In building a sence around our young fine water should be clean and cold grower than the posts of the water should be clean and the character of the water. Hard or limy water is not good. Aftaine waters, considered the condition of the posts as ollows. Those set with ne preparates age were decayed an inch or more in thickness; those coated with a thick wash of me were better preserved, but were uite seriously attacked by worms; those coated with not in were perfectly cound as when put in the ground; those manded with petroleum and kerosene water from a sixty or clay soil. Add to struction of a clatefu, and thus is next in unlifty to the soliest and purest spring water from a sixty or clay soil. Add to it a little salt, just so as to inake a weak and then, with a pan of cleap corner, will be removed by the water in the holter when a case our matter in the butter, which perfectly counted as whitevash brush, give he lower third of the post, the part to counted with of the post, the part to control the ground, two on three applications of the oil, letting it soak in well ach time. Posts so treated will not be roubled by weems or insects of any kind, at will resist decay to a remarkable of the receiver should be preferable. This is a question, and then, with a pan of clean and the water in the solid control of a clatefu, and this is next in unlifty to the soliest and purest spring water from a sixty or clay soil. Add to it a little salt, just so as to inake a weak and the post, the part to counte of the oil, letting it soak in well ach time. Posts so treated will not be removed by the water when dean of the oil, letting it soak in well ach time. Posts so treated will not be roubled by wearns or insects of any kind, at will resist decay to a remarkable of the remove of the condition of the polity of the post of the p quite seriously attacked by worms; those posts coated with hot its were perfectly sound as when put in the ground; those painted with petroleum and kerosene were equally as sound and as good for tetting. Let the posts get thoroughly dry, and then, with a pan of cheap kerosene and a whitewash brush, give the lower shird of the post, the part to go into the ground, two on three applications of the oil, letting it soak in well rach time. Posts so treated will not be troubled by worms or insects of any kind, but will resist decay to a remarkable degree. This we find to be the simplest, sasiest, cheapest and best method of preservation.

What Gives the Largest Crop. After all it is not so much the seed or the variety as the method of cultivation which gives the largest crop. Thorough plowing, freedom from weeds, liberal lortilizing, and undoubtedly the frequent cultivation of the land, are the principal slements which secure a large yield. The system of cultivating wheat has not been given the attention which it deserves. A Mr. Travers, a farmer in Michierves. gap, some years ago invented and used a cultivator for the wheat crop by which he procured a yield of more than sixty bushels per acre annually for severa years. This enterprising man made postly efforts to introduce his machine into use, but no one seemed to care for it, and he died and his invention became florman. We think some time such a machine will be in general use, just as the corn, potato, and other cultivators and horse hoes are used as a matter of course and necessity. It cannot always be that small crops will be thought more profitable than large ones, and that armers will be better pleased with 15 or 16 bushels of wheat per acre than with 50 or 60 bushels. There wi I come a time when every farmer must grow the largest yield on the smallest area of land, and, while this time is slowly coming, those farmers who first reach it will make the most profit.—New York Times.

Wintering Beek Among timely topics discussed at the scent convention of North American eckeepers, at Columbus, O., was that of wintering bees. The use of chaff hives was disquised. E. R. Root claimed that hey afford protection from cold, also from the direct heat of the sun's rays. The bees are always ready for winter as ar as protection is concerned, and the ights of late summer do not drive the bees from the supers. With chaff aives there is no laborious carrying of bees in and out of the cellar. Another member affirmed that the trouble is that than hives do not do what is cla med for them. They do not winter the bees. lied hive is just as good for alled hive is just as good for beas. With it like sun can the beas, with a chaff hive of the beas in spring, steed in a good for the beas in apring, thered in the beas in a good for the beas in a goo

ring, but urged against chaff hives elf-limited capacity, also that they are avy, unwieldy and hard to move when As to the best age for bees to go into winter quarters, A. I. Itoot said it was once thought that we must have young the first for winter and must feed if rease. They had tried taking away the in the fall and the bees wintered eth. E. R. Root added that in 1880-87 they wintered 200 colonies without loss and that they were almost all old bees.
They had foul brood in the apiary and but little brood was reared. Prof. A.
J. Cook thought we ought to have brood up to September. "In 1871," he said,
"we had no brood in July and August

"we had no brood in July and August and the bees wintered poorly. I do not care to have the bees begin to breed before the 1st of April." Dr. Lineker advocated young bees—those that had had one flight.

