FOR THE FARM AND HOME.

After Grafting.

After grafting, says a writer in *Farm Home*, all the new sprouts that start should surely be kept off until the scions get well to growing, and if in that time any of the old limbs or spurs should commence growing very vigorously they should be clipped to check their growth. After about the 1st of August stop taking off any sprouts or checking the growth of the old limbs in any way, for if they are allowed to grow the scions will stop growing the sooner and have a chance to ripen. The next year after grafting, in May or June, take off that portion of the natural limbs and sprouts that interfere most with the growth of the scions, taking care only to give the scions the advantage of space and sunlight. Then no more training should be done until another year comes around, when all the remaining natural tops can safely be removed. Where two scions are growing in a hub, one should be taken out when one or at most two years old; sawing off with a slant, taking a portion of the old hub, which will cause it to heal over quicker and smoother.

Newly Planted Orchards.

An old orchardist says: As one of the sufferers through ignorance in my earlier horticultural life, I often desire to caution the young planter to avoid the errors that beset my path. Our work is by no means finished when the trees are set; that is only the beginning of the task. So many trees are irreparably injured by allowing the wire nursery labels to remain on, that it is an open question whether it would not be best to send out trees destitute of names. The moment a tree is set, the wire should come off, and the name be recorded in a book kept for the purpose, by far the safest and best method of labelling. Every tree should always be staked for the first year or two, for if not killed at once by swaying about, its vitality is greatly injured. Therefore start correctly by staking the tree in a perfectly upright position, and avoid the unsightly spectacles too often seen in old orchards. Keep the soil thoroughly cultivated up to the tree, and avoid barking them by wrapping the traces and end of the whiffle-tree with bagging. Never omit trimming in the tree's earliest years; bearing in mind that the removal of a small twig does no harm, but if allowed to grow unrestrained until large, the result of cutting will be injurious. A little wood ash, ground bone, and good compost scattered over the surface of the soil beneath each tree, will do wonders in the way of accelerating growth.

Cattle for Beef.

There is no question but that the most profitable kind of cattle for beef is the kind that will take on flesh readily at a young age, says the *Breeders' Gazette*. The more fat the better. I do not favor any other instructions to judges of fat cattle than "the greatest weight in the smallest compass." These close competing champions do not differ materially in the quality of the flesh. I think the scales should decide the prizes in dressed beef. I am also of the opinion that "the greatest weight in the smallest compass" should win in any ring, alive or dressed. We are all after the cattle that mature early. It is from this type only that we can make up the steer that will dress seventy per cent and over at three years old. This tells the quality of the animal and also the skill of the feeder and breeder. In the rings of one, two and three-year-old steers it is all wrong to make such remarks as "Too fat." Such remarks mislead the feeder who is preparing for the fat stock shows. I think we want fat cattle fully ripe, and no other at kind at a fat stock show. There is now a steady and increasing demand for good breeding animals of the best beef-producing kinds. I think this demand for some time to come will be beyond the supply. It is no fancy, but a matter of business—of dollars and cents. The best returns for the feed consumed is the kind of cattle for the farmer, and, of course, for everybody else. The descendants of one of the best cows I ever saw was almost ruined by two or three bad crosses, most of the failures being the result of the last cross. Size, constitution, everything that goes to make up a good, profitable animal, was sacrificed for a fancy, a foolish fancy—paper, without the indorsement of individual merit.

Farm and Garden Notes.

Cooked food will hasten the eggs.

Cauliflowers require plenty of room.

Clay lands must have thorough tillage.

Millet feeds near the surface of the land.

We cannot answer questions by letter.

The black currant is very wholesome.

The peach succeeds in a gravelly soil.

Weed your flower garden after the rains.

Set out pepper plants after your corn is up.

Timothy likes a soil in which there is clay.

Cool soils give the richest potatoes in flavor.

Parsnips are sown early. They grow slowly.

Parsnips should be thinned to five inches apart.

