#### GIRLS RUN FOR BEAUTY.

Running is as natural to a healthy girl as breathing, but it is carefully trained out of her at as early an age as possible, and who ever saw a grown woman who children. possessed that supreme grace of motion? To see a woman run is to look at a goose walking skirt, but only an artist can cut, waddling. Did you ever look at a frieze hang and finish one. of Greek girls running in any classic collection? Did it not impress you with its beauty, health and sweetness, its joy in living? Could you look at the round, supple limbs, instinct with grace and freedom, the short tunics, the lightness and these large eyed sound lunged creatures were what woman was mean to be? Many disorders of the complexion come trimming for woolen dress goods. from functional difficulties, and to be

### THE LATEST FEMININE FRAUD.

Two young and pretty women entered a Broadway car, each carrying in her arms a little parcel in the most tender and motherly fashion. So solicitous were they over their respective parcels that a lullaby seemed almost bursting from their lips. They were not nurse girls, so they must be mothers, although it was apparent they were young mothers, and very handsome ones withal. Half a dozen men jumped up to offer them seats. The girls giggled as they sat down-and no wonder, for the bundles they carried in such a motherly fashion had been deftly improvised, under a sudden inspiration. to represent babies. There was little of them except a crook of the arm and a lace handkerchief to cover a suppositious babe, but enough to deceive a poor, trustful man. The giggle was general. for the girls had obtained seats on a new and original plan .- New York World.

GRECIAN FILLETS FOR PRETTY GIRLS. Grecian fillets for pretty girls to bind over a high coiffure when wearing classic together, either quite plain or embossed in Greek key design. Silver and torsilk, to be twined about the head as the garment. wearer chooses. Spiral pieces of shell or of gold are to be screwed into low, soft coils of hair, to keep them from falling. Shell combs, with high, delicate carving, pointed to one side, or else quite straight, cost, in light and in dark shades, from \$3 to \$30. Shell hairpins are as popular gifts as they were last year, single or in pairs, merely carved, brilliant with diamonds or pearls. Enameled flowers are also on such pins. Short amber shell pins are thrust through coils of light hair to show plainly and "I always do that," he said in reply to east only twenty-five cents apiece; gold pins are for golden hair and silver pins for gray hair .- Harper's Bazar.

# A WASHINGTON WOMAN.

"On one of my afternoons last season," said she, "two women whom I had never body and prevents an attack of pneuseen or heard of were ushered into the monia. I have frequently recommende parlor. Mrs. - was receiving with me, this use of newspapers, but I find the and we both had the dearest little pugs practically very few people really apprediu our laps. They stayed fully ten ciate its value."—Washington Star. minutes, and, as it was quite early, no one else had dropped in. They talked about everything. One of them asked for whom I wore mourning, the other fingered my friend's lace gown and asked if it was machine-made. When they a complication of disorders, caused by got up to go one of them said.

couldn't take care of the children. This same woman gave a large dinner ures.

Richly colored bead trimmings in leaf patterns find favor.

Skirts of ordinary dresses seem to be increasing in length. The skirts of home toilets are almost

invariably made with trains. Vandyked fur borders are used in very

handsome and rich materials. Ostrich . feathers and wings are much

used on both hats and bonnets. Sleeves, veils and vokes of fur are features of some winter costumes.

Small muffs of silk and ribbon, filled with lace, are in favor in Paris now. Low crowns and flat trimmings re-

present a favorite fashion in millinery. Ribbed velvet, resembling very fine cordurov, is being used for winter cos-

Embroidered Russian braids are employed on house jackets and dresses for No trimming is put on the fashionable

All the walking dresses have one

twelve-inch steel set in the skirt twelve inches below the belt. Small crochet ball-buttons are first choice for smooth cloths. Hat buttons

are covered with velvet. Edgings and loops of narrow black silk cord furnish a neat, inexpensive

Warm jackets for coaching, driving, able to run is to possess strong limbs etc., are made of leopard-skin, sealskin, which bear life's burden easily .- Mrs. the axis deer, mink or black Russian

> It is rumored that the short walking skirt is to be superseded by the inconvenient half long dress when a train is not desired.

