins and weaknesses. But allowing for all reasonable discount, this petition remains as when they reach market the barrel of nice apples sells for something very soon, while the barrel of culls stands round until it looks worse and worse than at first. Then it has to be given away almost if sale is possible, or dumped out a total loss and worse if sale is impossible. In the one case there is pretty sure to be a satisfactory price realized over and above expenses, in the other almost with equal certainty a deficit to be made good. Can you or any one else, then, afford to ship poor-goods to market?

Grace and the Moon.

These men know their enemy and know his power. It is hardly coceivable that such an appeal does not come from their hearts. What a floot of misery is presented here, flowing through the swinging doors of the barroom! Poor wrecks upon the shores of time! In all the infinite eternity God has given them one life to live here upon earth, and only one, and they have made a hideous failure of that. Why! In great part—yes, in greatest part—because of the 'open gates of hel," kept open by the license policy of the State, legalized by the Government, made part and parcel of organized society, and their profits shared in by the Christian community under which they receive their community under which they receive their seal of sanction. God pity us all for the hells upon earth for which we have been so long

The saloon must go!- Voice. "Petroleum V. Nasby," in the Toledo Blade, says: "Every beer saloon is a primary school in intemperance; every gilded drinking hell is an academy wherein men graduate

in this vice."

"There is evidently a great deal to be learned about women," says a Philadel-phia editor. There is, indeed, and the best way to learn it is to ask some other woman about it. - Somerville Journal.

Bartholdi's Statue of "Liberty Enlighten-ing the Werld"

Will be a reminder of personal liberty for ages to come. On just as sure a foundation has Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" been placed, and it will stand through the cycles of time as a monument to the physical emancipa tion of thousands, who by its use have been re time as a monument to the physical emancipa-tion of thousands, who by its use have been re-lieved from consumption, consumptive night sweats, bronchitis, coughs, spitting of blood weak lungs, and other throat and lung affec-tions.

The hardest kind of pork is made of pig-iron

Consumption, Wasting Diseases, And General Debility. Doctors disagree as to the relative value of Cod Liver Oil and Hypo-phosphites; the one supplying strength and flesh, the other giving nerve power, and ac ing as a tonic to the digest ve and entire system. But in Scors's EMULSION of Cod Liver Oil with H, pophosphites the two are combined, and the effect is wonderful. Thousands who have derived no permanent benefit from other preparatives. rations have been cured by this. Scott's Emulsion is perfectly palatable and is easily digested by those who cannot tolerate plain Col Liver

The last charge at Gettysburg was made by the hotel-keepers.

"That Miss Jones is a nice looking girl, isn't she?"
"Yes, and she'd be the belle of the town if it

"Yes, and she'd be the belle of the town if it wasn't for one 'hing?"

"What's that?"

"She has catarrh so bad it is unpleasant to be near her. She has tried a dozen things and nothing helps her. I am sorry, for I like her, but that doesn't make it any less disagreeable for one to be around her."

Now if she had used Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, there would have been nothing of the kind said, for it will cure catarrh every time.

This is a bad time to buy thermometersthey are so high.

* * * Nervous debility, premature decline of power in either sex, speeduly and permanent-ly cured. Large book, 10 cents in stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

The writing-master's business is flourishing. Daughters, Wives and Methers. Send for Pamphlet on Female Diseases, freecurely sealed. Dr. J. B. Marchisi, Utica, N. Y.

'ROYAL GLUE' mends everything! Broken China, Glass, Wood. Free Vlais at Drugs & Gro The best cough medicine is Piso's Cure for Consumption. Sold everywhere. 25c.

"The New York girls practice smiling before a glass," The men smile behind it.

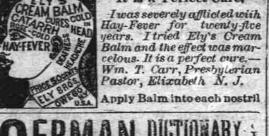
The Confidence Of people who have tried Hood's Sarsaparilla, in this

preparation, is remarkable. Many who have falled to derive any good whatever from other articles are completely restored to health by the peculiar curative powers of this medicine. For diseases caused by impure blood, or low state of the system, it is unsurpassed. If you need a good medicine, give Hood's Sarsaparilla a trial.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla as a blood purifier has equal. It tones the system, strengthens and invigorates, giving new life. I have taken it for kidney complaint, with the best results."-D. R. SAUNDERS, 81 Pearl Street, Cincinnati, O.

