GOIN' TO MILL.

I set on the porch in I smoke my pipe,
Er I chaw terbacker a bit;
I'm old, 'n I disremember a lot,
But thar's things I never fergit.
I think on the farm on Sycamore crick,
The place whar my daddy was born,
Whar I went to mill on sway-backed Jim,
A-straddle a sack o' corn.

Thar wasn't no ile bone in my corpse,
Fir then yes the days we worked,
The fields had many more stumps than stalks,
But I stood at the plow 'n got jerked.
Yit I ever sig seed a red-headed boy
Git ery, 'thes me some horn,
When I rode to mill on sway-backed Jim,
A-straddle a sack o' corn.

Thar wasn't the keer on my young head then—
On'y a' ole straw hat.
Whiz'in I went ever foot o' the road
Er whoopin, yell, fon mind that.
My heart was as light ez my bar'-footed feet,
'N the leaves, 'n the birds o' the morn,
How they sung ez I rode on sway-backed Jim,
A-straddle a sack o' corn.

I wanted no better a circus 'n that,
It war plenty enough fir me.
I could of rid on to the end o' the land,
'N a good ways ofer the sea.
I filled all the little naber boys
Chuck full o' envy 'n scorn,
When I rode to mill on sway-backed Jim,
A-straddle a sack o' corn.

Sumtimes he mosered a leetle too fas'
'N then we'd go the yearth—
Me 'n the grist—fir no saddle had we,
'N neither stirrup er girth.
But that 'ud never dry up the chune
O' the happiest rascal born,
That went to mill on sway-backed Jim,
A-straddle a sack o' corn.

—A. A. Bellaw in Tid-Bits.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

[American Agriculturist.]

If there are hot-beds or cold-frames they need close attention this month. The sun is daily increasing in power, and unless the sashes are lifted to give the needed ventilation the plants will soon be killed. If ventilation is given by removal of the sashes a sudden cold snap may cause injury in another direction. Every farm should have an asparagus bed, not a little toy bed, but one large enough to work with horse implements. Such a bed should give the family all they can consume as long as the season lasts and until green peas come. Set out cabbage, cauliflower, and lettuce plants from the cold-frames, provided they have been properly hardened off. Among the hardy vegetables which may be sown first are beets, carrots, parsnips, salsify, spinach, onions, leeks, etc. These may be sown in rows fifteen inches apart. Cut the pea-brush before the leaves appear—white birch is best—lay it on a smooth place and place logs or rails upon it to bring it into fan shape. Tomato, pepper and other tender plants should have seeds sown in hot-beds or window-boxes, about six weeks before it will be safe to transplant the plants to the open ground.

Early Setters.

[Southern Cultivator.]

My experience has been that eggs exposed to thirty-two degrees of cold will not hatch. It is very important then that the eggs should be gathered in every evening and placed where they will be protected from the chilly night air. To remain in the nest in a freezing temperature would be fatal to them.

In setting the hen care should be taken to put her in a well-protected and comparatively warm place; otherwise there is still danger of the eggs becoming worthless by getting chilled. I have set hens on eggs that I knew were fertile and should have hatched, and yet not a single chick came from them. The hen did her duty and I did mine, so far as feeding and watering her were concerned, but I failed to take into account the changes of temperature, and when I came to think about it, I remembered having have fed her on two or three occasions with my overcoat on and myself otherwise protected from a raw atmosphere. It was then, while she was off the nest feeding, that the eggs were destroyed. Upon breaking them I found dead embryo chickens in them in different stages of advancement. They had chilled to death.

The following season I arranged my early sitters so that they could not leave the nest except when I permitted them to, which was when I fed them, and then, if the temperature was low, I covered the eggs with flannel rags while the hens were off the nest, and in this way I had comparatively good success. My brother went at it in a different way. He placed his early sitters in a house where the thermometer never registered below the freezing point, and he was highly successful.

Fruit Tree Trasplanting.

[How to Plant.]

