

There are 12,387,051 acres of surveyed public lands undisposed of in Wisconsin, 8,888,948 acres in Minnesota, and 12,657,543 acres in Nebraska.

Coal is now found in about thirty different states of the Union and seven territories. In 1887 the little state of Rhode Island supplied 6000 tons out of the total product of 123,965,255 tons.

The Smith family is numerous in England and Wales. The census places the number of individual Smiths in those countries at 353,814, which is more than the whole population of Dublin.

The steady enlargement in the area devoted to oats has been one of the noticeable features of American agriculture since 1870. The increase in the breadth of the crop of 1888 over that of 1887 amounts to five per cent, or nearly one and a quarter millions of acres, and brings the total area up to more than twenty-seven millions of acres.

The New York Press has estimated that the consumption of meat on an ocean steamer is greater than the amount required in many a small town. One of the transatlantic steamship lines annually consumes more than 2,000,000 pounds of meat, or some 4,600 sheep, 1,800 lambs and nearly 2,500 oxen. Truly, the sea butcher is an important and busy personage.

Some time since a native of the Sandwich Islands who had been condemned to death for murder was told that his sentence would be commuted to imprisonment for life if he would consent to inoculation with leprosy virus, in order to determine whether leprosy is a contagious disease. He consented to the hard alternative, and, after an interval of many months, he has developed symptoms which, the physicians say, prove that he is affected with leprosy.

Prof. E. H. Gray once declared that electrical science had made a greater advance in the last twenty years than in all the 6000 historic years preceding. More is discovered in one day now than in a thousand years of the middle ages. We find all sorts of work for electricity to do. We make it carry our messages, drive our engines, ring our door-bells and scare the burglar; we take it as a medicine, light our gas with it, see by it, hear from it, talk with it, and now we are beginning to teach it to write.

W. H. S. Aubrey, an Englishman, thus describes a typical American: "The passion for talk is unbounded, and it is only equalled by that for titles and decorations. Nothing seems so delightful to the average American as to take part in the processions that are perpetually being got up, and to wear the metallic or ribbon adornments that appertain to them. Of political, labor and friendly organizations, to say nothing of secret orders with grotesque titles and paraphernalia, there is no end, and members delight to appear in uniform, with cocked hats, covered with cheap feathers, and wearing the inevitable sword and military gauntlets."

The resident English Consul at Manchuria, China, tells in his report of a curious industry which flourishes in that part of the world. It is breeding dogs for their skins which go to make dog-skin rugs. The market is not supplied by catching stray animals in the streets but from regular dog ranches with which Manchuria is dotted by thousands. A ranch produces from 10 to 100 rugs yearly, and it takes 8 skins to make a good rug. Dogs which grow fine fur in that country are strangled in the winter time when the fur is best, before they are a year old, and their skins are sent, frozen, to be prepared in some town. The bodies are eaten so that nothing is lost. This industry may not be expected to flourish outside China, as we are told that it is necessary for the dogs to be eaten, in order that the ranches may make both ends meet, as skins of good quality and carefully prepared only fetch three traits or about \$3.50 at Bristol.

A perfectly feasible and very important ship canal is in course of construction, according to the New York Mail and Express, to connect Manchester, England, with the estuary of the river Mersey, which is the outlet to the sea of the vast commerce of Liverpool. The cost will not much exceed \$5,000,000, the whole work only requiring the excavation of 48,000,000 cubic yards, and the removal of 6,000,000 yards of rock. Four years from last November is the time at which the canal is to be finished, and the progress made so far is in advance of what this requires. The estuary of the Mersey is 17 miles in length, and the river is navigable farther inland to the mouth of the Irwell, ten miles from Manchester, which is on the Irwell. As early as 1701 the Bridgewater canal gave Manchester its first means of communication with Liverpool, and in 1825 a railway was opened with a locomotive, of which George Stephenson was the engineer. The Manchester and Liverpool railway was opened in 1830. Directly across England from Liverpool and Manchester an immense port has been growing up. A Great Grimsby, the commerce from which will add to the value of the Manchester ship canal.

An Overdose.
Brown—You don't look well, Robinson; what's the matter, sick?
Robinson—Yes; smoked too many cigars today.
Brown—How many have you smoked?
Robinson—That one you gave me last night.—[New York Sun,

FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

How to Make the Dairy Pay.
A well known writer on dairy matters says that the general average price of butter in a locality was pretty correctly gauged by the amount of dairy literature taken by those there engaged in dairying. It pays always to be intelligent even if it has to be paid for and exertion made to master the subject. Here are five rules, some of which may be of use:

1. Set out the milk quickly as possible after milking.
2. Skim off the cream before the milk gets thick.
3. Churn before the cream gets sour, i. e., slightly acid.
4. Wash out the buttermilk with weak brine.
5. Salt an ounce to the pound and pack in small packages.—[New York Herald.