The wire worm will attack oats sown on fresh sod.

The lily requires leaf mould to bring it to perfection.

Millet must have warm land and warm weather.

The French cultivate the sorrel or "sour grass" for salads.

If the soil of the garden is clayey a coat of sand mixed in will help it; if it be sandy, clay or sediment from ditches or water-courses will be found beneficial.

Plant some sweet corn for feeding your milch cows in hot August and September when the grass is scorched and dry. Plant in drills eighteen inches apart on old sod turned over. Plant every month up to the middle of July.

The method by which stumps are removed by petroleum consists in allowing the stumps to become completely saturated with petroleum, and then setting them on fire. The method by using saltpeter consists in boring holes into the head of the stump and putting into each one ounce of saltpeter, and after leaving it to become wet and penetrate the substance of the stump, the latter is set on fire, when it will be completely consumed.

Recipes.

Pickled Blackberries.—Nine pounds of berries, one pint of vinegar, three pounds of sugar; scald the berries in the sugar, then skim them out, add the vinegar, boil down as thick as desired.

Broiled Potatoes.—Cut cold boiled potatoes in slices a third or an inch thick. Dip them in melted butter and fine bread crumbs. Place in the double broiler and broil over a fire that is not too hot. Garnish with parsley and serve on a hot dish. Or, season with salt and pepper, toast till a delicate brown, arrange on a hot dish, and season with butter.

Pumpkin Soup.—Slice the pumpkin thinly, boil it in milk or water to a pulp, then stir it smooth, add a piece of butter and sufficient sugar; thicken with milk in which you have boiled cinnamon or lemon peel, add a little salt, whisk a couple of eggs to a froth in the tureen and pour in the soup at the moment of serving.

Tomato Salad.—Wash ripe tomatoes, pour boiling water over them, and then remove the skins without breaking them, and let them get very cold; meantime make a mayonnaise; when the tomatoes are quite cold slice them, arrange them nicely on a salad dish, dress them with the mayonnaise, and serve them with fowls, game, or broiled or roasted poultry.

A Wonderful Insect.

"How your aunt dis evenin'?" asked a short, thick-set colored sailor, loafing in the door of a foreign fruit importing house not far from Fulton Market.

"She's tolerable," responded another colored individual, who was sweeping some banana skins into the street.

"She full yet?" continued the sailor man, with a grin.

"Yes," replied the other, "she ain't showed no signs of weakness up yet."

"Well dat's all she wants. Jes' keep her loaded." And the red handkerchief and black face disappeared.

"He doesn't speak of her very respectfully," said the reporter.

"Who?" inquired the sweeper, with a savage glare in his eye.

"Why, your aunt."

"Oh, dat's all right. He understands her. He brought her up from the Isthmus."

Then the man disappeared also, and the reporter went to the storekeeper inside for future information.

Thrusting his hand into a desk, the fruit dealer brought out a small box, uncovered it, and lifted out an insect of such curious shape that it seemed impossible that it could be a living reality. Putting his finger under it, the dealer lifted out an ant with a small black head and an enormous jaw-bones, perfectly round and as large as two peas.

"She's a roiser, ain't she? and as full as a lord," said the fruit importer, gazing at the creature with an eye of an expert.

"Yes, it's a real ant," he continued, "and this isn't the first one that ever came here. I imported five hundred three years ago for a big dinner of some Mexican swell up town. Do they eat them? Well, I should smile. You've never been in Mexico, I take it? Well, this is a fair specimen of the honey ant of Mexico, and there they are considered great delicacies, and are always served as dessert, just as you serve shrimps here, only these are put on alive and kicking. My brother has one of the biggest collection of ants in the country. This was brought on for him, and they're trying to fix up some way to preserve it without putting it in alcohol. I reckon they'll put it in Canada balsam. You see these ants live in big families, and most of them don't look like this; but at a certain time of the year certain ones are selected by the others to act as bottles or storehouses for the rest. This being done, the other ants bring all the honey they can collect and give to the ones selected, and they take it in until each one is as full as it can hold, and looks like this. As fast as they are filled they are taken by the other ants to a dark room made for the purpose, where they cling to the wall. In fact they are living bottles in which the ants store away their honey, and whenever they want it they go to the storehouse and take down a bottle, brush off the cobwebs, and make the ants give out a supply."