A good plan is to take a plow and break out the whole length of the row each way, checking fifteen, twenty to fifty feet each way as you may elect, running five or six more furrows each way, making sure to break the land as deep as you wish to set the trees. It is best to use a two-horse plow; then in each check you can draw out the earth a sufficient width and depth to suit the roots of the trees to be planted. Trim all broken roots smoothly and straighten them out at full length in the hole; cover carefully, so as to get the earth firmly around each root, then fill up the hole and press the soil down firmly with the foot. Not one tree in a thousand will die if planted this way, provided the tree was all right when it was set. As a general rule trees should be transplanted to the same depth that they stood in the nursery, or where they were grown. Dwarf pear trees are an exception to this rule, and should be planted deep enough for the union of the pear and its quince roots to be below the surface of the ground, so that natural roots may shoot out from the pear in the course of time, thereby converting the dwarf into a standard tree. The object in breaking the land each way, as above advised, is in order that the roots may have free access to loose, mellow earth, to run in every direction from the tree. If only a small number of trees are to be planted a mattock or spading fork would suffice, using care to break the ground each way several feet from where the tree is to stand.

Live Stock Notes.

Old-fashioned people believe in medicating themselves as well as their animals when spring opens. So do we, but we think that the "opening medicine" should be applied externally in the form of curry-comb and brush. Sound and wholesome food, together with proper grooming, will allow the animal to resume the work of the farm without sudden shock. It is all-important that the harness be overhauled and ready for spring work. Badly-fitting harness is as uncomfortable to an animal as is a man's dress when a suspender button is lost. See to the collars that they fit well, and all parts that rub should not chafe the skin. Look to the feet of horses; those that begin to work on soft ground usually do better without shoes. The feet should be well cleaned when they come in from work. In-coming cows, especially those with their first calf, are apt to suffer from milk-fever and garget. Give them less food as their time approaches. A roomy stall should be provided.

About an Oleander.

[Worcester (O.) Special.]

Some weeks ago Miss Anna Leonard, a young lady aged about twenty-one years, died at the home of her parents in Sterling. During Miss Leonard's girlhood she was greatly attached to an oleander bush. When in bloom the bush was covered with bright scarlet flowers, and Miss Leonard was always a patient watcher to see the flowers burst from the buds. Last October the bush was given to a friend, Mrs. J. I. Goodyear, of Sterling. A month or so later Miss Leonard became ill, and soon after the oleander bush began putting forth buds, an unusual thing at that period of the year.

The buds developed gradually as Miss Leonard's illness grew worse. Her death occurred some weeks after. The village had been searched over for some white flowers to place at the throat of the corpse, but none could be found. The day the remains were to be removed the budding oleander bush, which Mrs. Goodyear had been patiently watching for ten weeks to bloom, burst into bloom, and, instead of the customary red flowers, the entire bush was covered with snow-white ones. A bunch of the white flowers were called and placed on Miss Leonard's collin, just as the remains were being removed for shipment to Bellefontaine. Miss Leonard's parents and the family of Mrs. Goodyear are authority for the foregoing statement.

Dwarf Apple Trees.

[Vick's Magazine.]

A pretty thing in a garden is a nicely trained young dwarf apple tree, or a row of them. They can be led into any desired shape, and it is lasting amusement and recreation to the amateur gardener to guide them into fanciful forms which does not debar them from giving him enjoyable fruit, always handsomer and finer than is usual on large trees. The sap has not far to travel painfully through thousands of cells and against gravity to reach the leaves from the root-points, and so the leaves are completer, and the fruit better fed than on the big trees.

It used to be common in the neat French gardens, and probably is yet, to see rows of dwarf apple trees trained like low, horizontal fences at the back of flower borders, separating them from the vegetable ground. In other places they would stand here and there at intervals in the borders, their shoots pinched into pyramidal form, or left long, but reduced in number and trained to wires, giving them the shape of letters or figures of different kinds. To an admirer of handsome fruit nothing of the kind can be more delightful than the products of these trees.

Russian Apricot in Kansas.

[Globe-Democrat.]

G. C. Brackett, Lawrence, Kas., writes: From the occurrences of the past two or three years, much evidence leads our planters into the belief that the Russian apricot (which we all had hoped would become a valuable substitute in regions or sections of the state where the peach cannot be depended upon) is not reliable in resisting unfavorable conditions of climate. It is a well-known fact that in 1886 almost the entire crop of the Mennonite settlements was ruined by the plum curculio and gouger, besides suffering from fungus attacks, being injured more than the peach often is, and a large portion withered on the trees, so severe was the attack. The crop of 1887 was an entire failure in those sections, and the closest search for pits failed to find even one-half bushel. I have them grafted in branches of the early golden apricot trees, the growth of which is vigorous and healthy, and their fruit heads fail as often as any of our more common sorts.

Raising Asparagus Plants.

[American Agriculturist.]