Opinion seemed to be pretty equally divided upon the proper time for bees to commence to breed in the spring. Two months before white clover was the earliest limit with many, while others thought it beat for them to begin sooner.

Experiments in Strawberry Culture.

When strawberry plants are transplanted in midsummer it often happens that a dry spell follows, and nothing but liberal irrigation will save them from dying out, even when potted plants are used. This means a good deal of extra labor for the grower and often the plants get such an unsatisfactory start that they are not of much account the following year. Still there are advantages in summer planting. At the Ohio Experiment Station last year, the season being an unfavorable one on account of the extremely drs weather, the experiment was tried of planting a few rows of Crescents in close order, about six inches apart in the rows. The yield proved to be nearly equal to that of the apring plants, while the fruit was finer in appearance. The balance of the summer plants set out late in July or August only yielded about half as much as the spring set plants. Professor Green auggests that by adopting this method of close planting market gardeners might profitably grow strawborries as a second crop, seen if the yield is not as great as an plants that have had a whole year to grow in. Experiments in Strawberry Culture.

experiment with strewberr be Uhio Station was conducted w to ascertaining the lefter to

is not the flavor that is desired in fine butter, nor is it the flavor that will keep. It soon changes to a rancid cheesy flavor, and the butter is spoiled. Washing takes out no other flavor. Some declars that it washes out the sugar! Such are probably not aware that all the sugar there is in the butter, is what is held in solution by the water in the buttermilk which the butter contains. Get this water out and out goes the sugar with it-no matter whether washed out or worked out.

Some even go so far as to put sugar into their butter with the salt. Nothing could be worse. Sugar is a very unstable article, when in solution, unless kept at a temperature very high or very low. In butter, it soon decomposes and forms soid, and this, in turn, changes to some thing else, to the great injury of the flavor of the butter. Hence it is that it is better for the keeping quality of the butter to have the sugar changed to lac-tic acid in the cream before it is churned. If it is, of course washing the butter does not wash out the sugar — it simply washes out the lactic acid which has been formed from the sugar, and which is not wanted in the butter.

Those who oppose washing butter appear to be afflicted by a sort of hydro-phobia. We sometimes wonder if they ever wash their faces and hands. They do not seem to be aware that milk is 87 per cent. water, on an average, and thin cream full 3) per cent. water, while butter, as it comes from the churn, contains at least 20 per cent. of water, and 10 to 15 per cent, after it is prepared for market. And it is not held chemically, either, as some may suppose. It is mechanically mixed with the milk, tho butter and the c eam. It holds the sugar n perfect solution, the caseous matter in imperfect solution, and in it the glotules of cream float until they rise to the surface. Hence, thinning cream with warm water provided the water is pure -is only increasing the amount of ingredient which it already contains. Yet some very strengously object to this, and favor dilution with skimmed milk; which contains over 90 per cent of water contaminated with a lot of caseous, ilbuminous and saccharine matter, which

Farm and Garden Notes, Cook small, old, interior potatoes and

to the plumage of lowls. American trees are the best for America, say prominent nurserymen. Mr. A. W. Cheever notes the superior-

Hemp or sunflower seed will give gloss

ity of fine sandy loam for potatoes over a richer-looking dark soil. A dairyman urges the importance of airing" milk soon after milking as a

preventive of bad flavors in the butter. One pound of Paris green to each hundred pounds of land plaster did perfeet work in killing the potato bectle at the Vermont station.