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FOR CHOLERA INFANTUM. IT WILL CURE THE MOST AGGRAVATED CASES,
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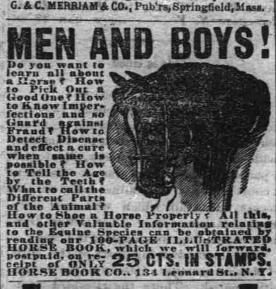
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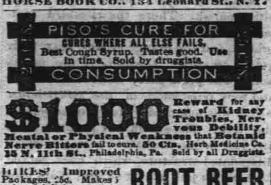
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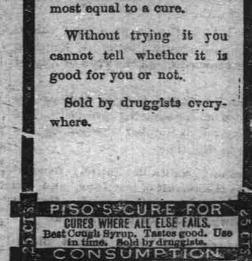




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Rats are smart, but "Rough on Rars" beats them, Clears out Rats, Mice. Roaches, Water Bugs, Files, Beetles, Moths, Ants. Mosquitoes, Bed-bugs, Insects, Potato Bugs, Sparrows, Skunks, Weasel, Gophers, Chipmunks, Moles, Music Rats, Jack Rabbits, Squirrels, 15c. & 25c.

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box of "Rough on Rars" (Agr cultural Size) to be thorought mixed with one to two barrel of plaster, or what is better air slacked lime. Much depends upon thorough mixing, so as to completely distribute the poison. Sprinkle it on plants, trees or shrubs when damp or wet, and is quite effective when mixed with wet, and is quite effective when mixed with lime, dusted on without moisture. While in its concentrated state it is the most active and strongest of all Bug Poisons; when faixed as above is comparatively harmless to animals or persons, in any quantity they would take. If preferred to use in liquid form, a table spoonful of the full strength "Roven on Rats" Powder, well shaken, in a keg of water and applied with a sprinkling pot, spray springe or whisk broom, will be found very effective. Keep it well stirred up while using. Sold by all Druggists and Storekeepers. 15c., 25c. & L. E. S. Wells, Chemist, Jersey City, N. J.





The following words, in praise of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription as a remedy for those delicate diseases and we nesses peculiar to women, must be of interest to every sufferer from such maladies. They are fair samples of the spontant expressions with which thousands give utterance to their sense of gratitude for the inestimable boon of health which has restored to them by the use of this world-famed medicine.

JOHN E. SEGAR, of Millenbeck, Va., writes:
"My wife had been suffering for two or three years with female weakness, and had paid out one hundred dollars to physicians without relief. She took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and it did her more good than all the medicine given to her by the physicians during the three years they had been practicing upon her."

THE GREATEST Writes: "I was a great single report in the continually across my back. Three bottles of your 'Favorite Prescription' restored me to perfect health. I treated with Dr. _____, for nine months, without receiving any benefit.

Mrs. Sophia F. Boswell, White Cottage, O., writes: "I took eleven bottles of your 'Favorite Prescription' and one bottle of your 'Pellets.' I am doing my work, and have been for some time. I have had to employ help for should give a veers before I commenced tak-SUPPORTER. about sixteen years before I commenced taking your medicine. I have had to wear a supporter most of the time; this I have laid aside, and feel as well as I ever did."

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WONDERS. Mrs. May Gleason, of Nunica, Ottawa Co. Mich., writes: "Your 'Favorite Prescription' has worked wonders in my case. Again she writes: "Having taken several bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription' I have regained my health wonderfully, to the astonishment of myself and friends. I can now be on my feet all day, attending to the duties of my household." TREATING THE WRONG DISEASE.

