FOR THE FARM AND HOME.

An Ingenious Hen-House.

One hen-house which we have seen has a very ingenious contrivance for getting outside hens into a general yard, without a chance for any of the inside occupants to escape. It consists of a box, some eight or ten inches in diameter, a little over two feet in length, mainly made of little slats and open only at the outer end. The small slats are placed far enough apart to give an open appearance to the whole box. A very slight board constitutes the floor, so constructed that on the hen walking over it, it remains firm until she gets over half way in, when, by the force of her weight, the floor suddenly turns on a pivot, or tips, the forward end falling down about a foot, letting the hen into the yard, when the floor at once returns to its place, and thus leaves no chance of escape. *Tribune and Farmer.*

Sowing Rye in the Fall for Soiling.

An Indiana farmer says: Having had fourteen years' experience in sowing rye the last of August and through September at different times, on rich land for soiling in April, I think I am able to state correctly the value of such a crop. Rye, when sown the last of August or any time in September on rich land, will make more pounds of green feed per acre in April than any of the grasses or clover will make in June. We can easily see the value of an acre of rye sown in August or September to be cut green in April and fed to stock. It is the best injurious green feed when fed to work stock known. In fact, no objection can be made to it when fed to work stock with plenty of grain. A rye patch near the house is more valuable for poultry than grain. We carried five hens through last winter on green rye alone and they came through the winter all right and in fine condition. As a feed for milch cows it has no equal. Feed out each daily of green rye to your milch cows in April will change the butter from white to a beautiful golden color.

Transplanting Cabbages.

Before transplanting cabbages, the ground should be deeply plowed and well manured, particularly with the scrapings of the cow pen. It is always best to apply the manure broadcast and mix it thoroughly with the soil, as it then will not come in immediate contact with the young roots, but will be ultimately all absorbed. If possible plant in rainy weather, but if this cannot be done, sprinkle on the bed of young plants, just before they are taken up, a good quantity of water so that a little earth will adhere to each plant. As soon as they are planted in dry weather, they should receive a liberal supply of water, other wise most of them will die, unless protected from the sun. When inserting them into the holes, care must be taken not to bend the roots, but these must be placed, as much as possible as they had been growing. The distance of planting, depends, in some measure, upon the strength of the soil, but principally upon the variety growing, but it should always be such that the ground between the plants may be kept clean and well worked. When the larger kinds are planted, two and a-half feet between the rows and two feet between the plants will be required; but, with the smaller varieties less distance will be sufficient. The soil around the plants must be constantly [illegible]. —*A. P. Ford.*

Pig Pen or Pig Pasture.

An exchange says: "There is too much pig pen and not enough pig pasture." This is true in the main. The difference in the quality and flavor of pork, made in the average filthy pig pen, from filthy food, and that made from sweet grasses and clover, out in the open and pure air, is so great that it would seem as though consumers would insist on being fed on but the last kind. Good, clean, and sweet pork can be made in pens, however, and cheaper than in pastures even, and has been demonstrated on the Missouri College Farm. The pigs in traveling about the pasture after their food will not get nearly as much out of the grass as they will if driven and fed to them in the pen. It may be said that this would cost too much labor. But it is shown that the extra labor is more than paid for by increased profit, that will be all that can be asked.

As before remarked, the pigs make more gain out of the same quantity of food fed in the pen than when gathered in the pasture. More food can be grown on a given area when cut off and fed to the animals, than when they are allowed to feed it of themselves. The manure of pen fed pigs is where it can be saved. That of the pasture pigs is largely lost. When it is desirable, as it almost always is, to feed grain or other food in addition to the grass it can be better done in the pen than in the pasture. While we thus advocate feeding pigs in pens, it is only with the idea that the pens are to be roomy, clean and healthful. To put pigs into small and filthy pens is cruel, and a disgrace to humanity, and makes a quality of pork which has created a merited prejudice against a healthful and palatable food.—*Household and Farm.*

To remove mildew, soak in butter milk and spread on grass in the sun.

The Growth of Weeds.

Persons frequently express surprise at the universality, as it were, of weeds. A careful cultivator will keep a field free from weeds by frequent cultivation and hand hoeing through an entire season, and as none are allowed to go to seed he may look for a clean field the following year, whether cultivated or not. But those who expect to see land entirely cleaned of weeds and all its wild seeds by individual effort, are likely to be disappointed in their expectations. Many seeds will live in the soil for a long time, just how long has not been determined, but in the case of certain kinds of seeds, several years. Speaking in a general way, the ground is full of weed seeds; they are blown about by the winds, washed from place to place by freshets and heavy showers, carried to new locations by birds and animals, and like the rent in the boy's coat, "it was there before."