Keep the young cattle growing steadily. Best authorities agree that feed goes further with the young animal than with the old.

Many orchardists prefer to "heel in" trees for spring planting in the fall rather than take them directly from the nursery when wanted. Professor Henry states as the result of experiment that long ensilage will go nearly twice as far in feeding cows as

of his sire.

Every forehanded and prosperous farmer who has children of proper mis and a fairly, good soil should have no acre near the house in fruit and veget his M Jone, clear rows, under horse cultivation; says Wr. W.1. Chamberlain, in the June 1, Gentlemus. on of the fruit. Neither ing at the fullance station are reported note be detected in the as showing that at least at pecks of a of samples gathered wheat to the acre supply be sown on plots. It was noted, land of medium fertility. This sectiful tipened oarlier on iou almost invariably suffers most from with superprosphate of the winters.

es, decidedly oily to the taste, free Transvipt.

reased the quantity of from dust and grit, with few. If and an appreciable effect foreign seeds when examined under

dry weather in May, and in some localidity weather in May, and in some localities, on the reverse, by reason of the cold wet weather. The succeeding growth will probably be all right. A microscopical examination gives no evidence of in ary by insects.

the altumivous and caseous matter and fix it permanently in the butter instead of removing it.

Every little while some correspondent, or a writer for the dairy department of some paper, will come out with a tirade against washing butter. It is declared that washing takes out the flavor. So it does—the flavor of sour milk. But this is desired in fine with wooden troughs, as they get sour I cover this up after the water is put in only leaving a few small spaces for the chicks to put their heads through thereby the water will keep clean and cool. I have managed in this way for years with many chicks and have not lost one by disease.

Different Types of Wool.

The Statistician of the Department of Agriculture divides the wool grown in the United States into three classes. The first of the three classes is clothing wool.
This is the fleece of full blood and grade Merino, of fine, short fibre, remarkable for its felting qual ties. The highest type of this race, the registered thoroughbred, is found in \ermont, where breeding flocks are more numerous than elsewhere, and in considerable numbers in Western New York, Ohio and Michigan, and scattered through the Western States.

The merino type of wool prevails almost exclusively in the three States named, in Texas and throughout the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast areas. Few sheep of other blood are found west of the Missouri River. Western Pennsylvania and West V rginia furnish wool of the merino type mainly. The seaboard States of New England also furnish some grade wool of this type.

The second class, the combing wool of the tariff classification, includes the medium and long wool of the English breeds, the Cotswold, Leicester, Lin-coln, several families of Downs, and other breeds of long and coarse wool, popularly known as the mutton breeds. These are few in number compared with the merino type. Nearly all of the sheep of the South, exclusive of Texas, are of this class, mostly descendants of the less improved English sheep of a hundred years ago, with occasional infusions of better blood from England, Canada, or the Northern States. In Kentucky probably 90 per cent, are of the combing wool class. A considerable portion, too, are highly improved, giving to this State the reputation of having a larger pro-portion of high quality mutton than any

by no means improves it for disting other State.

Dispute water is only diluted by adding pure, and repeating the process until the impurities become so attenuated that they disappear from view; and washing avoids working, if we wash the butter in the granulated condition, and this saves the granulated condition, and the saves the granulated condition, and this saves the granulated condition, and the saves the granulated condition, and this saves the granulated condition, and the saves grades of both the merine and the english breads, and the food of diabetic or obese with the sas, and a few on the Pacific Coast and in the Territories.

As to the third class, the carget wool it is represented in the United States only by the Mexican sheep, which are the foundation of a large proportion of the ranch fo ks, but so improved by repeated crosses as to furnish wool of the merino type, much of it of a high grade.

—New York World.

Persian Poor Man's Paradise.