Monotony is not an element in the millinery line this season, when trimmings range through every stage of texture from lace to astrachan.

The Figaro jacket is a popular style of corsage at present. It is completed by a vest or chemisette of puffed or plaited silk confined at the waist by a

Only bent hooks are used by modistes who know the resources of the notion stock. Instead of eyes, small brass rings are used, which have previously been buttonhole-stitched with silk. Once fastened the bent hook remains so.

A new material for rough wear much used in London is Harris cloth, which comes in dull gravs and browns mixed with white, and is made in simple styles. It is dyed with seaweed, and takes its name from Harris Island, a Scotch island where it is made.

White buckskin is coming into use for gowns are three bands of gold fastened the waistcoats of cloth gowns, and collars and cuffs of the same material are seen on some English suits. The bucktoise shell fillets are also made, some in skin may be restored, when soiled, to its single bands, others three together, and pristine whiteness with pipe clay withthere are ribbons of silver, as flexible as out the necessity of removing it from the

# Newspapers as Life Preservers.

General Bussey, the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, has a novel use for newspapers. The other day when the weather was sharp he was preparing to go out of the department building for lunch. A reporter who happened to be in the room at the time was surprised to see mounted with gold twists or knobs, or him unbutton the lower buttons on his vest, fold up a newspaper and, placing it over his abdomen, button the vest over

a surprised inquiry from the reporter, "when I am going to be out in the cold. The newspaper is a non-conductor of heat, and when placed over the stomach preserves the supply in what has been A well-known society women here, says called the reservoir of heat of the body. a Washington letter to the New York A newspaper is a good substitute for an Tribune, told the following story, and overcoat, and in cold weather is the best was surprised that her listners did not device that people with scanty wa drobes commiserate her on the indignity she can adopt. Insufficient bedclothing can suffered at the hands of two strange be reinforced in the same way, and the women. Others had been telling of the newspaper may be said to be the poor rudeness they had endured from callers, man's friend in more senses than one. and my lady thought her's would cap the When chilled by sudden cold a newspaper placed over the stomach soon restores the normal temperature of the

# Ate Jack-Knives for Fun.

Feeding in winter is costly because of the expense of harvesting the crops used Dennis Donahue, a well-known charfor the feeding, and the larger consumpacter in Madison, Wis., died recently of tion of food to sustain the animal heat; so largely spent to overcome the cold of escing into his stomach many things the season. It is often made more costly "I heard, madame, that you had two that ought not to be there. He was babies. Seems to me a woman had better have her babies in the parlor with her than her dogs.'

Theard, madame, that you had two that ought not to be there. He was forty-two years old. After his death his body was opened by surgeons, and it his stomach were found five large tackhan her dogs.' stomach were found five large tack-"It was the most impudent thing I knives, one of which had the large blade what he been lost with much difficulty ever heard of, but that is Washington open. He had also, in the course of his society for you. Just as if my nurses sprees, amused himself by swallowing snakes, toads, mice and other living creat-

At, the cows should be kept in a proand the young stock should be kept growing. By judicious feeding, the yield of he cows can be sustained, and quite as pod a quality of butter can be made: id this is a most important point in iry management. In using this term, is meant to include every farm where ows are kept, if it is only one for e domestic supply. It is a great loss feed dry cows on hay and grain, erely to carry them through the winter r the sake of making twenty-five or nirty dollars per head through the sumer. This used to be the custom, but umstances have changed of late, and now necessary, in the close compe-

all kinds of business, to make ng count, and to make the farm k pay their way every day in the t least twenty-five dollars is now and o feed a cow through the winter that proat can be made in the summer; nd, as the winter feeding is the most exbensive, cows should be made profitable then as far as may be possible; or, at any rate, a certain number of cows should be in profit through the winter to pay for he feeding of the others, which are depended upon for keeping up the supply through the summer.

It has been proved beyond question that cows can be kept through the winter most cheaply on ensilage; but those farmers who have been wise enough to adopt the silo do not need advice in regard to teeding their stock. "By their works we know them" to be sufficiently inwill tell formed as to their business in this respect,

y to be tolt "half a loaf

quantity, but superior quality, for fine

vegetables cannot be grown in a garden

CORN STUNTED PIGS.