Grasses for Meadows.
In mixing grasses for a meadow all the species used should come into bloom at the same time in order to secure them in the best condition for hay. But orchard grass and timothy do not come forward in spring at the same time, the former blooming nearly two weeks before the latter, consequently it must be cut much earlier to make good hay. Blue grass and red clover may be sown with orchard grass. Still we prefer to sow the latter alone than to mix any other kind with it. For pasture mixed grasses are preferable to any one species alone, because of the difference in season and growth. For light soils orchard grass is far superior to timothy as a hay crop, and with fair treatment it will last ten to fifteen years, and, with an occasional top dressing of manure, much longer.—[New York Sun.

The Economy of Feeding.
There are two things a farmer can never have enough of: One is feed, the other is manure. Feed obviously makes more, for it enables the farmer to keep more cattle, and some can always be purchased cheaply in the fall or winter and make a good profit on the feeding. And for the manure some little can always be procured to absorb and mix with all the valuable excrementitious matter. Now the corn is planted, all the land left that can be worked should be prepared for millet for increasing the feed supply. It is a late crop, but one of the easiest to grow, and yields a large quantity of the very best feed. The land should be prepared and half a bushel of seed sown per acre. The seed is covered by light harrowing. Immediately after sowing late in June or early in July, (we prefer to sow in June), timothy and clover may be sown and a good stand of grass secured. A fair yield of the millet will be three tons of the very best hay per acre, if the crop is cut when the blossom first appears, and the hay is not exposed to the sun more than half a day before it is put in cask for complete curing.—[New York Times.

Turnips for Hogs.
The days are gone when cheap pork can be made from corn alone. Our hogs would be less liable to disease, and make healthier meat if less corn was given them. A good clover pasture, fresh water, and a little mill stuff will keep hogs in good growing condition during the summer; add to this plenty of skim milk and you have good rations for brood sows and young pigs. For fall and winter feeding and fattening we need more than this. What shall it be? Have you ever tried turnips? They are easily grown and as they will do well even if sown late, they can be raised upon ground from which one crop has been taken. The better the tilth of the land the better the crop. It will pay to use care in preparing the ground and in sowing the seed. Large yields of turnips can be obtained at little expense, as the seed is cheap (or you can raise it yourself in time to use each year), and the amount of labor absolutely needed to insure a good crop is small, after preparation of ground. We advise all who have never tried turnips as a pork producer to put in some next month and give them a trial this fall and winter. Mr. F. D. Curtis is a firm believer in and an earnest advocate of turnips as a food for all kinds of hogs, stags, stock and fatteners. As a wholesome food, and in the interest of cheap pork raising, he has urged farmers to use them.—[Farm, Field and Stockman.

Roaring in Horses.
Mr. F. Raymond of the Royal Horse Infirmary, Wexford, England, has announced that successful experiments have been made in the surgical treatment of horses for the grave defect in respiration known as "roaring"—a defect which appears to be on the inspiratory side, and which often renders valuable horses almost, if not quite, valueless. The operation has been devised by Dr. Fleming, principal veterinary surgeon of the army, who for some years has made a special study of the morbid conditions which give rise to the impediment in breathing that causes such distress and noise. It consists of an operation on the larynx for the removal of the obstruction. Under his direction Mr. Raymond has recently operated upon two army horses which were to have been cast for "roaring," and in one case complete, and in the other almost complete, success seemed to have been attained. A great advantage of Fleming's method is that the animal suffers no pain, being chloroformed; nor does it experience any immediate or subsequent inconvenience in eating, drinking, or breathing. The horses operated upon were watered and fed in the usual way as soon as they

recovered from the narcotic; so that even if the operation should be unsuccessful, the animal is no worse than before. The scar which remains is very small and not noticeable. Mr. Raymond predicts that Fleming's method of laryngotomy will take a position among the most useful in veterinary surgery.—[Scientific American.

