THE CINCHONA TREE.

ITS BARK A GREAT BOON TO SUFFERING MANKIND.

Discovery of the Quinine—Yielding Tree—Where and How the Bark Is Obtained—Economic Process Followed.

IN the year 1639 the wife of a Spanish Viceroy of Peru returned to Europe from that country, and having been cured of fever by the use of a tree bark she was wise enough to bring some of it home, with the intention of distributing it among the sick on her husband's estate and making it generally known throughout Europe.

Jesuit missionaries returning from South America also brought with them some supplies. The lady was the Countess of Cinchon, hence the scientific name cinchona. Its use by the Jesuit missionaries gave to it the name of "Jesuits' bark." Quinina was the native name of the bark, and this, of course, is the origin of quinine, which has been retained for perhaps one-half of the medical preparations from the bark. Little or nothing was, however, scientifically known of the tree which produced the bark till 1739—a whole century after its first introduction into Europe.

The cascarilleros or bark collectors spend all their lives in the woods, and have been known to lose themselves and have never again been heard of. This gives some idea of the wildness and extent of the quinine producing forests of South America, which may be roughly said to lie in a belt stretching from nineteen degrees south latitude to ten degrees north, following the line of the Andes over an area of more than 1000 miles. The trees grow on the sides of the mountains or in the ravines between the mountains. The scenery is described by travelers in that region as magnificent. The deep indigo of the sky, with the icy peaks of the Andes clearly defined against it, fills the higher portion of the picture, while below are narrow gorges, down which rush glittering cataracts, and across which are hung slender bridges made of rope and twisted brances of trees.

Luckily for the multiplication of the plants, the most valuable species of cinchona are, with strict care and attention, easily developed from cuttings. Stock plants are therefore established, from which cuttings can be taken.

By scientific men, and those who had at an early stage interested themselves in cinchona culture, it had been for years strongly felt that the extraordinary recklessness of the Peruvian bark collectors must eventually greatly lessen the supply to be obtained. Indeed, it was seen that there was a great risk that at any moment the price might suddenly be raised to such a point as would render quinine beyond the reach of the great mass of the poor, more particularly in certains parts of India, where it is almost essential to life. The Peruvian bark hunters thought only of present gain and cared nothing at all for the future. They therefore stripped the trees standing; and the consequence was that, as soon as they were deprived of their bark, they were attacked by myriads of insects, which penetrated the stems and soon killed the trees. This practice involved the destruction of each tree stripped of its bark, and no measures were ever taken by the owners of either public or private forests to secure supplies by any conservancy or replanting. When the cascarilleros came upon a tree which had accidentally been thrown down, so great was their carelessness that they would actually strip the upper side of its bark, and then, rather than take the trouble to turn over the trunk, they would leave it to rot on the ground and pass on to supplies which they could procure with even less exertion. Under this method it was inevitable that the area of supply would in course of time at the best become narrowed.

At first the method employed in India for barking was to cut down the tree very near the ground. If this was carefully done a rapid growth of young wood immediately sprung up, and in course of five or six years the saplings were ready to be felled again. This was called coppicing, and may still be found advisable where firewood is a desideratum.

Another method, more economical and more efficient in every respect, is now in use. This method permits the bark to be removed periodically without cutting down the tree, and, indeed, by a very simple device, draws precisely the chemical elements that are wanted more liberally in the bark. This is the "mossing" process. About a year or eighteen months before the bark is ready for removal the trunk of the tree is covered with a thick layer of common tree moss, collected in the neighboring forests. It it fixed in position with twisted bark till it grows and becomes attached by natural adhesion to the tree. When the eighteen months have expired the bark is removed. The workers are divided into gangs of five men each—two "barkers," two "mossers," and a man to split and roll up the bark into balls.

As soon as the "barkers" have finished their task the "mossers" begin their work. This consists in reapplying a thick covering of moist moss to the trunk, which afterward is carefully and continually kept moist.