"What will a dish of honey ants cost," asked the reporter.

"I can get you a good supply," was the reply, "for two or three meals for $10. They don't stand sea voyages well though, and it's difficult to keep them artificially full."

The Peanut.

Surrounding Norfolk, Va., lies the great peanut region of the world, and Norfolk is the greatest export point for this product. It has three large factories for cleaning the nuts and preparing them for market, and they handle yearly hundreds of thousands of bushels of nuts. A peanut farmer tells me something about the cultivation of the crop. The nuts are shelled before planting, and it requires a bushel and a half to plant an acre. The ground is plowed lightly, and the nuts are planted in hills something like corn or potatoes. Some farmers merely drop the peanut, and cover it by digging dirt over it with their feet. The crop comes up in vines looking like small pea vines. These spread themselves over the ground, and bear a pretty yellow blossom. When the peanuts are ripe along in September before the first frost, the vines are pulled up and the peanuts are seen clinging to their roots. They are then stacked up in little cocks like haycocks to dry, and then pulled off and sold to the groceries. An acre planted in peanuts will produce from forty to 100 bushels, and as they are worth from $1 to $2 a bushel it will be seen that the crop is a paying one. When the factories take the nuts there is much dirt clinging to them. This is all shaken off in cylinders like those of a farmer's wind-mill or other machines for the cleaning of grain, and the nuts are sorted into four grades for the market. First, however, they are picked over to get all imperfect nuts, and this is done by a moving belt three feet wide on which the nuts are carried past a great number of colored women, who pick out the bad ones as they go by. These women get forty cents a day, and are fined if they make any mistakes. After picking and sorting the nuts are put into four-bushel bags and shipped. They are now selling to dealers from $2 a bushel upward. Few peanuts are shipped abroad, and most of those sold in Europe come from Africa, where the peanut grows wild. The African nuts are not so good as the American, are smaller and more imperfect.

The peanut product in the United States is rapidly increasing, and in 1880 it amounted to $2,150,000. During that year Virginia's trade was worth $1,000,000, and last year it had grown to $1,500,000, or a gain of fifty per cent in three years. North Carolina in 1880 produced 760,000 bushels of peanuts, Tennessee 120,000, and Virginia 1,370,000. Some few nuts are produced in Kentucky and a few in Georgia. Virginia, however, has a superior soil and climate, and its product will probably always be the largest and the best.—[*Cor. To the Cleveland Leader.*

Tar Smoke for Diptheria.

A recent issue of the New York Sun says: Ruth Lockwood, the nine-year-old child of Thomas Lockwood, a compositor in the *Times* office, became violently ill with diphtheria. She was so weak that it was deemed dangerous to try tracheotomy, or cutting open the windpipe. On Thursday Dr. Nichols who was attending her, received a copy of the Paris *Figaro*, which contained a report made to the French Academy of Medicine by Dr. Delthil. Dr. Delthil said that the vapors of liquid tar and turpentine would dissolve the fibrinous exudations which choke up the throat in croup and diphtheria.

Dr. Delthil's process was described. He pours equal parts of turpentine and liquid tar into a tin pan or cup and sets fire to the mixture. A dense resinous smoke arises, which obscures the air of the room.

"The patient," Dr. Delthil says, "immediately seems to experience relief; the choking and rattle stop; the patient falls into a slumber and seems to inhale the smoke with pleasure. The fibrinous membrane soon becomes detached, and the patient coughs up microbicides. These when caught in a glass, may be seen to dissolve in the smoke. In the course of three days afterward the patient entirely recovers."