Very few realize the extent of fecundity or prolificacy in many of our common weeds, or how rapidly a stock may be multiplied from a single plant. At both the New York and the Ohio Experiment Stations this subject has been investigated with much care. Dr. Sturtevant found a vigorous plant of the Purslane family that had nine branches; an average branch had 11 branchlets; an average branchlet had 212 seed capsules, and one seed capsule had seventy five seeds; making the whole number, by computation, 2,136,000. A fair stool of chess had 478 seeds, plantain 1,550, rye grass 10,681, curled dock 19,391. The botanist of the Ohio station found by computation that an average thistle produces over 40,000 seeds, a dandelion 12,000, shepherd's purse 47,628, wild peppergrass 1,678, ragweed over 5,000, a moderate sized purslane from 100,000 to 200,000 seeds in a single plant. With causes and motives so active, it is easy to understand that single pounds of other may produce a crop of half million to a million seeds.

An acre of land contains 43,560 square feet. It will be seen that a single plant in some cases may produce seeds enough in a season to allow a half dozen or more seeds for each square foot of an acre of land. How then can we wonder at the rapidness of weeds under ordinary circumstances, where thousands are annually allowed to mature their seeds on almost every acre of cultivated land.—*N. Y. Times.*

Household Hints.

When sponge cake is old it is very nice to cut in thin slices and toast.

If potatoes are good when they are with a pan of water in which to put them.

If the oven is too hot when baking place a small stick in it to cool it.

To prevent mustard-plasters from blistering, mix with the white of an egg.

For cleaning stone jars, glass cans, and bottles, there is nothing better than lye.

It is said that canned berries put on their "tops" and kept bottom when a sufficient time is had over the liquid the jar before screwing down the cover.

Recipes.

Hard Gingerbread.—One half cup of butter, two cups of sugar, and four eggs, beaten seperately, three cups of flour, one-half cup of sweet milk, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, two cups of blackberry meats minced, one teaspoonful extract of vanilla.

Apple Preserves.—Make a nice syrup of sugar and water, and put in it a small piece of ginger root. Have some good apples peeled and cored. Pippins are the best to use. When the syrup has scalded up three or four times, drop in the apples and let them remain until transparent.

Cream Cheese.—Take very thick cream and tie it up in a piece of thick calico which has just been wrung out of strong cold salt and water, and hang it up to drip; two or three days will make it stiff enough to turn out. A little salt put into the cream when fresh will help it to keep sweet.

Pumpkin Pies.—Three slices of salt pork, boil one hour and a half; scrape three large parsnips, cut in quarters lengthwise, add to the pork and let boil one hour, then add a few potatoes, and let all boil together until the potatoes are soft; the dust in the kettle should be about a cupful when ready to take off.

A Bird's Nest on a Palm Leaf.

Occasionally fruit bats reach the Coral Atoll, but as far as yet observed in too exhausted a state to survive. Once a pair arrived together. Tame frigate birds are used as decoys for enticing the wild ones within range of shot. The beautiful snow-white tern, which on the Island of Ascension, in the Mid-atlantic, nests on ledges of rock and consolidated guano, here lays its single egg on the leaf of a young cocoanut palm, without a scrap of a nest. The leaf during growth goes on drooping till it falls, but the bird always manages to hatch out first.—*H. A. Forbes.*

Where the Mexican is Great.

In Mexico matches are tipped with brimstone at both ends. This will settle the annexation question in the mind of any American citizen, whoever had to get up at 3 a. m. to look for the paregoric bottle.—*Somerville Journal.*

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

Buenos Ayres is one of the most prosperous cities in the world, but we are so far removed from it that we hardly realize its importance. It has a population of 400,000 people, and 150,000 emigrants arrive in its harbor each year. There is no other city that can show such rapid growth as this.

If every soul, saint and sinner, in the Union were to go to the ports of the Great Lakes each could get to carry home a half bushel of grain. To put it in cold figures, there are 50,000,000 people in America, and stored for shipment 'twixt Duluth and Toledo are 250,000,000 bushels of wheat, corn and oats.