When we enter Persia we are in the poor man's paradise - a country where existence is possible upon four pence per day, where meat costs one pence a pound and bread a quarter as much in ordinary times; where a fowl may be purchase for twelve cents, a partridge or a wild duck for four cents; where a serviceable pony may be had for a \$25 note, and a valuable thoroughbred for \$100; where a servant can be hired for \$2 a month and his rations, and you can feed a horse upon six cents arday. In most of the cities a large house can be rented for from \$50 to \$100 a year, and all the necessaries of life are to be had at the very cheapest rate. The very mules upon which we are to march to the capi-

one could desire, Between the two stools for the feet, a land of medium fertility. This seed low almost invariably suffers most from a great winters. With early sowing on wich land four or five pecks of wheat might answer.

I refessor lames, of the Outario Agricultural tolega, tells how to judge of good inseed cake. It shusted be a good inseed cake. It shusted be a good inseed cake. It shusted be a good in the color bottom in the color points, reddish in color bottom in the color points. These rooms are all built about one which to place the pipe and ampting attices. These rooms are all built about one which to place the pipe and ampting attices. These rooms are all built about one which to place the pipe and ampting attices. These rooms are all built about one which to place the pipe and ampting attices. These rooms are all built about one which to place the pipe and ampting attices. These rooms are all built about one which to place the pipe and ampting attices. These rooms are all built about one with the possible for the prevalence of virulent and pipe attices. These rooms are all built about one which to place the pipe and ampting attices. These rooms are all built about one which to place the pipe and ampting attices. These rooms are all built about one pipe and ampting attices. These rooms are all built about one pipe and ampting attices. These rooms are all built about one pipe and ampting attices. These rooms are all built about one pipe and ampting attices. These rooms are all built about one pipe and ampting attices. These rooms are all built about one pipe and ampting attices. These rooms are all built about one pipe and ampting attices. These rooms are all built about one pipe and ampting attices. These rooms are all built about one pipe and ampting attices. The pipe and ampting attices are pipe and ampting attices. The pipe and ampting attices are pipe and ampting attices. The

CURIOUS PRODUCT.

is Derived from Coal Tax, and in the Sweetest Substance Known—It's Uses in Medicine, sto

The curious product from coal faithnown as saccharin was introduced by a Franch chemist two Jesus ago, since when a factory for its production was established in Wasterhausen, near the old historic town of Magdeburg, in Prussia. t accharin has become so formidable a rival of cane and beet root sugar for many manufacturing purposes, that the producers of these look upon the new material with great dislavor. Late French papers state that the French sugar manufacturers have begun a campangu ogainst it, and the cociety of Agriculturists have petitioned the Government to forbid its manufacture, as being prejudicial to the beet root augar being prejudicial to the best root augar trade, although experiments have shown

that it is not noxious.

It has been found that in its pure state it is difficult of solution, but this defect is corrected by the addition of an alkaline blearbonate that is added by small in the state of the seachard winds in the portions to the saccharin mixed in the water. No heat is employed, as under the influence of heat sods will transform saccharin into salicylic acid. Neither fl.es, bees nor other insects will touch saccharin in any form, but physicians are already prescribing it for patients af-flicted with diseases which will not admit of their taking sugar. A gentleman to whom sugar was forbidden tried saccharin, using it alone to sweeten lemonjuice and stewed cranberries. He found that it would not mix, and experimented with various things to remedy it, but was unsuccessful until he thought of glycerine; one dram of saccharin with one pound of glycerine, heated to solution, makes a mixture closely resembling honey, and one that readily dissolves in water, milk, toa, coffee, wines and liquors.

Saccharin is used now in cake, candy and champagne. Its sweetening power is 300 times greater than that of sugar, and it has neither the latter's nutritive nor in urious properties. It does not ferment, and is in no way altered by the action of yeast and other ferments. In addition to this, it has also antiseptic properties which make it useful in preserving articles of food. It is a condiment, or spice, and should never be tasted in its pure state.