Dr. Nichols tried this treatment yesterday with little Ruth Lockwood. She was lying gasping for breath when he visited her. First pouring about two tablespoonfuls of liquified tar on an iron pan, he poured as much turpentine over it and set it on fire. The rich resinous smoke which rose to the ceiling was by no means unpleasant. As it filled the room the child's breathing became natural, and as the smoke grew dense she fell asleep.

In England a "drummer" is called a "bagman."

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

How true is this pathetic sentiment, which finds expression in The Elmira, N. Y. *Gazette*: "If a grocer presents a society with ten pounds of sugar, it is considered a liberal gift; but if a newspaper can throw in five dollars worth of advertising it never gets a word of thanks for it. It costs money to run newspapers, and advertising is one of the commodities they have to sell; but somehow a different impression obtains in some circles."

The cotton exposition at New Orleans will open next Christmas eve, and promises to be very successful. The citizens of Louisiana have subscribed $1,000,000 in aid of the enterprise, no less than twenty states and territories having made appropriations for representations, and Mexico and many of the South American states have taken similar action, as well as a number of the European governments.

The emancipation of the slaves in Cuba began in 1870, when all above the age of 55 were freed. The emancipation act provided that slaves from 50 to 55 should be liberated in September, 1881; those between 45 and 50 in September, 1882; those between 40 and 45 in September, 1884; those between 35 and 40 in September, 1885; those between 30 and 35 in September, 1886 and those under 30 years of age in 1888. There remain now less than 100,000 slaves on the island.

In Detroit is a paint-shop fitted up just like the paint shops in wagon factories, and on long strips of muslin are painted all kinds of pictures—heroic, sensational, pastoral, etc.—which are cut up into various sizes, and sold for parlor ornamentation. A reporter who visited the scene of operation says "it was like painting the side of a barn, and as he dashed away the artist explained how most of the work was done with large brushes, and how he could 'knock out' from fifteen to twenty oil paintings a day."

An English journal is authority for the statement that Europe and British India consume about 150,000 gallons of handkerchief perfumes yearly. This gives an idea of the magnitude of the industry of raising sweet-scented flowers to supply the demand for the perfume manufacturers. There is one perfume distillery at Cannes, France, which uses yearly 100,000 pounds of acacia flowers, 140,000 pounds of rare flower leaves, 22,000 pounds of jasmine blossoms, 2,000 pounds of tuberose blossoms, and an immense quantity of other material per annum.

Utah has now ten thousand small farms averaging twenty-five acres, and the whole must be irrigated. There is only one large farm in the territory, and it is owned by a company. The Great Salt Lake, according to Elder Cannon, contains enough salt to supply America for centuries. All that is necessary in preparing it for market is to drive to the edge of the lake with a wagon, and a man with a pair of rubber boots can load it with a shovel. The salt lies on the bottom of the lake in small coarse crystals. After hauling it is taken to a grinding machine, and, being run through, it is fit for the table.

Statistics of suicide compiled by the *Insurance Chronicle* show that one thousand, four hundred and nine self-murders occurred in the United States during 1883. The compiler carefully classifies the returns under four heads, as "Number of Suicides" in the "spring," "summer," "autumn" and "winter," and continues by his figures the accepted impression that people are most inclined to commit themselves in hot weather. The suicides of the spring season of 1883 numbered 344, those of summer 375, of autumn 347, and of winter 273. The propensity of men who suicide is decidedly marked as compared with women, the former numbering 1,083 of the 1,409.

The owners of cattle ranges in the West, remarks the New York *Sun's* agricultural editor, are very reticent in regard to their losses, but are always ready to tell of profits, although in a majority of instances these are wholly prospective. A correspondent of a Western contemporary, who appears to have been about among the cattle ranges, says that "stockmen will tell you that the cattle are all right, and that the losses do not exceed five to ten per cent;" but the facts are that in many instances they are from twenty-five to fifty per cent, and the animals that have been saved are little more than skin and bones. The idea that cattle and sheep can live and thrive anywhere on the Western plains, without shelter in winter, and no food except what they can pick up, is a delusion, and it is time such ideas were abandoned and more humane treatment substituted. A country where the temperature drops to ten to thirty degrees below zero in winter, with not a bush to protect animals from the winds, is not the best in the world for them to live in, no matter how much it is praised by interested parties or the fools who may visit it in summer time.