A Buddhist temple, which will cost $3,000,000, is being built in Kioto, Japan. It is said that more than a ton of large ropes, made of their own hair, contributed by the women of Japan, will be used to haul the timbers for the temple to their places. This temple is to be a Mecca for the faithful all over the empire.

The latest swindle relating to spurious money is the split bank note fraud. A $20 bank note is taken, and by some ingenious method the note is split in two, and the raw sides "shellacked up," and each half is passed off as a genuine $20 note. The work is done so artistically in most cases that it is difficult at first to detect the fraud.

The United States navy consists of thirty-nine vessels, and to manage this last we have, on the active list, 7 rear admirals, 25 commodores, 45 captains, 56 commanders, 71 lieutenant commanders, 254 lieutenants, 70 junior lieutenants, 158 ensigns, and 76 naval cadets; and in the staff, 105 surgeons, 128 paymasters, and 242 engineers.

The slaughter of birds in the name of fashion continues. At a single sale in London there were sold during the month of October last and April last, no less than 2,528 birds of paradise, 1,973 Impeyan pheasants, 1,000 West Indian and Brazilian ibises, and 1,000 East Indian birds of various kinds. One woman of fashion purchased the skins of a thousand humming birds for a ball dress. Another had a dress trimmed with the skins of five hundred swallows.

Mary Livermore says that co-operative housekeeping will banish the sweeper and the washtub from the home, as the loom and sewing wheel have already been. She, with some 300 other families, have experimented with a co-operative laundry and have been able to reduce the cost of their washing and ironing for 12 weeks a dozen, including dresses and the most intricate pieces. The present system of housekeeping involves a great waste of food, of time, and of women that might be put to a better use.

Salt as a Destroyer of Teeth.

At a recent meeting of the New York Odontological Society, Dr. F. Ramsay Brown said:

I will venture the assertion that the excessive use of common salt is one of the main factors in the ruination of human teeth to-day. I am now engaged in collecting some statistics on this point, from which I hope in time to demonstrate what seems to me to be the fact, that common salt excessively used is a great enemy of the human teeth. If it will injure the human teeth, though, the chemistry of our systems is some way or other, that I will not try to explain at present, why might it not also have the effect of preventing a good development of the teeth when taken into the system in excess? I have lately procured some statistics from the Sandwich Islands, from a gentleman who has lived there, covering a period of over forty years, that are very suggestive and interesting. Within that period the teeth of the Sandwich Islanders have changed rapidly, and since they have begun to decay it has been noticed that the natives are in the habit of taking great chunks of salt and eating it with their food. According to all accounts, the teeth of the Sandwich Islanders were formerly the most free from decay of any people on the face of the earth, if I remember rightly. You will find that the people who eat a great deal of salt and a great deal of sugar are often entirely toothless. People who eat an excessive amount of salt are tempted to eat large quantities of candy, pickles, and vinegar. There seems to be a craving for those substances after the excessive use of salt.—*Scientific American.*

The Grave of Grant.

When Mr. Walter, proprietor of the London *Times*, was in New York a few years ago, he was taken through Riverside Park by a friend. On reaching the spot where Gen. Grant rests, the distinguished editor turned to his host and said: "I thank you for showing me this spot. I have traveled over the world in many lands, but have never before seen such a beautiful drive as this."—*New York Herald.*

Worse Than Getting the Mitten.

Brown.—"What a sad-looking fellow Smith is! What is the matter with him?"

Fogg.—"Why, didn't you ever hear? He was disappointed in love."

Brown.—"Got the mitten, eh?"

Fogg.—"Oh dear, no; he married her."—*Boston Transcript.*

AMONG THE HOP-PICKERS.

Enlivening Scenes at the New York Hop Fields.