A pound of good seed will furnish about ten thousand plants. Sow the seed in rich mellow soil, as early as it is ready. Sow in drills fifteen inches apart, dropping the seed an inch apart and cover an inch deep. As soon as the plants appear hoe between the rows, and any weeds in the rows that cannot be reached with the hoe should be pulled by hand. Keeping the seedling plants free of weeds, thinning them so that the hoe can be used in the rows, is the first step towards making a good asparagus bed. Colossal, Palmetto, or any of the improved kinds are better than the common.

Household Hints.

Sauce for Fish.—The yolks of three eggs, one teaspoonful of vinegar, quarter of a pound of butter, a little salt. Stir over a slow fire until it thickens.

Apple Custard.—Pare and core the apples; stew in a little water until tender; pour over them a custard made in the usual manner, and bake until the custard is done.

German Toast.—Cut thick slices of bread and dip each side in milk enough to soften, then dip in beaten egg; put into a frying-pan with just enough butter to fry; fry until brown as an omelet. Serve well sprinkled with white sugar.

Sweet, Tender Onions — During unhealthy seasons, when diphtheria and like contagious diseases prevail, onions ought to be eaten in the spring of the year at least once a week. Onions are invigorating and prophylactic beyond description.

Hominy Muffins—One large cupful white flour, two teaspoonsfuls baking powder; mix together while dry. Then add two cups boiled hominy beaten smooth; three eggs, one-half cup melted butter, two tablespoonfuls white sugar, and sweet milk enough to make a thick batter.

Cookies—Rub one cup of butter and two cups of sugar together. Add four eggs, well beaten, and two or three tablespoonfuls of milk. Stir in from three to four cups of flour, in which you have thoroughly mixed two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Roll out thin and bake quickly. Flavor with nutmeg.

Velvet Cream—Two tablespoonfls of gelatine, dissolved in a half tumbler of water; one pint of rich cream; four tablespoonfuls of sugar; flavor with almond or vanilla extract of rose water. Put in molds and set on the ice. This is a delicious dessert, and can be made in a few minutes. It may be served with or without cream.

Tomato Sauce for Chops—Melt a piece of butter the size of an egg, and mix it well with a dessertspoonful of cornstarch, add the contents of a glass bottle of tomato sauce; mix well and then put in pepper and salt to taste, and a small bouquet composed of a clove and garlic, a bay leaf, a sprig of thyme, another of marjoram, and some parsley. Keep the sauce hot until it is wanted, when the bunch should be taken out.

Farm Notes.

A timely drain will carry off the surplus water around the house and lessen the amount of mud.

Keep the furrows both in the orchard and garden open, so that the surface water can drain readily.

With many varieties of trees for shelter, shade or ornament, the important item is to get them fairly rooted.

If you do not wish cloddy and lifeless ground in the spring, keep the cattle off the fields when the soil is soft.

All stock that do not have the advantages of pasture should be given a meal of grass or bulky food at least once a day.

The flavor of the fuel used in smoking meat is somewhat imparted to the meat, hence the fuel should be selected carefully.

The gardener who can not furnish the best strawberries and raspberries in their season will fail to secure the best customers.

In this country nearly $3 worth of milk, cream, butter and cheese together are sold and consumed to every dollar's worth of beef.

Sorting fruit and vegetables accomplishes two things. It protects the sound and rids the cellar of sources of unwholesome exhalations.

A novel sight witnessed near Mount Vernon, Me., was that of a man mowing on the ice. A portion of his farm is in the swamp land, which is too wet to mow in summer, but by waiting until it freezes he is enabled to mow a large crop of hay from it.

In using seed corn that which shows the slightest degree of injury should be avoided. Smut can easily be carried from one year to another by the seed.

Saving the cream daily until enough for a churning has accumulated is wrong. The best butter is made from the cream that has been recently removed from the milk.

Where a piece of land is not fit for cultivation, yet produces a growth of some kind, even of weeds, it may be devoted to sheep, as the sheep will eat young weeds readily.

A few stakes around a young tree, with barbed wire wrapped around the stakes, will protect trees from animals. With this method fruit trees may be planted in a field given up to stock.

Always estimate the cost of hauling when manure is used and compare the value, including hauling, with commercial fertilizers, in order to arrive at a knowledge of which is the cheaper.

It is always a good plan before going into fruit culture to find out which varieties are best adapted to your land, and give these varieties the preference. The situation should also be considered.

Perches should be at least two inches wide and rest firmly in a slot or mortise. Fowls will climb to one edge of a wide perch, and the width will give opportunity to rest the weight on the shanks.