The Emperor of China recently authorized the destruction of $4,000,000 worth of opium, and absolutely refused to accept a revenue from its sale.

CLIPPINGS FOR THE CURIOUS.

From a bushel of corn or rye there can be obtained almost two gallons of alcohol.

Hindoo winesses are sworn by the waters of the Ganges.

The Japanese entangle whales in nets and then kill them with harpoons and lances.

Homeopathy was first brought to the world's notice in 1810. It was introduced into England in 1827.

The old ballad of "The Babes in the Wood" was a covert account of the murder of his nephews by Richard III.

Guide-posts were formally embellished with maxims upon which the traveller could meditate, provided that he possessed the not too common accomplishment of reading.

Ann Llewellyn of Pottsville, Pa. has a wooden leg. Her late husband had one. Her oldest son took one to the grave with him. Her other boy and only child is stubbing around on one.

Among the inventions recorded in the United States Patent Office is one styled a "life-saving coffin." It is so arranged that any motion by a person accidentally buried alive is registered above ground.

A flower has been discovered in South America which is only visible when the wind is blowing. The shrub belongs to the cactus family, and is about three feet high, with a crook at the top, giving it the appearance of a black hickory cane. When the wind blows a number of beautiful flowers protrude from little lumps on the stalk.

During the earthquake of Lisbon, in 1755, the keystones of all the arches in the Carmo Church sprang from their places simultaneously, while the arches themselves, too solid to fall even then, were left standing gaped and broken, in which condition they are still to be seen.

Louis XVI. was wiser than Marie Antoinette. While she spoiled the silk trade by wearing white muslin, he destroyed the sale of English manikins, which was driving French cottons from the market, by ordering the executioner to perform his office in a dress of the foreign cloth.

Fanianus Strada, the author of a grave historical work, has a learned digression on the subject of sneezing, and mentions one Pistor Suburranus who died of a fit of it, expiring at the twenty-fourth sneeze. Sneezing from noon to midnight is good, according to Aristotle, and from night to noon the reverse, and we learn from another source that "if any one sneeze for three nights in succession it may be taken as a sign that some one will die in the house," or that some other calamity will occur.

The first set of false teeth made in this country by a native American dentist were carved from ivory for George Washington, John Greenwood, of New York, was the maker. The profession was introduced into the United States by a Frenchman, who was connected with the forces which had joined the American army during the Revolution.

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

The strength of a man's mind is known alike by what he believes and by what he doubts.

Every man feels instinctively that all the beautiful sentiments in the world weigh less than a single lovely action, and that, while tenderness of feeling and susceptibility to generous emotions are accidents of temperament, goodness is an achievement of the will and a quality of life.

Like all Nature's processes, old age is gentle and gradual in its approaches strewed with illusions, and all its little griefs soothed by natural sedatives. But the iron hand is not less irresistible because it wears a velvet glove.

Many people economize the wrong way. They will worry the pennies and waste the dollars. A fortune, or so much saved and put away, is not made this way, but by a careful outlook all the way round.

Those sentiments of love which flow from the heart cannot be frozen by adversity.

In nature the most valuable and the beautiful usually go hand-in-hand; and, if we do not always trace their union, it is because our limited experience has not yet fathomed all her secrets.

Every human being has a work to carry on within, duties to perform abroad, influences to exert, which are peculiarly his, and which no conscience but his own can teach.

Why He Kept the Houses.