In a recent letter from Munnsville, Oneida Co., N. Y., to the New York *Mail & Express* the writer says: The New York, Ontario and Western railroad runs through the hop fields of Oneida county. The driver of the Munnsville stage, the village where I left the railroad to get under the shade of the hop poles, said to me: "I s'pose there ain't many people left in the cities now hop pickin' has begun." He seemed quite surprised when I told him that the cities were not entirely deserted. It is a fact, however, that both town and country in this part of the State are asked to take hold and help pick hops, and there are not less than 10,000 pickers who go out of Syracuse alone. The hop-grower lives in his own place and is usually a small farmer in addition to being a hop producer. In August he employs a canvassing agent to secure him a company of pickers, and pays him fifty cents bonus for every picker. The grower also gives the pickers railroad fare and board free. To do the latter the farmer's wife sweeps the best room, with its weeping willow over a tombstone done in needle work, and the farmer's daughter the cabinet organ. Carpets are taken up and they and the best furniture stowed away in one room under lock and key. Every available room in the house is then filled with beds for the women. The men are stowed in the barn and wood-shed. I have been sleeping in a barn where there is a plenty of room between the cracks for the wind to frisk in and out. There where we slept left, but I was made tolerably comfortable with a wolf robe. My neighbor was the son of the owner of the yard, and he was responsible for waking the family in the morning. So before he blew out our candle he lassoed a alarm clock. After we had been sleeping for a few minutes he got up and began blowing bellows blasts on a horn. I told him that the clock had some of its pneumonia, but he insisted that it was 4 o'clock, and time for breakfast. There wasn't much security, anyway, in going to sleep with that treacherous clock around, so a breakfast of ham, eggs and coffee was eaten and drunk.

The women and children were driven to the hop field, while the rest of us walked. It was shockingly early—5 o'clock. In the first place we were introduced to the hop boxes, that consist of nine hop box inside nine hoop, two on a side. The whole clumsy affair looks like an apple woman's stand, only big enough with an awning over it of canvas or burlaps to protect the pickers from the sun. A man pulls up a hop pole and runs cutting of the latter about a foot from the ground, and leans it up against the end of the hop stand so that pickers facing each other can have an equal chance at the clusters. It is this man's business to keep all the pickers supplied with poles as fast as they call for them. Each hop pole is long enough for a man to curl up in and would hold about ten bushels of clusters. I was told that when I had filled that with hops I would be given a ticket that at the end of the season, I could exchange for twenty-five cents. The average man would want a week to fill one of the receivers. Many of the girls and their mamas could only fill one box a day. A fairly good picker will fill two, a smart one three and a remarkably smart one four boxes a day. As soon as a box is filled its contents are emptied into a sack and taken to the kiln. There are thirty pickers in the field, and they include old and young, little and big, hated men and women, little girls and lively young girls capable of flying to the arms of the boys. Long before noon the children and girls were tired, and I waited for the blast of the horn beneath an adjacent oak. After we had been sleeping for a few minutes he got up and began blowing bellows blasts on a horn. I told him that the clock had some of its pneumonia, but he insisted that it was 4 o'clock, and time for breakfast. There wasn't much security, anyway, in going to sleep with that treacherous clock around, so a breakfast of ham, eggs and coffee was eaten and drunk.

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GAMBLING AT LOUISVILLE.

For many months the question which the gamblers say is Louisville or shall they go? has been a very disturbed, and the probability is that it will remain the absorbing topic of discussion for some time to come.

There are two sides to this question. Many people think, or pretend that it is not one side, and that in the name of law, good order and virtue the professionals would be compelled to leave town, or else to conduct their business largely "on the sly" that it would not be a public offense to those who disapproved of it.

The other side is that of the dealers who say that they make money out of the gamblers. The gamblers are liberal players of a good many things, and their custom is sought. It is said that a number of our merchants have written to the mayor, asking that the gamblers may be protected, in the interests of trade, and not driven out of town. It is said that these merchants urge that if the gamblers are driven out, the best class of country merchants will go elsewhere to buy their goods, so that whenever they "make a trip to town," they can have some fun in gambling.

This has to be right nice print some of the country merchants, who declare that they are not that sort of folks, and that when they come here it is to buy goods and not to gamble. They protest against having the gamblers kept in town simply for their accommodation.

The closed city advocates and backers who are said to have lent aid to the mayor to let gamblers stay, have not as yet come forward with a list of their names.

And after all, the great question is, "How to make the gamblers go."

So there has been the great question as to how to drive out of the human system certain evil agencies which were working all manner of mischief and doing great, if not harm. Dyspepsia, malaria and rheumatism, for instance. Sometimes people suffering from these and would like to get rid of them, but don't know how. Here is a point in regard to which the experience of two well-known citizens of Louisville may prove valuable.

A correspondent called on J. O. Campbell, Esq., of Lowell and well-known machinery house of J. O. Campbell & Sons, which was established in 1862, on First street.

"As to that dyspepsia of yours, Mr. Campbell?"