Farm and Garden Notes.
How to win—Lead your men arid. Breed may tell—feed always will. Boys, don't skip any hills in hoeing. Bran will pay the milk seller, but oats the butter maker.
The style of the package has much to do with the selling price of butter. If the pasture lacks shade trees a shelter of some sort should be put up.
Ticks are much easier to get rid of immediately after shearing than at any other time.
Keep the fowls clean, well-fed, well-housed, and free from vermin, and they will lay eggs.
It will pay you to give milk cows a small ration of good timothy hay each night during the summer.
Land that has been affected by corn "smut" or ergot had best be seeded. It is the most effectual remedy.
The habit of putting each tool where it belongs as soon as it has been used, will help much in these busy days.
Use the horse and cultivator among the hood crops until you have done all you can in that way. You cannot afford to dig up sods with a hoe in these times.
You can't make a success of dairy farming unless you know how many pounds of milk and butter each individual cow in your herd can produce in a year.
In fighting lice the point of attack should be not the hen but the poultry house. If the house is cleared of lice the hen will keep herself clean with the dust bath.
Never, when setting a hen, fail to give her a good dusting in sulphur and road dust. An uneasy hen on a setting of valuable eggs is not a profitable investment.
All receipts for extracted honey, even those now, should be rinsed with pure, cold water, and after well dried, waxed, if of wooden structure, before using.
An enthusiast says that the silo will make dairymen on the faces of a good many dairymen, and that if they fill the silo according to the latest light on the subject they will never regret it.
To prevent bees robbing one another's hives, contract the entrance to the smallest space possible, as it compels the robbers to pass singly, thus enabling the bees inside to repel them.
There are little things which affect the quality of butter which is not easy to explain to others. Good judgment is a quality not transmissible on paper.
Four quarts of finely ground cornmeal or of a mixture of bran and cornmeal may be given every day to a cow on pasture. If the milk is sold and not made into butter, lard wheat bran may be given instead of cornmeal.
The essence of all profitable bee keeping, says Father Langstroth, is contained in the golden rule, "Keep your stocks strong." If you cannot succeed in doing this, the more money you invest in bees, the heavier will be your losses.
Professor E. S. Goff tells in the Rural New Yorker that he is unable, after a comparative test, to detect any difference in efficiency between London purple and Paris green as an insecticide, and London purple is commercially much the cheaper of the two.
English farmers, as a class, keep no regular accounts. Cank marks on the backs of doors or scattered notes in memorandum books are the usual means of telling farmers how they stand. It may be interesting to know how many American farmers understand and employ the art of book-keeping.
The ashes from a lime kiln in which wood is used for fuel are of considerable value as a fertilizer. When composted with straw the straw should be put up in layers with the ashes and exposed to the weather or thoroughly wetted, when they would decompose very rapidly and make valuable manure.
When a cow leaks her milk it indicates weakness of the striated muscles which close the milk duct. Apply strong decoction of tanbark or alum to the end of the teat when the milking is finished, and then put a little photographer's collodion over the opening. This contracts as it dries and draws the muscles so as to close the orifice.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

A Baltimore lawyer has indulged in a speech 35 hours long.
Insurance was in general use in Italy, 1194, and England, 1560.
At Monserrate, Pona, Jove's thunderbolt deigned to kill a cat.
Clans are said to have arisen in Scotland in the reign of King Malcolm II, about 1008.
A wide-awake New York restaurant advertises: "A campaign button with every twenty-five cent order."
Jules Marco, a geologist, says America owes its name to an Indian word signifying "the land of winds."

Back Friday, so-called was September 24, 1869, and was caused by the cornering of the gold market by "Jim" Fisk.
The smallest baby yet is Miss Minnie of Chicago, who brought into this vale of tears just thirteen ounces of flesh and blood.
Boots are said to have been the invention of the Carians. They were mentioned by Homer, 907 B. C., and frequently by Roman historians.
A Louisville lady, whose stomach utterly refused food, was kept alive for months by anointing with grease and oil, from which the skin absorbed nutriment.
Out in Delano, Cal., the other day, a black ram was mean enough to chase a black bear and run him up a tree, where he was shot by the gentle shepherd in charge of the flock.