An old man who owns two or three dozen houses that are rented, was asked by one of his sons why he did not invest his money in some business so his heirs could earn a living by work when he died. The old man said: "That's what I keep these houses for, to make you earn a living. If you don't find you get exercise enough collecting this rent, and have all the business you want, then I am mistaken." The boy thought maybe the old gentleman was more than half right.—*Peck's Sun.*

Don't go near a draught; if a draught comes toward you run away. A light draught is the most dangerous.

PRESIDENTIAL FAVORITES.

Some Interesting Facts Concerning the Men Who Stand Next to the Chief Executive.

Visitors who from curiosity or business have called at the White House, must have been impressed by the courteous yet systematic manner with which they were received and escorted through the mansion. The gentlemen whose duty it is to receive all persons coming to the White House are Colonel E. S. Dunmore, Mr. John T. Pickard and Mr. T. F. Pendel, and they have occupied their present positions through the various administrations since and even during the war. Mr. Pendel was President Lincoln's body guard, saving that his carriage the fatal night on which he visited Ford's theatre, and he now has in his possession the blood stained coat which Mr. Lincoln wore on that memorable occasion. There is not a public man in America to-day who does not know, and who is not known by, these gentlemen, and the reminiscences of public and social life which they can recount would fill a congressional volume. During the early yet exciting years of the war, through the more peaceful times of Grant's administration, while Hayes held the reins of government, and when Garfield was so, it was the men who took in the executive mansion, welcoming the advent of every new administration, bowing at its departure, and receiving both inaugurators and their supporters.

During that long, hot and never to be forgotten summer when President Garfield lay between "life and death," the nation became aware of the deadly malaria influence which hung about the White House. But all through that period these three men never deserted their posts for a single day, although each one was suffering intensely. In conversation with the writer, Colonel Dunmore said:

"It is impossible to describe the tortures I have undergone. To be compelled to smile and treat the thousands of visitors who come here daily with courtesy when one is in the greatest agony requires a tremendous effort. All that summer I had terrible headaches, heart burn and a stifling sensation that sometimes took away my breath. My appetite was uncertain and I felt every pain in the small of my back. I was under the doctors care with strict instructions not to go out of the house but I remained on duty nevertheless. You would be surprised to know the amount of quinine I took; on some days it was as much as six grains."

"And was Mr. Pickard badly off, too?"

"I should think he was. Why, time and again we have picked him up and laid him on the mantel, here in the vestibule, he was so used up."

"Yes," exclaimed Mr. Pickard, "I was so weak I could not even stand alone without help, and I could scarcely walk with the aid of two canes, and then in a stooping position. Oh, we have been in a pretty fix indeed here, all of us."

"And yet you are all the embodiment of health," said the writer, as he looked at the stalwart, upright and vigorous men before him.

"Oh, yes," said Mr. Pickard, "we have not known what sickness was for most of us a year."

"Have you some secret way of overcoming the malaria and its attendant horrors?"

"I think we have a most certain way," replied Colonel Dunmore, "but it is no secret. You see, about two years ago my wife began to grow ill and I was alarmed at her condition. She finally became so weak she could not tell which room was white or black at a distance of ten feet. One of her lady friends advised her to try a certain treatment that had done wonders for her, and to make a long story short, she did so and was completely cured. This induced me to try the same means for my own protection and as a result I found it was doing me good. I recommended it to my associates, and we have all been cured right here in the strongholds of malaria and kept in perfect health ever since by means of Warner's Safe Cure. Now I am not a believer in medicines in general, but I do not exaggerate in my that I am satisfied I should have died of bright's disease of the kidneys before this, had it not for this wonderful remedy. Albert, I use it as a household medicine and give it to our children whenever they have any ailments."

"Yes," exclaimed Mr. Pendel, "I need it in my family all the while and have found it the most effective remedy we have ever employed. I know of very many people here who are using it freely and they all speak well of it."

"I weigh 170 pounds to-day," said Mr. Pickard, "and when my physician told me one year ago I could not live to see over 150 pounds weight he was right, and you cannot wonder that I consider this the best medicine before the American people."