"Yes, I had dyspepsia. I suffered badly with it for years. I suppose it was from overwork. I fought against it and kept myself up by hard work. But I got relief at last by taking Brown's Iron Bitters. I took several bottles of this, and it served me well. My wife was troubled with debility, and was very weak and ailing. She took two bottles of the bitters, and recovered her strength. We think it is the best tonic we ever had."

From Mr. Campbell's establishment the correspondent went to the office of R. E. Miles, Esq., the real estate dealer, on West Main street, No. 234. In answer to queries, Mr. Miles remarked: "I had boils. They were very troublesome boils, too, and there were a good many of them. Vitiated state of the blood, I suppose. It was about two years ago. I took two or three bottles of Brown's Iron Bitters, and the boils went away. I wasn't attributing their going away to anything but the Brown's Iron Bitters, so I didn't let on to a lot of my friends."

My wife was bad half blood, and her digestion was much impaired. She took Brown's Iron Bitters, and it did for her as much as it did for me. It is a splendid tonic for ladies. I have known of its proving very valuable in other reviews.

Now, there are a great many people to whom indigestion, dyspepsia, boils, malaria, bad blood, kidney troubles and liver complaints are as great nuisances as the gamblers are to the good citizens of Louisville. Perhaps there may be some advantage in a knowing these people to the possession of the Brown's Iron Bitters. It is worth what it costs. Better try them at once as speedily as possible, and confidently hope that they are not likely to return. The best thing to drive them out, so far as we know, is Brown's Iron Bitters.

Mrs. S. C. Williams, Knight, N. C., says: After a severe attack of pneumonia and almost total loss of strength and appetite, I took Brown's Iron Bitters, which caused a speedy restoration of strength and appetite.

Mr. R. F. Hance, proprietor of Cayuga Mill, Fifth City, Mo., says: I have used the Brown's Iron Bitters with good results. I recommend it to all who need a good tonic. Brown's Iron Bitters. Since purchasing the first bottle of this medicine I have not had any need to call in a doctor. I also recommend it to all in ill health. Dyspepsia, general debility, nervousness, cured.

Mr. J. L. Jones, Chief of Police, Mauch Chunk, Pa., says: I suffered for some months with indigestion; one bottle of Brown's Iron Bitters relieved the disorder and gave me an appetite of once curious proportions. I heartily endorse it.

A bare possibility—That any one may become bald-headed.

"I would not live always." No, not if disease is to make my life a double burden. But it need not, good reader, and will not if you will be wise in time. How many of our loved ones are wandering in the dark who might have been spared for years. The slight cough was neglected, the many symptoms of disease that little I within were slight and death came. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cannot recall the dead, though it has saved hundreds from the verge of the grave and will cure consumption in its earlier stages.

The Bank of Scotland will issue colored notes to defy photography.

Don't Hawk, Spit, Cough,

suffer dizziness, ringing sensations, inflammation of the eyes, headache, bronchitis, inability to perform mental work and indisposition for business, deafness, earaches, earache, throat and lungs, and annoy and disgust your friends and acquaintances with your nasal twang and offensive breath and constant efforts to free your nose and throat, when Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will promptly relieve you of this comfort and suffering, and your friends of the disgusting and needless infections of your bad-nose disease!

There has never been a holiday, a theatre or a circus on the island of Malta.

Young or middle aged men suffering from nervous debility, loss of memory, premature old age, as the result of bad habits, should send 10 cents in stamps for large illustrated treatise. Address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Cæsar had short legs, and Napoleon was one-legged.

PAIN AND DISEASE attend the use of most Catarrh remedies. Liquids and snuffs are unpleasant as well as dangerous. Ely's Cream Balm is safe, pleasant, easily applied with the finger, and a sure cure. It cleanses the nasal passages and heals the inflamed membrane, giving relief from the first application. 50 cents at druggists. 60c. by mail. Ely Bros., Owego, N. Y.

I have been a great sufferer of dry catarrh for many years, and I tried many remedies which helped me, but I had none which did me so much benefit as Ely's Cream Balm, it completely cured me.—M. J. Lally, 20 Woodward Av., Boston Highlands, Mass.