Mempis doctors are puzzling over the case of a colored woman, who died from the voluntary opening of the skull—for which they can find no warrant in laws of medicine or anatomy.
Ventura County, Cal., contains brown stone enough to rebuild the great wall of China, oil enough to float the vessels needed for its transportation, and lime enough to make the mortar to build the wall.
George Doster, of America, G. I., reports that a catfish which he caught eleven years ago, and dropped into an unused well, is now over three feet long, with a mouth like a bull's, and will be, when fattened, fine eating.
The finest theatre in the world is the La Scala at Milan. The stage is 150 feet deep, and there are six tiers of boxes. The largest edifice in the world is the Colosseum at Rome. It took 60,000 Jews ten years to build it, in honor of Titus. Its seating capacity was 87,000.
Frank D. Hon, while at Lake Minnetonka, Minn., in looking for frogs for bait, caught one which a scientist, who happened to see it, paid \$1 for. The peculiarity of the frog was that it had no left eye nor a place for one, and the man who bought it will have it stuffed and exhibit it as a curiosity.
The origin of "God Save the Queen" is a very much disputed matter. It would seem, however, that both the air and words were composed with very little alteration as they now stand, for the marriage of King Henry VII. with Elizabeth of York. The composer was a singer of St. Paul's Cathedral. The tune is very similar to that of the English national tune there.

W. Mosley, at Quincy, Mass., noticed that his best dog was acting, and in a short time the animal was frothing at the mouth, and gave other evidences of being affected with hydrophobia and tried to bite everything that came in his way. Mr. Mosley having heard that water thrown on a mad dog would have a peculiar effect, he obtained a bucket of water and dashed it on the animal, and in less than five minutes the dog was dead.

The Modes of Suicide.
Dr. Hamilton of New York said to a San reporter: "Of modes of suicide, poisoning is by far the favorite. I looked the subject up between 1866 and 1872, and found that of over 600 suicides here in those years 212 were suicides by poisoning. The preferred poisons were arsenic, and this in its commonest form, Paris green. Women almost always poison themselves, uneducated women using Paris green, and educated women chloral or morphine. The frequency with which Paris green is used is due simply to the easiness with which it can be obtained. The laws governing the sale of the different kinds of poison are not half stringent enough."
"In London hanging is the popular form of suicide, though voluntary starvation used to be. In France people drown themselves or die from suffocation by inhaling charcoal fumes. It is a singular fact that of the people who shoot themselves 75 per cent. shoot themselves in the mouth. At least this was the case at the time I gathered facts about the matter. Suicide by jumping from a great height is a horrible way of killing one's self, but it is often done. And I am inclined to think that many cases of this character which are set down as such are not intentional suicides, but instances in which the morbid tendency which nearly every one feels when at a great height to throw one's self down, has overpowered the will and the brain. I myself once had a terrible experience of this character when ascending the mountain Corcovado, in the harbor of Rio Janeiro. It was with difficulty that I overcame a fearful restlessness and impulse to throw myself down into the blue sea, 2000 feet below me. A fellow physician once told me that he had a patient who never dared to sleep on the third or fourth floor of a house because of his fear of yielding to an irresistible impulse to throw himself out of the window.

Practica Makes Perfect.
Miss Clara (at the restaurant): How gracefully you Mr. D. Lyle handles the ribbons when driving, doesn't he?
Miss Jennie: He ought to, my dear; he's in charge of that department at Sila & S. tin's, you know.—[Life,

THERMOMETERS.

Making Instruments for Determining the Temperature.

The Largest Thermometer That Was Ever Constructed.

"Thermometers" repeated one of the best known manufacturers of those interesting instruments to a reporter for the N. W. York Mail and Express, "I shall be very happy to tell you all I know about them," he continued, as he glanced at a mammoth one by his side, whose mercury had that moment attained the appalling record of 98 degrees, and seemed about to climb up to the 100 mark, and then said:
"There are three kinds of thermometers—the Fahrenheit, the Centigrade and the Reaumur. All of these are used for the same purpose and the only difference between them lies in the scale of measurement. The Reaumur instrument is used mostly in Germany and other nations on the continent of Europe, and the Centigrade is the instrument used wholly by scientific men in their experiments, but the Fahrenheit thermometer is practically the only thermometer known in this country, and when we say 'It is 100 in the shade,' we mean that the temperature is at 100 degrees Fahrenheit.
"The thermometer is exceedingly simple in its construction, consisting only of the glass tube and the mercury or alcohol in the bulb at the lower end. There is nothing peculiar in the manufacture of the tube, which is made of fine flint glass, and the process of blowing the bulb for the reception of the mercury is not difficult, although it is a nice operation to make the size of the bulb proportionate to that of the tube. The ordinary mercury of commerce is then poured in, the open end of the tube is closed with the blow-pipe, the whole is fitted to the scale and the thermometer is complete."
"Mercury better than alcohol to indicate the temperature."
"Both liquids serve the purpose equally well, but mercury is really better in that it responds more readily to expansion or contraction from the outside temperature. Mercury is very sensitive, while alcohol is more sluggish in its action and cannot, therefore, be used for fine experiments; but in the coldest climates mercury cannot be used because it will freeze; and become solidified on reaching a certain point."
"What is the unit of measure in determining the scale?"
"The freezing point is the unit of measure and is obtained by inserting the bulb in a quantity of broken ice, and the rest of the scale is then taken from the standard thermometer, which has been passed upon by the Smithsonian Institute at Washington.