The above statements from these gentlemen need no comments. They are voluntary and unsolicited expressions from gentlemen which are the best in the land. Were these the sight of gentlemen wearing the testimonials they would not be made public, but as they form such valuable truths for all who are suffering, we unhesitatingly publish them for the good of all.

The early lunch fiend catches the sandwich.

.....It is truly wonderful to see how the name of Mrs. Pinkham is a household word among the wives and mothers of our land. Alike in the luxurious homes of our great cities and in the humble cabins of the remote frontier of one woman's deeds have borne their kindly fruit in health for others.

A nice, light business—the gas man's.

MESSMAN'S PEPTONIZED BEEF TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its *entire nutritious properties*. It contains blood-making, force generating and life-sustaining properties; invaluable for indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility; also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Cowell, Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York. Sold by druggists.

Piles! Piles! Piles!

Sure cure for Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. One box has cured worst cases of 20 years standing. No one need suffer five minutes after using William's Pile Ointment. It absorbs tumors, allays itching, acts as poultice, gives instant relief. Prepared only for Piles, Itching of private parts. Mailed for $1. Frazier Med. Co., Cleveland O.

The ancients were acquainted with the virtue of petroleum. Herodotus refers to it and speaks of wells being found in Zante. Now-a-days everybody has heard of it through Carboline, the great Natural Hair Restorer.

A Cure of Pneumonia.

Mr. D. H. Barnaby, of Owego, N. Y., says that his daughter was taken with a violent cold which terminated with pneumonia, and all the best physicians gave the case up and said she could live but a few hours at most. She was in this condition when a friend recommended Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, and advised her to try it. She accepted it as a last resort, and was surprised to find that it produced a marked change for the better, and by persevering a permanent cure was effected.

Headache is immediately relieved by the use of Piso's remedy for Catarrh.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

Fortify the system. All who have experienced and witnessed the effect of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters upon the weak, broken down, desponding victims of dyspepsia, liver complaint, fever and ague, rheumatism, nervous debility, or premature decay, know that in this supreme tonic and alterative there exists a specific principle which reaches the very source of the trouble, and effects an absolute and permanent cure. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

Mme. L. LANGE'S Lady's Protector and Supporter. Price $3.50, $7; Lotion, $1.50. REMITTANCE WITH ORDER. SENT BY MAIL. Send for Descriptive Circular. 704 Broadway, N.Y. City.

Rubber Stamps, Your name, 20c, cards etc Agents list Free. THE IMAN M'FG. Co. Baltimore, Md.

CAMPHOR MILK is the best Liniment. Price 25 cents

Lay the Axe to the Root

If you would destroy the cankering worm. For any external pain, sore, wound or lameness of man or beast, use only MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT. It penetrates all muscle and flesh to the very bone, expelling all inflammation, soreness and pain, and healing the diseased part as no other Liniment ever did or can. So saith the experience of two generations of sufferers, and so will you say when you have tried the "Mustang."

BNU 23

The DULCIPHONE OR SEWING MACHINE ORGAN.

To answer a few of the many enquiries we are daily receiving regarding the "Dulciphone" we append the following:

Will it fit any Sewing Machine? Can any one who knows how to operate the treadle of a Sewing Machine play it? Will it produce really good and expressive music? Will it play all kinds of music—Sacred, Popular and Dance? Is it durable and will it remain in good repair? YES.

Can one see and play at the same time? Will it injure the Sewing Machine? Is it an improvement? NO.

The most Perfect Automatic Instrument ever offered to the public. Price $10.00. Music 4 cents per foot. For sale by all Sewing Machine Dealers. A. G. MACDONALD & CO., 12 Union Square, New York

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S Vegetable Compound IS A POSITIVE CURE For Female Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequential Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the Female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex, this Compound is unsurpassed. Price $1.00, Six bottles for $5.00.

So family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness and torpidity of the liver. 25c. a box, or all druggists.

LITCHFIELD, N. H., Dec. 16, 1883.

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