A distinguished American chemist. when asked for some intormation respecting the new material, said : "Sacchar n is really in many waps a remarkable product. It is the sweetest substance known. One part of it in 70,000 parts of water will give the water a perceptibly sweet taste equal to one part of cane sugar in 250 parts of water, and a solution of one in 10,000 is intensely sweet. In appearance it is a white crystalline powder, soluble in 280 parts of water at twenty five degrees Centi-grade, and is easily soluble in alcohol and ether. Its scientific name is benzoyl sulphonic am de.

"curiously enough, saccharin is in no way related to the class of sugars (carbohydrates), either chemically or physio-logically. It is not only unfermentable, but it possesses an anti zymotic action; that is, it retards the ammoniacal ferthat is, it retards the ammoniscal fer-mentations in certain secretions. It is indigestible, inert and non-poisonous when taken into the atomach, and passes out unchanged. These properties give it an important place in distetics, phar-macy and therapeutics. When mixed with the food of disbetic or obese patients it enables them to indulge in awecomed dishes which ordinarily must be desied them on account of the in-intrious effects of augar under such con-

the Western States, from Ohio to Kan- and morphine, have been employed with marke I success. It is also given with other remedial agents, or in pure solution var out gastric and intestinal dis-

orders, Besides these medical uses, saccharin is largely employed in France as a substitute for sugar in confectionery and liquors. One part of it to 1000 or 2000 parts of glucose (grape sugar) makes an equivalent to cane sugar for confectioners, use, and one part of saccharin to 8000 parts of liquid is considered sufficant for making sweet liqueurs. Alto-gether there is good reason for the concern felt by sugar producers on account of a substance, a teaspoonful of which will convert a barrel of water into good syrup, and which does not decay, mould or forment, and has no injurious effect upon the human system.
The chief difficulty in the way of its use is the high cost of production; but improved processes will doubtless be devised which will bring its market value to a much lower figure than it now

Salt Water as a Tonle.

commands,"-Frank Les. io's.

long fodder when Lirge varieties of corn are used.

Many recommend sheep for feeding in orchards rather than swine. They leave no safe cover for insects to breed, and it well to an an used.

The average life of the city horse is said to be six years. In view of the enormous amount of horses used in rolles, it is no wonder the demand for you do nes is so large and steady.

The horse which can command a fair share of patronage in the near-future must not only be by a fashionably bred and successful trotting sire, but must also possess individual merit and must also possess individual merit and must are responsible to the city possess individual merit and must are responsible to the same of patronage in the near-future while shad an uccessful trotting sire, but must also possess individual merit and must are responsible to the same of patronage in the near-future while shad an uccessful trotting sire, but must also possess individual merit and must are responsible to the same milk was injected and accessful trotting sire, but must also possess individual merit and must are responsible to the same milk was injected and a fairly good soil should have seen that the near are responsible to the same possess, storms, swemps and the numer of the must will the patient did not portal and a fairly good soil should have seen that the possess individual merit and must are responsible to the same milk was injected and a fairly good soil should have seen that the possess individual merit and must also possess individual merit and od, as a last res s small quantity the arm of one of All the efforts with vain, howe d twents four he

the dead and the possibility of be buried at ve would be prevented.—— York Witness.

She Fergave Hhn.

"Billiger McBwat, remove your arm-instantial" Great drops of perspiration broke out on the broad, intellectual brow of the young man to whom these words were

"Have I presumed too much upon the kindness and familiarity with which she has treated me? No. no! It cannot be! It must not be!" And he gave voice to the emotions that thrilled his soul." "Lobelia Grub," he said, with the

yearning, passionate warble of a young post tendering the first paroxyam of his muse to a red-whiskered, crosseyed literary editor, "hear what I have to say first."

Clearing his throat with convulsive energy he went on:

"For the love of heaven, Lobelia. do not tell me, that I have been mistaken in thinking the uniform regard that has marked your conduct toward me during the last six months to be a warmer sentiment than that of mere friendship! Do not crush the hopes that have risen in my breast like a Milwaukee avenue tenement-house erected on the contract plan. Be your own gentle, tender, pitiful self, and—"
"Billiger McSwat, remove your arm!"