"There is still another kind of thermometer, which is used by physicians in determining the temperature of the body, called the clinical thermometer. This is an exceedingly delicate instrument, for the bore has to be very minute in order that the mercury may respond as quickly as possible when applied to the patient."
"Why is it that different thermometers under, apparently, the same conditions, register different degrees of temperature?"
"Thermometers are very much like watches. A cheap watch may be a good timekeeper, but the chances are against it; and so a cheap thermometer like those usually sold in stores may be absolutely perfect in its way, while another may be utterly worthless; and most of these poor goods come from concerns which turn them out by the hundreds daily, and it is unnecessary to say that a good article cannot be made in such a wholesale way."
"What is the largest thermometer ever manufactured?"
"The largest thermometer I ever saw was nine feet long, and was on exhibition in one of the fairs of the American Institute thirty or forty years ago in Castle Garden; but I have no idea what has become of it."

Fish-Destroying Pelicans.
Washoe Lake is covered with pelicans and seagulls. I. D. Was was in town Saturday, and he informed us that he had been watching the pelicans through a powerful field glass and saw them start along the edge of the tules and catch thousands of catfish and perch. Edward Harris was down to the little lake last week and killed five in one shot. He opened them and found the snake under the bill full of fish, the bones of some of the catfish being fourteen inches long. The seagulls catch the small fish along the eastern shore. With this combination, if the sporting men don't attend to it soon, the lake will in a short time be clear of fish. The pelicans live in the tules from the old windmill to Franktown and can be easily got. A person can crawl up nearly close enough to kill them with a fishing pole. He says that there are about five thousand of them, and that they feed about five times a day and catch from five to eight every time they feed. At this rate it won't be long before the lake will have no fish in it. These birds can be easily driven off. Let the Carson sportsmen go to the south end of the lake with their shot-guns and the Storey County sportsmen to the north end, and Franktown and Washoe City to the west side and kill as many as they can and in a few days they will disappear. It is too bad to see about the only sport we have in the way of fishing, and so near home, to go to ruin by these birds.—[Carson (Neb.) Tribune,

WARM WAVES.

Are rolling in. You can't escape them; but you can escape the sleepless nights, loss of appetite, and languid feeling that result from draining the nervous force by muscular or mental exertion in summer's torrid days. The use of Paine's Celery Compound, that great nerve tonic, will at once strengthen the nervous system, and fortify it against the attacks of summer debility. This preparation is a medicine. It is a scientific combination of the best giving benefit to brain, it cures all nervous diseases, brought on by those whose nerves were weakened by the cause of their many ills. It is especially valuable this season, when feeble persons are so liable to sunstroke, a disease which is nearly always fatal. Paine's Celery Compound, by restoring perfect health, almost entirely removes the liability to this dread disease. If you feel the effects of summer's heat, you can't afford to delay another day before gaining the vitality only obtained by the use of this great medicine.

Cured of Malaria.
22 FLORIDA ST., ELIZABETH, N. J., March 17, 1884.
I have been using ALCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS for the last five years. Some two years ago, after having been sick for upwards of six months with malaria, I found myself with an enlarged spleen, dyspepsia, and constantly troubled with a headache, and my kidneys did not act very well either. Having spent much of my money for medicine and special advice, I thought to save expense I would use ALCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS, two on the small of my back, one on the spleen or ague cake, and one on the pit of the stomach, just under the scapulae. I continued using the Plasters about thirty days, changing them every week. At the end of that time I was perfectly well, and have remained so ever since.
GEORGE DIXON.
No wonder the Prince of Wales is a trifle wild. His wife keeps eighty dogs.
Yes, he loves you now, 'tis true,
Lass with eyes of violet blue,
Life as sweet as honey-dew.
Bony little body, but
Will he love you to-day,
When your bloom has fled away,
When your golden locks are gray,
Will he love you abide?
Yes, if it be his lot to live,
The inevitable waning of life he'll bear,
It is every woman's duty to retain,
As long as she can, her youth and bloom,
Her charms; and to be loved in youth,
No one can keep her youthful bloom or equal temperature weighed down and suffering from female weakness and disorders. I. P. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a remedy for these troubles. Sold by druggists.
Very thin ice will support a man in summer—that is, if he is an ice dealer.