A twenty-acre farm at Carrolton, Mich., produced thirty tons of hay, $1,000 worth of raspberries, 400 bushels of strawberries, 300 of onions, 200 of potatoes and 200 of corn. The total receipts were $2,150.

When milk sells at 3 cents a quart the price corresponds to that of butter at 25 cents per pound. The butter, however, takes no fertility from the farm, while the sale of milk carries off all the mineral and organic matter of its composition.

The earliest sweet corn makes but little growth of stalk. Often the ear is produced not over one foot from the ground on the stalk. The Cory variety is one of the earliest, and also the Pearl. The soil should be rich and kept loose around the plants.

Odors in the stable indicate that the air therein is impure. The use of absorbents, with due regard to keeping the stalls clean, is very important in summer. Once a week the stable should be sprinkled with a solution made of one pound of copperas in two gallons of soft water.

THE FADS OF FASHION.

Bracelets of Etruscan gold are finished with dragon heads.

Crystal butter-patties for individual service are fashionable.

Biscui glace a la Frances Cleveland is the latest in ice cream.

Colored watered-silk ribbons are worn to brighten evening dresses.

All the handsome pins and brooches have supplementary safety-pins.

Sometimes three scarfs of different colors are draped about the back of a couch or sofa.

Antique moire is popular, as also rich brocaded velvet and matelasses in combination.

Very nice people use violet-scented note-paper known in the trade as the cream-laid note.

If you breakfast in that variety which the poet calls the spice of life try toasted English muffins.

One of the pretty designs for a hair ornament is a shell pin topped with a lover's knot set with turquoise.

The long simple draperies are still de rigueur. Braiding in small, neat patterns is very effective on these costumes.

Ball dresses have short, full backs. The materials and shades are very delicate and heavily embroidered.

Flowers are, as usual, the principal ornament of evening toilets. They are pretty arranged tween loops of ribbon.

Among the handsomest manteaux are those in very light colors. Green is preferred with rich black lace trimming.

Ultra-fashionable ladies wear fresh violets in their breakfast gowns that cost as much as a maid's service per week.

A pleasing pattern in garter buckles is a flat scroll of Roman gold, having a border of enameled flowers sunk into the metal.

Coffee beans of gold or silver, tinted in contrasting shades, make peculiar sleeve links. The regular bean shape is also used.

In silks gray, heliotrope, amethyst, and antique pink are effectively combined with colored lace and gold or silver embroidery.

The ideal bodice for a bridesmaid is cut on the shoulders and tied with butterfly's wings of white ribbon to match the wedding gloves.

Mouse gray, gray-green, and the old ecru shades are very fashionable in conjunction with old silver and wrought metal ornaments.

A pretty pendant for a lady's chain is a pitcher of handsomely chased gold with designs in enamel. The lip and bottom are of silver.

The toadstool fancy still prevails. An interesting and pretty white fungi from the South sea is mounted in metal and used for a paper weight.

A scallop shell of silver, the ribs represented by rows of diamonds and holding a diamond in the center, is an attractive but expensive brooch.

In brooches a silver horse, in repousse, in the act of springing over a pasture fence, is one which will be appreciated by all admirers of horseflesh.

An odd design in a brooch is a ram's head in relief with proudly-curving horns. Medallions, on which are medieval heads, fill the space encircled by the horns.

An artistic locket charm, suitable for small pictures, is of highly chased gold and represents and open fan. The surface is studded with minute forget-me-nots in natural colors.

Opals are the rage of the hour and are being set in rings, pins and bracelets. The Mexican stones are kept in a sweet oil bath for a year to acclimate them to this kind atmosphere, during which time they may be worn at intervals.

Modifications of the Oriental and bishop sleeves are seen on many tea gowns and matinees. Coat sleeves are made larger above the elbow, and they are still de rigueur for street suits-tailor gowns when made by an English tailor, and on walking jackets.

If you are at a loss for a novel wedding gift select a nut basket. The receptacle has the form and dimensions of a quart milk dipper, but admits of beautiful decoration. It can be hammered, oxidized, chased, engraved or appliqued with sinuous lizards, snakes and shells.

Shell hair pins are made as valuable as any piece of jewelry that can be named. The heads form roses, shamrocks, balls, triangles, bows, stars, and a variety of other designs set in old silver, pearls and brilliants, turquoise and garnets, sapphires, moonstones and opals, with mosaics of gem chips.