"One moment, Lobelia! Think of the happy, soulful hours we have spent over Dante, Browning and—and the hen and a half problem! Call to mind the enjoyment, the enthusiasm, the er -patience with which we have attended lecture after lecture on art! Remember

"Billiger McSwat, remove your arm !"

"And listen to the pleading of your own gentle heart when I tell you of the sorrow that hasty decision on your part would cost me now. I could not bear it. I came here this evening, Lobelia, oppressed by the news just received that I have lost my only uncle. In the breast pocked of this coat is the letter that conveys the sad news. It is true he was a man of great wealth. He was worth perhaps a quarter of a million, and in the letter of which I speak I am informed by his solicitors that I am his sole heir, but-

Lost your only uncle? Oh, I am so sorry! Let it be my mission to comfort you, Billiger!"

Gently, forgivingly, the fair maiden beamed upon that corrowing young man, as she laid her beautiful head with its wealth of golden hair tenderly and consolingly on the breast pocket containing the sad letter!

And Billiger did not remove his arm. - Chicago Tribune.

Habits of Ants.

In spite of the multifarious duties and tasks that are imposed on these tiny burglars, they still find time to clean and adorn their worthy little persous. No spot, no atom of dust or anything uncleanly will they tolerate on their bodies. They get rid of the dirt with the brushy tuft of their feet or their tongues, says the New York Graphic. They act for all the world like domestic cats when they clean and lick themselves, and they assist one another at their toilet precisely like monkeys. Their sense of cleanliness goes so far that the naturalist often finds to his unpleasant surprise the colored marks that he had applied with so much care

on his "trial ants" removed by their on his "trial ants" removed by their dirt-hating friends. They keep their dwellings just as cleanly.

But the conveying away of their deceased brethren, whose bodies they appear to regard with the greatest antipathy, gives them more trouble than anything else. When some members of an ant community which Mr. Cook kept imprisoned died and could not be rekept imprisoned died and could not be re-moved, those remaining seemed affected with the greatest horror. For days the insects ran about seeking a way out, and ceased only when completely exhausted. The anta belonging to the camponorous species seized the dead and there them into a water pail. which they converted into a sepulcher.
Ordinarily, though, the ants are said to
treat their dead with more reverence.
They even possess their own graveyards, which lie in the vicinity of their
nests. They convey their deceased
companions thither, where they lay their
down in orderly little bearest

down in orderly little heaps or rows. It is only the corpses of their fellows, however, that they treat in this mannow. Dead strangers they throw out like something unclean, or tear the body in pieces. Even between the master and slaves of the same community Miss Trent says she has observed a dissimilar mode of burial. While the masters find their last repose in a special graveyard side by side, the slaves lie like heaped-up refuse near the nest, despised equally in death as in life.

An Observing Editor.

We have noticed two things which can be banked upon with considerable assurance. The man who gots drowned is almost always a swimmer, and the woman who gets married is ulmost always the woman who has spont most of her time looking the other way.—Bur-lington Free Press.

George Augustus Sala. George Augustus Sala, the Well known Eng-lish wrater, on his last Australian trip wrote as

fol ows to the London Dally Telegraph: "I especially have a pleasant remembrance of the ship's doctor—a very experienced maritime medico indeed, who tended me most kindly during a horrible spell of bronchitts and spasmedic asthma, provoked by the sea fog which had swooped down on ne just after we left San Francisco. But the doctor's prescriptions and the increasing warmth of the temperature as we neared the Tropics and increasing perature as we neared the Tropics, and in par-licular, a couple of ALLCOCK'S PORTUS PLAS-reas clapped on—one on the chest and another between the shoulder bladle soon, set me