That corn alone is not good feed for

growing pigs, most practical farmers have learned, but many do not give the true

explanation of the fact. "It is too hearty

for the weaker digestion of young ani-

mals." is the reason assigned most fre-

quently. But is it true that young ani-

mals have less power to digest than do

those of mature age? We doubt much if

this be the fact. Young animals, prop-

nals which have attained their growth.

This would seem to indicate that their

digestive powers were stronger, and this

we believe to be true. But growth im-

peratively requires a fully balanced ra-

tion, which corn is not. It does not

contain in sufficient proportions the ele-

ments for making bone and muscle that

are indispensable in the feed of growing

animals. It will take fat, but in a small

animal there is not sufficient room to

place it. Hence a pig fed exclusively on

corn grows "podgy" and fat, without in-

creasing much in size of frame. In time

this does spoil the digestion. The un-

balanced ration cannot be properly dis-

posed of, because as it produces only fat

there is no longer any room for it. No

other domestic animal suffers as does the

pig from this ill feeding, because no other

is given so concentrated and poorly bal-

anced a ration. Calves, colts and lambs

have hay, corn stalks or straw in addition

to corn, but where straw or corn fodder

are given largely to growing stock, some

other food, if only wheat bran, should

be added to corn meal, to supplement its

deficiencies as a food ration for young

animals. Linseed meal and cotton seed

meal are better than corn for mixing with

such coarse feeds .- American Cultivator.

RULES OF BREEDING.

or the ability to produce offspring form-

ing such merit gives an animal or a breed

to be used in breeding are more impor-

tant than those of their ancestors; the

qualities of parents more important than

grandparents, and vastly more important

than those of any more remote ancestors.

Pedigree is important; the test of its

it. The top crosses are more important

Continued selection is essential to im-

provement or maintaining a high degree

of excellence. No breed, no family, has

Food, care and training are as impor-

Remarkable development in any one

quality is often accompanied by compara-

tive or actual weakness in other direc-

want animals fitted for only one use.

proving their stock is the continued use

of good sires and best females obtainable,

but the present low prices of pure-bred

stock makes it an especially good time in which to lay the foundation for a full-

than, that of actual merit, -Professor

WINTER FEEDING OF COWS AND CALVES.

or will not be purchased.

bred flock or herd.

Morrow.

tant as pedigree in developing or main-

uniform excellence in all its members.

mote ancestor.

than more remote ones.

taining excellence.

The personal qualities of the animal

a claim to the title "improved stock."

Only the possession of superior merit

not properly cared for.

but the great majoring of farmers have not reached this point yet and need ad-vice and instruction. Cows est be kept fully productive on dry fodder, with a sufficient supply of grain food. Many Not only profitable winter dairies have been kept upon dry feeding, and profit may yet be made in this way under good management. This good management includes full feeding from the start, to avoid any loss which might be difficult to overcome, and now that the out-door feeding is not sufficient, the winter feeding should be

Full daily feed for an average cow should consist of twenty to thirty pounds of cut corn-fodder, or clover hay, with at least four or five pounds of mixed corn and bran together; or fifteen pounds of fodder with ten pounds of the mixed feed. An addition of two pounds of cotton-seed meal for milking cows may erly fed, make more growth and fat from be made with benefit. This food may be the same amount of feed than those anidivided into three rations; a heaped bushel basketful of mixed feed-made up of corn-fodder or hay; or both, cut and wet with hot water, and sprinkled over in the feed-box with one-half the grain feed-should be given night and morning, and a feed of dry hay will serve at noon. The slight warmth of the feed thus mixed will be grateful to the cows, and will secure a full yield of milk. With each feed a sufficient quantity of salt should be given; one ounce with each ration will not be too much. At noon, before the cows are fed, they should be watered from a well at the ordinary temperature. A tight barn, with no more than sufficient space for healthful ventilation, will keep the cows warm enough, and the brisk fresh air will be more healthful and invigorating than an atmosphere artificially warmed. To keep the air pure by cleanliness in the stable is more conducive to comfort and health

than to make it warm by artificial heat. Calves and yearlings should be fed precisely as the cows are, the quantity of course, being regulated according to their size and necessities; but good feeding is indispensable to make good cows. -American Agriculturist.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES. Saving is as profitable as producing Let nothing on the farm go to waste if it

can be put to some use. To simply sustain life is not the aim of feeding. Production of meat or dairy products is the end aimed at.