An idea imported from Russia via Paris is received with great favor by our elegantes. It is to always remove your wrap or cover coat in the hall, where a servant is in waiting to assist in its removal and readjustment. This is an excellent precaution against colds, and is really sanitary, and necessary in cold or wet weather.

It is the regulation thing to mark off in corridors, staircase landings, dining-room, ball-room and drawing-room every angle and nook suitable for a tete-a-tete, and convert it by means of palms, portieres, screens, rugs and flowers into a bower of beauty, where beauty may rest from the dance or talk through a number.

Very, very short, high puffed sleeves are worn on ball gowns and evening gowns when there is any attempt at following the directory styles, which are certainly making their way in spite of the opposition to them here as well as abroad. The puffing of those ball sleeves is accomplished in various ways. Sometimes they are all around alike, being drawn up in a balloon-like puff by strings underneath. Again, they are tied up with ribbon in the centre of the sleeve, "baby fashion," and again looped on both sides so as to form a kind of epaulette over the shoulder. Elbow sleeves, too, are very popular, and the varieties of these are legion.

We are to have a Watteau renaissance, which means a revival of the minuet and both open visions of stately brocade and the classic in dressing, dear to every woman who understands her good points and can, without exaggerating them, bring about a harmony, like big yellow roses in an old blue bowl. The Watteau and minuet mean that the richest of fabrics are coming, and coming to stay. It is evident that we are approaching a better era of dress, and the chances are that before long we shall have a style that will show this age of ours in history as having given to the stateliness of the antique the grace of the new, the skill of the modern hand guided by a head full of idealized common sense.

The engagement bracelets find favor with school girls and collegiates of sentimental inclinations. In the shops they are attractively set forth with tiny pieces of true-blue ribbon, to which the key is attached. When the young man puts the jewel on his fair lady's wrist he locks the clasp and puts the key in his pocket, or loses it, in all probability. Just when the chain or carved band is unfastened fashion does not state, but the match is not declared off until the lock is turned. Like the wedding ring, the bracelet is a safeguard, inasmuch as it shows the next fellow the lay of the land. Prices range from $14 to $25, and designs are offered in gold and platinum chains, plain and Etruscan gold variously treated in carving, enameling, and filigree work.

A letter from Paris says: "I saw among a host of other directoire dresses sent out from Paris, all of which will shortly be seen at the opening of the importing house, an "Empress Josephine" dress, made in that wondrously picturesque style of 1813. It is of striped pink and opal gray silk, made like a tight coat, opening over a pale rose crape skirt, looped in a long tablier from the waist to the foot, where there is a box pleated balayuse of the pink and gray silk. The under bodice, also of crape, has a collar of rose-colored lace, trimmed with gray pearls. The sleeves of the under bodice are of the silk, forming a puffing from the shoulder to the elbow, where they are gathered under bows of ribbon to match. The lower part of the sleeve is of crape, full, but gathered in and bordered with the pink lace and gray pearls at the wrist. A sash of pink crape, fringed with gray pearls, is worn around the waist. Can you imagine anything prettier? The hat sent out with this gown is shown in the last picture of our series. It is of opaline gray straw, lined with rose-colored crape, edged with gray pearls, and the feathers are in shaded effects of gray and rose."

BABY HUMORS

And All Skin and Scalp Diseases Speedily Cured by Cuticura.

Our little son will be four years of age on the 25th inst. In May, 1885, he was attacked with a very painful breaking out of the skin. We called in a physician, who treated him for about four weeks. The child received little or no good from the treatment, as the breaking out, supposed by the physician to be hives in an aggravated form, became larger in blotches, and more and more distressing. We were frequently obliged to get up in the night and rub him with soda in water, strong liniments, etc. Finally, we called other physicians, until no less than six had attempted to cure him, all alike failing, and the child steadily getting worse and worse, until about the 20th of last July, when we began to give him CUTICURA RESOLVENT internally, and the CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP externally, and by the first of August he was so nearly well that we gave him only one dose of the RESOLVENT about every second day for about ten days longer, and he has never been troubled since with the horrible malady. In all we used less than one-half of a bottle of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, a little less than one box of CUTICURA, and only one cake of CUTICURA SOAP.

H. E. RYAN, Cayuga, Livingston Co., Ill.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of January, 1887. C. N. COE, J. P.

Scrofulous Humors.

Last spring I was very sick, being covered with some kind of scrofula. The doctors could not help me. I was advised to try the Cuticura Resolvent. I did so, and in a day I grew better and better, until I am as well as ever. I thank you for it very much, and would like to have it told to the public.