I have been troubled with catarrh from boyhood and had considered my case chronic until about three years ago I procured one bottle of Ely's Cream Balm, and I count myself sound to-day, all from the use of one bottle.—J. R. Cooley, Hardware Merchant, Montrose, Pa.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventative against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all Druggists, is the best tonic, and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

Now is the time to prevent and cure Skin Diseases, and to secure a white, soft and beautiful complexion use "BERSON'S AROMATIC ARCUM SULPHUR SOAP." 25 cents by Druggist, or by mail. Wm. Dreydoppel, Phila., Pa.

25c. buys a pair of Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners, which makes a boot or shoe last twice as long.

Best, easiest to use and cheapest. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. By druggists. 50c.

When a man is as good as a smile her smile never comes amiss.

Important.

When you visit or leave New York city, save baggage expressage and $1 carriage hire, and stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot. An elegant room, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, $1 and upward per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

The average life of members of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, is fifty-nine years.

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COUGH CURE

Absolutely Free from Opiates, Emetics and Poisons.

A PROMPT, SAFE, SURE CURE

For Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Influenza, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Quinsy, Pains in Chest, or Other Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

The unfailing and transcendently agreeable and invigorating tonic, alterative and mild laxative, is perhaps the most universally beneficial of all known medicines. The first effect of this agreeable cordial is to impart a gentle stimulation to the stomach, and to impart a healthy tone to the digestive organs. A third glass provides the system, and the appetite increases, digestion follows, and the whole physique gains flesh and strength. The blood, which is the source of life, is purified by the medicine, and the vigor of youth returns. The feeble are made strong, the nervous are made calm, the sleepless refreshed by natural sleep, the depressed cheered, the dyspeptic, the rheumatic, the gouty, the nervous, the dyspeptic, the constipated, the debilitated in health or spirits are invited to try the Bitters. The fact that the Bitters is recommended by physicians, clergymen, and others, should be a sufficient guarantee of its purity and medicinal excellence. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

RIDGE'S FOOD

Has for 35 years largely contributed to the comfort of great numbers of infants, invalids, and persons of all ages, who have used it as their principal food. Prepared with water only. Requires no boiling. Ready for use in a minute. Sold by all Druggists.

U. S. STANDARD JONES OF BINGHAMTON

5 TON WAGON SCALES, Iron Lever, Steel Bearings, Base Iron and Iron Pit, $60 AND UPWARDS. JONES OF BINGHAMTON, Binghamton, N.Y.

LE PAGE'S LIQUID GLUE

ADAPTED TO OVER 1600 USES IN THE HOUSE. CAMPBELL CHEMICAL CO. FREE

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A TOY DAY. Guaranteed not to raise Stubble. Will only be the Bruce Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE.

Best in the World. Made only by the Frazer Lubricator Co. of Chicago, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, New Orleans, San Francisco.

R. U. AWARE THAT Lorillard's Climax Plug bearing the trade mark of Lorillard's Rose Leaf, is the genuine. Lorillard's Navy Clippings and the Lorillard's Snuffs, are the best and cheapest in use.

S. S. S. TRADE MARK

Indigestion Cured.

I suffered for more than five years with indigestion, and tried many remedies without any benefit. I finally concluded to try S. S. S., and after using it for a few weeks I was cured. I can now eat anything I want to. Recommend it to anything but medicine. Write us for our treatment for yourself, free of charge. Our book on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. Cancers, tumors, scrofula, rheumatism, and all other blood diseases, cured by the use of S. S. S. Our physicians have had extensive experience in the treatment of these diseases, and are willing to give their skill to the sick without fee or charge. Our Specific is purely vegetable, and is guaranteed to be the most wonderful blood purifier and tonic known. Sold by all druggists, price $1 per large bottle. Trial size, 25 cents. Address SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

ASTHMA CURED

German Asthma Cure never fails to relieve asthma in five minutes, and cures worst cases in a few days. It contains no morphine, nor any other injurious drug. Sufferers should try it once. Sent free to any address. Price, $1.00. DR. R. GERMAN, 103 Pearl St., New York.

AGENTS WANTED

We want a reliable lady or gentleman in each town and county to act as our agent, either part or whole time. Salary and expenses paid. Address, with stamp, NIAGARA SUPPLY CO., Dept. 109, BUFFALO, N. Y.

$5.45 IN STAPLE GOODS FREE

Sent by express for examination. Other goods in proportion. Illustrated Catalogue free. Agents wanted everywhere. Address, with stamp, NIAGARA SUPPLY CO., Dept. 109, BUFFALO, N. Y.

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