Study how to do your work in the easiest and most effective way. This saves both time and labor force. Barbed wire makes a good fence for a

hog yard. It does not need to be high, The offspring resembles the parent much | rbut must be close. Swine soon learn to more frequently than it does some re- espect it. In the treatment of woodland two ob-

jects should be kept in view-the growth value is the merit of the animals forming of valuable pasture and the growth of valuable timber. A man who cannot be on friendly

terms with his horses is not fit to own, handle or in any manner manage the faithful creatures. As a rule, the nearer the maturity of

the plant the greater its feeding value. There may be some exceptions, but it is most emphatically true of corn. Horses certainly resemble men in this

respect-no two individuals are alike, and further, in that while kindness goes tions, but it is easily possible to secure a good degree of excellence in several di- a long way, sometimes force is neces-It is often wise to breed for more than Care should be taken to train the

one purpose. The largest number of young turkeys to roost in the poultry horse, cattle and sheep owners do not house. If some pains are taken when they are young they can be readily taught The greatest good to the greatest num- to do this. ber of farmers is secured by encouraging Every farmer ought to grow all the

the large increase in number and general feed for his stock, the grain included. dissemination of improved stock and He therefore saves transportation and moderate prices. Intelligence and good middlemen's profits, and knows precisely judgment among breeders should be re- what he is feeding. hied on to keep up the standard of merit When is there a better time to paint rather than the restrictive regulations as

buildings than in the fall when the fros to registration, importation of stock, etc. has killed the flies, the rains have laid It is wise to encourage the use of good the dust, and the work on the farm is cross-bred sires if pure bred ones cannot closed for the season? Tenants may not lawfully remove the For the great mass of farmers, the manure made on a farm during the time cheapest, safest and best method of imof their occupancy; the law recognizes

that it should be returned to the soil whence it came. Hogs fed on corn alone can scarcely be altogether healthy. When farmers The multiplication of unimportant points required in pure-bred animals is an evil, as in all other attempts to increase or diminish the reputation of animals of farewell to hog cholera and its attendant

the fact that good husbandry requires

any breed or family on any other points | evils. In buying fruit trees with which to plant a young orchard it is cheapest to buy the best; and be sure to buy young trees and not too large ones. Such trees are not so much injured by transplanting, and grow and do better than older

and larger trees. Most house plants are watered too much in winter. Even in greenhouses, where a uniform and higher temperature water. Unless the plants are kept warm on account of the cold weather. Hence, enough to grow rapidly, water is an inhe winter requires, for the jury. It lowers the temperature of soil a generous supply at the until the roots barely vegetate, and if the soil has much vegetable matter it own account, is generous. Moreover, for the sake of poisons them by developing humic acid.

#### HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

HYPOCRITES. Half a cup of milk; of soda half a spoon; Two eggs beaten well, and added very soon Flour now to make this stiff enough to roll; Roll thin; cut in squares (you cannot use i

Fry these "hypocrites" in lard to a nice Lay in a deep dish the puffy beauties down. To boiling water now—about a pint will do—One cup of sugar add; one-third cup butter

A little nutmeg grate, and these together Then pour over the cakes; serve hot, lest they

-E. B. Sanford, in Good Housekeeping.

QUEEN FRITTERS.

Put one-fourth of a pound of butter, with a pint of water, in a saucepan; as soon as it is boiling, throw in threefourths of a pound of the very best flour (sifted); stir quickly for a few minutes, so as to dry the dough, and take it off the fire. Ten minutes later add, one by one, enough whole eggs to make a smooth dough, but not too soft, and add a little grated nutmeg. Have ready some hot lard; with a tablespoon break out the fritters the size of an English walnut, and drop them, one by one, into the fat. There must be plenty of lard to allow the fritters to swim in it, and do not have your lard too hot, or else they will be browned before being sufficiently cooked. and of course they will then be heavy. To be well cooked, they should take fifteen minutes to be done. Then take them out and place them in a towel; roll them in powdered sugar, with a little cinnamon; dish up and serve .- New York Observer.