Conventional "Woman's" Resolutions.
Whereas, The Non-Resistant, N. A. & C. Ry Co. desires to make it known to the world at large that it forms the double connecting link of Pullman tourist travel between the winter cities of Florida and the summer resorts of the Northwest; and whereas, its "rapid transit" system is unsurpassed, its elegant Pullman Buffet Sleeper and Chair car service between Chicago and Louisville, Indianapolis and Cincinnati unequalled; and
Whereas, its rates are as low as the lowest; then be it
Resolved, That in the event of starting on a trip it is good policy to connect with I. P. C. Ry Co. for the winter cities of Florida, and to connect with Dearborn St. Chicago, for full particulars, (in any event send for a Tourist Guide, enclose 4c postage.)
ELECTR.—No, dear, you cannot raise a crop of canaries by planting bird seed.
Inventions of the 19th Century.
The steamboat, the reaper, the sewing machine,
Cooking by night and by day,
Houses lighted by gas and heated by steam,
And bright electricity's rays.
The telegraph's click speaks like lightning revealed.
Then the telephone comes to excel it,
And, to put on the finish, the last but not least,
Is the famed little Purgative Pellet.
Less than ten cents is Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellet, because it relieves human suffering, adds to the sum of human comfort, and enables the relieved sufferer to enjoy all the blessings and luxuries of the age we live in.
Certain climes do not agree with fat men. For example, Alpine climates.

An Offensive Breath
Is most distressing, not only to the person afflicted by it, but to those with whom he comes in contact. It is a delicate matter to speak of, but it has parted not only friends but lovers. Bad breath and catarrh are inseparable. Dr. Sargent's Catarrh Remedy cures the worst cases, as thousands can testify.
Is a housewife shooting flies a blacksmith or a shoemaker?
The remedy for badness recently discovered by H. A. Fischer, of New Haven, Conn., seems to be almost infallible. It is performing some wonderful cures, and physicians are watching its effects with much interest. A circular giving the history of its discovery can be obtained free, by writing to the discoverer.

Why is there nothing like leather? Because it is the sole support of man.
In most distressing, not only to the person afflicted by it, but to those with whom he comes in contact. It is a delicate matter to speak of, but it has parted not only friends but lovers. Bad breath and catarrh are inseparable. Dr. Sargent's Catarrh Remedy cures the worst cases, as thousands can testify.
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S' JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK
SPRAINS, STRAINS, INJURIES.
1311 Seventh St., Louisville, Ky.
While helping to remove a beam from the City Railway Co. it fell over my back. It was carried home in a stretcher, and the doctors attended me two weeks, when my wife persuaded me to use S' Jacobs Oil, and the pain was soon gone entirely.
JASPER BROWER.
Sold by Druggists and Dealers Everywhere.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

"OSGOOD"
U. S. Standard Scale.
Sent on trial. Freight paid. Fully Warranted.
Price, \$3.75.
OSGOOD & THOMPSON, Binghamton, N. Y.
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New Model 1888.
Just Out.
W. A. HARRIS
GALLERY, HUNTING AND TRAP SETS.
MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO., Box 30, NEW HAVEN, CT.

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At University of Va. last session. Half session 1883. No extra. Address: Bethel Academy, P. O. Bethel, Vermont. Founder, C. W. Johnson.

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FLIES! Styer's Sticky Fly Paper!
BLOOD POISONING
\$100 to \$300 A MONTH CAN BE MADE WORKING FOR US. Agents preferred who can make working for us a full-time business. Some moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in Iowa and Illinois. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 201 Madison St., N. Y.
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Sold by Druggists, \$1.00. Six for \$5.00.
Send for eight-page paper, with many testimonials.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., BURLINGTON, VT.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.
The only fine calf \$3 seamless shoe in the world made without tacks or nails. As stylish and durable as any made. Perfectly adapted for the feet, and made to conform to the shape of the foot. It is stamped on bottom "W. L. Douglas \$3 shoe" and warranted.

THE LIVER.
Works with the Stomach and the Stomach to have perfect digestion, and the liver action to have pure blood. Therefore beware of a congested Liver, which is nothing more than a thickened and clogged Liver. The great remedy of congestion is Schenck's Mandrake Pills.
BILIOUSNESS.
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