EWD. HOFMAN,
North Attleboro, Mass.

Cuticura, the great skin cure, and Cuticura Soap prepared from it, externally, and Cuticura Resolvent, the new blood purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c; SOAP, 25c; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases, 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp preserved and beautified by Cuticura Medicated Soap.

Pains and Weakness

Of females instantly relieved by that new, elegant and infallible Antidote to Pain, Inflammation and Weakness, the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. The first and only pain-subduing plaster. 25 cents.

NOTICE OF SALE OF STATE LANDS.

THE STATE OF INDIANA,
OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF STATE.

Notice is hereby given that in conformity with the provisions of an act of the general assembly of the state of Indiana, approved March 7, 1883, entitled, "An act authorizing the sale and conveyance of certain lands belonging to the state of Indiana, disposing of the proceeds thereof, and providing for the rent of any of the lands of the state until sold," I will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, at the door of the court-house, in the town of Winnimac, at 10 o'clock a. m. on Saturday, the 21st day of April, 1888, the following described tract of land, situate in Pulaski county, belonging to the State of Indiana, and authorized to be sold by by said act:

The southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section number eight (8), in township thirty-one (31), north range number three (3) west; 40 acres; appraisement, $160. Said tract of land was patented to the state of Indiana according to an act of congress approved September 28, 1850 entitled "an act to enable the state of Arkansas and other states to reclaim 'swamp lands' within their limits."

The above described tract of land will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, but no bid for a sale less than the appraised value thereof will be received.

BRUCE CARR, Auditor of State.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 22, 1888.

IN THE the matter of the estate of Andrew Hines, deceased, county of Baltimore, Md., March 6, 1888.

On an application of John Hines, administrator of Andrew Hines, deceased, late of Baltimore county, in the state of Maryland. It is this 6th day of March, 1888, ordered by the Orphans' court of Baltimore county, that the day appointed by said administrator, to-wit: The first day of May, 1888, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the meeting of persons entitled to distributed shares of personal estate of the said deceased in this county, especially Robert Hines, in pursuance of article 93, sec. 143, of the Maryland code of public general laws, be and the same is hereby approved, to the end that payment and distribution may be there made under the court's direction and control.

And it is further ordered that notice of the same, and of this order, be given by publication in some newspaper published in Indianapolis, in the state of Indiana, once a week for four successive weeks before said day.

MARK MELLOR,
B. HOWARD GORSUCH, } Judges.
ANDREW DORSEY,

IF YOU HAVE

MALARIA OR PILES,

SICK HEADACHE, DUMB AGUE, COSTIVE BOWELS, SOUR STOMACH and BELCHING: if your food does not assimilate and you have no appetite,

Tutt's Pills

will cure these troubles. Try them; you have nothing to lose, but will gain a vigorous body. Price, 25c. per box.

Sold Everywhere.

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HAY-FEVER

ELY'S Cream Balm

Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.

TRY THE CURE.

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Advice Free! How to Act! Lost Vigor and Manhood restored. Premature Decline and Functional disorders cured without Stomach Medicines. Sealed Book sent free upon application. MARSTON CO., 10 Park Place, New York.

Spring Medicine

Hood's Sarsaparilla is the most popular and successful Spring Medicine.

Nearly every body needs a reliable spring medicine like Hood's Sarsaparilla to expel the impurities which have accumulated in the blood during the winter, to keep up strength as the warm weather comes on, create an appetite and promote healthy digestion. Try Hood's Sarsaparilla this spring and you will be convinced that it does possess superior and peculiar merit.

A Good Appetite

"When I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I was dizzy in the morning, had a headache, and no appetite; but now I can hardly get enough cooked to eat." EMMA SHEPARD, 1 Coral Street, Worcester, Mass.

"Last spring my whole family took Hood's Sarsaparilla. The result is that all have been cured of scrofula, my little boy being entirely free from sores, and all four of my children look bright and healthy as possible can be. I have found Hood's Sarsaparilla good for catarrh." WM. D. ATHERTON, Passaic City, N. J.

Be Sure to Get Hood's

Sarsaparilla, my child. See that they do not give you anything else. You remember it is the medicine which did mama so much good a year ago—so reliable, beneficial, pleasant to take—my favorite spring medicine.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Protection or Tariff Reform?

Beyond question the Tariff is the issue upon which the coming campaign will be fought, and it behooves every citizen who would vote intelligently to inform himself upon a subject which so closely affects his temporal welfare.

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