HOW TO ROAST A TOUGH TURKEY. This suggestion is for the housekeeper who keeps her wash boiler as clean as she does her soup-toureen or pudding dishnot for the one who uses washing compounds and leaves the remains of them on the sides of the boiler, and not for the one who has the least doubt about her boiler being as fresh and free from unwholesomeness as it was the day she bought it. Of course an old boiler is not to be thought of. To roast a tough turkey to suit the taste of a fastidious party is not an easy thing to do, unless some heat besides oven-heat can be put to use; and the housekeeper who is lucky enough to possess a pot big enough to boil without spoiling the shape of the turkey before roasting, may think herself fortunate. Still, boiling will not do or a turkey what steaming will, and it is for steaming that I recommend the use

of a new or perfectly clean wash-boiler. Prepare your turkey as for roasting; set a couple of tin cans in the boiler with water not quite to the top of them; rest our turkey on them, cover the boiler. and steam until the meat begins to be tender, then finish by roasting in the oven, as you would ordinarily and any one who has not seen your method of cooking could not tell the turkey from a young one .- Prairie Farmer.

### HOUSEROLD HINTS.

It is not safe to use rubbers on fruit cans after they are stretched out and yel-A scrubbing brush, warm soap suds

ders on an old dingy oilcloth. If windows are wiped off once a week on the inside with a slightly dampened

and plenty of elbow grease will do won

cloth it will save washing so often. If you have a suspicion of moths in your carpets, scrub your floor with hot water and salt before relaying them, and

sweep salt over the carpet once or twice during the month. Silk thread is soaked in acetate of lead to increase its weight, and persons who pass it through the mouth in threading

needles, and then bite it off with the teeth, have suffered from lead poison-When trying to thread a sewing machine at twilight or in any imperfect light, place a bit of white cloth or paper back of the needle eye. By this method

the eye can be found and filled much Where a house is afflicted with chimneys that smoke, it should be borne in mind that the best preventive to the nuisance is to open the windows of the room ten minutes before the fire is lit.

and not simultaneously with the lighting, as is generally done. To properly sharpen a carving knife the carver ought to be held at an angle of twenty to twenty-five degrees on the steel. When the other side of the blade is turned, you must be careful to preserve

the same angle. Then draw the steel from heel to point against the edge, using only a slight pressure. The squeaking of shoes is due to the rubbing of the upper upon the under sole. This is prevented by putting soapstone powder between the two thicknesses of

leather, which acts as a sort of lubricator. A shoe which has squeaked can be cured by the dealer or a cobbler simply by ripping the soles apart, putting in soapstone, and sewing or pegging the leather together again.

# Animals and Earthquakes.

The terror of animals during earthquakes is a phenomenon which is well known in countries where these disturbances of the earth occur. The agitation of cattle, sheep, horses, dogs and dome tic fowls is often great, even at the very first warning sounds and movements of an earthquake. In Japan, and in Italy as well, it is believed that animals are aware that an earthquake is coming before it arrives, and make signs showing their fear. Pigs, dogs and geese are said to be

the best earthquake prophets, and the people watch these creatures very closely when they begin to act strangely. Men of science explain in this way the

supposed prophesying of earthquakes by certain kinds of animals. It is supposed that, by means of their superior physical sensitiveness, animals perceive the first premonitory shocks of earthquake, which are so gentle as not to be perceptible to the duller sensibilities of human beings. Animals, as a rule, are not much

afraid of thunder and lightning, or other ordinary convulsions or tumults of nature. The difference is probably due to the fear which animals almost always have of anything that appears to be out of the course of nature. This fear has been called the superstition of animals.