"Whose deal is !!!" asked one wheat cornerer

Li Sufferers from Consumption.
Scrotals, Bronchitis, and General Debility
will try Scottes, Excision of Col Liver O.;
with Hypophrosphites, they will find immediate ropes and perminate benefit. The Medical Profession universally declars its remedy
of the greatest when

A hard case. The shell of a hickory nut.

value and the order was filled as desired. The sender lived in a remote locality where the Fusionice was his only means of communication and the bill referred to was his most continuous too in the bill referred to was his most continuous too inclose. It would not be remarkable if this firm, who have been identified with historical Dock Square for forty-eight years, should thus win the confidence of Boston or New England people, but it is worthy of note that their success in business has grown out of the sound reputation that extends throughtout the United States. Any one who has seen their advertisements of Guns, Riffes, Revolvers, Cutlery, Sporting Goods and Fishing Tackle in this paper can feel perfectly safe in sending them any amount of money and be sure to get the full value in return, or if unsatisfactory in any way, their money refunded. All of our readers wanting goods in their line will de well to send 6 cts. in stamps for their large 100 page illustrated catalogue.

What is tred in the tone must be marrow

A Tremendeus Sensation

Would have been created one hundred years ago by the sight of one of our modern express trains whiszing along at the rate of six y miles an hour. Just think how our grandfathers would have stared at such a speciacle! It takes a good deal to astonish people now-adays, but some of the marvelous cures of consumption, wrought by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, have created widespread amasement. Consumption is at last acknowledged ourable. The "Golden Medical Discovery" is the only known remedy for it. If taken at the right time—which, bear in mind, is not when the lungs are nearly gone—it will go right to the seat of the disease and accomplish its work as nothing else in the werld one. A Tremendous Sensation

Pumps are used all the way from the dairy

35000 in Prizes
[18 fiered by the publishers of The Youth's Corpanion for the best short stories. There are three prizes of \$1000 each. three of \$750 each, and three of \$250 each. No other paper pays so liberally to obtain the very best matter for its subscribers. The publishers will send a circular on receipt of a stamp, giving the conditions of this offer. The Companion has Two Million Readers a veck. Every family should take it. Any new subscriber who sends \$1.75 now, will receive it free to January 1, 1889, and a full year's subscription from that date.

Why does a sailor know there's a man in be moon? He has been to sea.

A Rad cal Cure for Epileptic Pits. To the Editor-Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease which I warrant to cure the worst cases. So strong is my faith in its vir tuea, that I will send free a sample bottle and valuable treatise to any sufferer who will give me his P O. and Express address. Resp'y, H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St. New York.

Athletes of but at propensities mostly prefethe Indian Club, " Had Been Worrled Eightein Years.

"Had Been Worried Eightein Years." It should have read "married," but the proof-reader observed that it amounted to about the same thing, and so did not draw his blue pencil through the error. Unfortunately there was considerable truth in his observation. Thousands of husbands are constantly worried almost to despair by the ill health that afflicts their wives, and often robs life of comfort and happiness. There is but one safe and sure way to change all this for the better. The ladies should use Dr. Pierce's Favoilte Prescription.

The Knight errant of the treasury is Su No OPIUM in Piso's Cure for Consumption Cures where other remedies fail. 25c. "filve us arrest" is the favorite slang of the

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	Rheumatism	
		"It has done me more

Kidney Diseases "Paine's Celery Compound has been of greaten for torpid liver indigestion, and billour ness" ELIZABETH CURALL, Quechee, VI. All Liver Disorders Ely's Cream Balm Gives rollet at ence !



COLD in HEAD CATARRH Not a Liquid or Shuff.
Apply Balm into each flosir
ger uses, 56 Warren St., N

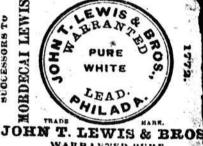
FARMS I We want to buy several in this locality PEERLESS DYES ATS AND MINET.

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