Many times women call on their family physicians, suffering, as they imagine, one from dyspepsia, another from heart disease, another from nervous exhaustion or prostration, another with pain here or there, and in this way they all present alike to themselves and their easy-going and indifferent, or over-busy doctor, separate and distinct diseases, for which he prescribes his pills and potions, assuming them to be such, when, in reality, they are all only symptoms caused by some womb disoreer. The physician, ignorant of the cause of suffering, encourages his practice until large bills are made. The suffering patient gets no better, but probably worse by reason of the delay, wrong treatment and consequent complications. A proper medicine, like Dr. Pierce's l'avorite Prescription, directed to the cause would have entirely removed the disease, thereby dispelling all those distressing symptoms, and instituting comfort instead of prolonged misery.

Mrs. E. F. Mobban, of No. 71 Lexington St., East Boston, Mass., says: "Five years ago I was a dreadful sufferer from uterine troubles. Having exhausted the skill of three physicians, I was completely discouraged, and so weak I could with difficulty cross the room alone. I began taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and using the local treatment recommended in his 'Common Sense Medical Adviser.' I commenced to improve at once. In three months I was perfectly cured, and have had no trouble since. I wrote a letter to my family paper, briefly mentioning how my health had been restored, and offering to send the full particulars to any one writing me for them, and enclosing a stamped-invelope for reply. I have received over four hundred letters. In reply, I have described my case and the treatment used, and have earnestly advised them to 'do likewise.' From a great many I have received second letters of thanks, stating that they had commenced the use of 'Favorite Prescription,' had sent the \$1.50 required for the 'Medical Adviser,' and had applied the local treatment so fully and plainly laid down therein, and were much better already."

JEALOUS

Of Oristal, Mich., writes: "I was the tibled with female weakness, leucorrhea and falling of the womb for seven years so I had to keep my bed for a good part of the time. I doctored with an army of different physicians, and spent large sums of money, but received no lasting benefit. At last my husband persuaded me to try your medicines, which I was loath to do, because I was prejudiced against them, and the doctors said they would do me no good. I finally told my husband that if he would get me some of your medicines, I would try them against the advice of my physician. He got me six bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription,' also six bottles of the 'Biscovery,' for ten dollars. I took three bottles of 'Discovery,' and four of 'Favorite Prescription,' and I have been a sound woman for four years, I then gave the balance of the medicine to my sister, who was troubled in the same way, and she cured herself in a short time. I have not had to take any medicine now for all the same way.

THE OUTGROWTH OF A VAST EXPERIENCE:

The treatment of many thousands of case of those chronic weaknesses and distressing is the outgrowth, or result, of this grea and valuable experience. Thousands o testimonials, received from patients and more aggravated and obstinate cases which had baffled 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 aliments.

As a powerful, invigorating tonic, it imparts strength to the whole system, and to the uterus, or womb and its appendages, in particular. For overworked, "worn-out," "run-down," deblitated teach-

ety and despondency.

Br. Pierce's Favorite Prescription
is a legitimate medicine, carefully
compounded by an experienced and skillful
physician, and adapted to woman's delicate "Favorite Prescription" is a pos-tive cure for the most complicated a obstinate cases of leucorrhea, or "white excessive flowing at monthly periods, pa ful menstruation, unnatural suppression prolapsus or falling of the womb, we back, "female weakness," anteversion, r troversion, bearing-down sensations, chro ic congestion, inflammation and ulceration

WORLDS DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, No. 663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y

In pregnancy, "Favorite Prescription" is a "mother's cordial," relieving nausca, weakness of stomach and other distressing gestation, it so prepares the system for de-livery as to greatly lessen, and many times almost entirely do away with the sufferings of that trying ordeal. "Favorite Prescription," when taken

cures nausea, weakness of stomach, indigestion, bloating and eructations of gas.

As a soothing and strengthening nervine, "Favorite Prescription" is unequalled and is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, irritability, exhaustion, prostration, liysteria, spasms and other distressing, nervous symptoms commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease of the womb. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental askington and despondency.

Br. Pierce's Favorite Prescription