This "superstition" is shown by a dog when a bone is snatched away from him by a concealed person, by the aid of a thread attached to the bone. The dog. seeing the bone disappear, apparently by its own motion, and being quite unaccustomed to see bones move on their own account, is generally so badly fright-

#### Crowded Parlors.

Too great a profusion of furniture and oric-a-brac robs the drawing-room of any pretentions to comfort. It trips you up on the floor, drops down at you from the chandelier and cornices, makes it dangerous to stretch your legs or move your elbows when you sit, and renders it impossible to find a bit of unoccupied wall big enough to lean against. It is a great pleasure, of course, to have lots of pretty things, but they need not all be on exhibition at once. One fashionable woman who can afford to buy almost anything that strikes her fancy, has a store-room in her house filled with choice bric-a-brac and furniture. Every week a dozen or so of these precious treasures are brought out and arranged about the rooms, and as many others that have been on duty for a time are packed away again. Thus her parlor has always a certain expresssion about it, so to speak, widely different from the look of a bazar, highly fashionable, but exceedingly unrestful, that a toowell-filled room has.

When the summer's rose has faded What shall make it fair again? What shall make it fair again?
When the face with pain is shaded
What shall drive away the pain?
Never shall a blossom brighten
After blighted by the frost,
But the load of pain may lighten,
And we need not count as lost

And we need not count as lost all the pleasure of life when the wife and mother, upon whom the happiness of home so largely depends, is afflicted with the delicate diseases peculiar to women. It is terrible to contemplate the misery existing in our midst because of the prevalence of these diseases. It is high time that all women should know that there is one sure remedy for all female complaints, and that is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Do not allow ill-health to fasten itself upon you. Ward it off by the use of this standard remedy. But if it has already crept in, put it to rout. You can do it, by the use of the "Favorite Prescription," It is quaranteed to give satisfaction in every case, or money paid for it will be returned.

For billousness, sick headache, indigestion and constipation, take Dr. Pierce's Peilets,

"What struck you most in the equatorial regions?" asked a gentleman of a traveler.

The sun," was the reply.

The new law of Missouri, which gives to the married women the power to contract and make claims against them action able at law, went into effect November 1st. Prior to this credit had freque been refused married women, carrying of a business in their own names, on account of the difficul y of collecting by law i case of default of payment. This obstacle no longer stand; in the way of enforcing claims, for, under the the operations of the new law, a married woman can be s ied or attached the same as any other

A New Law.

It is very important in this age of vast material progress that a remedy be pleasing to the taste and to the eye, easily taken, acceptable to the stomach and healthy in its nature and effects. Possessing these qualities, Syrup of Figs is the one perfect laxative and most gentle diuretie known.

The childish miss resents a kiss and runs the other way, but when at last some years have passed, it's different, they say,

Catarrh Can't be Cured With LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you have to take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is no quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful

als free.

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O'dest and best. "Tansill's Punca" Cast



# "THE KING'S TOUCH" SUPERSTITION.

In England, two centuries ago, popular superstition credited the "Royal Touch" with curing scrofula; and although for scoffing at the idea in 1691 the King was declared to be an "infidel," even his "faithless" touch was credited with a cure. These superstitious practices have now become obsolete, and f their place we have a scientific remedy in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery which eliminates the impurities from the blood by the natural channels, thereby cleansing the system of all taints and impurities from whatever cause arising It is truly a royal remedy, world-famed and guaranteed to benefit or cure f every case, or money paid for it will be refunded. The only blood-purifier ever so guaranteed and sold by druggists. As a regulator of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, "Golden Medical Discovery" cures all bilious attacks, Indigestion and Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhea and kindred ailments. For all derangements caused by malaria, as Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, and Bilious Fever, it is specific. As an alterative or blood-purifier, it manifests its marvelous properties in the cure of the worst Skin and Scalp Diseases, Salt-rheum, Tetter, Eczema, and Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, as well as Lung-scrofula, commonly known as Pulmonary Consumption, if taken in time and given a fair trial. WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Proprietors, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

\$500 REWARD is offered by the manufacturers of DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY, for a case of Catarrh in the Head which they cannot cure. By its mild, soothing, and healing properties, Dt. Sage's Remedy cures the worst cases, no matter of how long standing. 50c., by druggists.

RIFFITH & SEMPLE, 612 W. Main, Louisville, Ky

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