The mere exclusion of light and air from a stem partially bared acts in two ways—it enables the healing process to be rapidly set up, in the same way as plaster does in the case of a wound in an animal organism, and it has the further curious effect that it increases the secretion of quinine in the bark renewed under its protection. At the end of six months or more the bands of barks left untouched at the first stripping are removed, and the intervals they occupied on the trunk are mossed. At the end of twenty months, on an average, the spaces occupied by the ribbons originally taken off are found to be covered with renewed bark much thicker than the natural bark of the same age, and this renewed bark can be removed and a fresh renewal again be fostered by the moss.

On being taken from the trees the bark is laid to dry in rough sheds fitted up with open shelves made of split bamboo. These sheds are erected in any convenient place near the spot where the trees are being cut. When the bark has dried as far as it is possible without artificial heat, it is carried off to the drying house—a masonry building (near the factory) fitted up with shelving and supplied with arrangements for keeping charcoal fires lit. If the drying house be left well closed the bark is speedily and thoroughly dried without being exposed to a temperature high enough to affect its chemical constitution. When well dried it can be stored without danger of deterioration.—San Francisco Chronicle.

The World's Peanut Center.

Norfolk, Va., has a crop which is worth millions of dollars annually—peanuts. Norfolk supplies the civilized world with peanuts. The street-corner Italian who empties a pint in your overcoat pocket, and the Parisian fruit merchant who weighs you out a quarter of a kilogram of the homely nuts, gets them from there, for this is the only peanut market in the world. Smyrna has its figs. Barbary its dates, Bordeaux its grapes and Norfolk its peanuts. What would life be without peanuts? One can scarcely picture an existence which would be tolerable under such circumstances.

The peanut magnates grow the edible tuber in Nansemond, Isle of Wight, Surry and Southampton Counties, but the common market is in Norfolk. The rows for the nuts are laid off three feet apart. They are made fifteen inches deep, and phosphates are largely used as an unerdressing. They are strewn along in these trenches about the middle of April, and mature after the same term required for potatoes. It is a crop which is marketed like the Dutch drumhead and purple Savoy cabbage, running from November to March. The nuts, however, have to go through the factories before they are shipped northward, and these factories are, with few exceptions, situated in Norfolk. There are two factories in Franklin, Southampton County.

"What is a peanut factory?" might be asked. A peanut factory is a place where they put the "goobers" through some process as wheat has to undergo when it is being cleansed of chaff and rid of cockerel. The most complicated machinery is used to assort and polish the nuts, and when they are packed in the ninety-pound bags the prime class brings by the pound from $2.75 to $3 a bag. The "tops" bring this price in Northern cities and are mostly used by the swell groceries. The street-corner vender sells at his apple stand the second grade, and the old lady at the foot of the wharf carries a stock of doubtful "tailers." This is the results of a market which yields to Virginia truckers $8,000,000 annually. It is second in importance only to the sweet potato crop of Accomack and Northampton Counties, on the eastern shore of Virginia, which is calculated at as many millions per acre as Bermuda has square feet, and Bermuda is the only yam-raising country that can compete with the Southern peninsula.—St. Louis Star-Sayings.

Bald Heads Polished.

"Do you want your skull polished?" asked the barber of the bald headed man.

"Skull? How much?" demanded the latter.

"I have here," said the barber, "a French preparation which has just come on the market, and which puts a beautiful shine on bald heads. The polish lasts three or four days, and is not removed by water. It wears off or corrodes eventually by the action of the atmosphere, and then another application can be made.

"Some men object to the shine on bald heads, and in Germany they take it off with a dilute acid. But in France the crowning glory of a well dressed bald head is an immaculate polish which reflects the light like a dazzling diamond."—New York Herald.

Sending Insects by Mail.

Large-bodied insects should never be mailed or sent by express when pinned, without first fastening the bodies so that they cannot break, and thus damage the rest of the specimens in the box. A little cotton drawn out and turned around the pin so that it holds tightly near the thorax, and then brought around the end of the abdomen and again fastened to the pin, will be found sufficient, especially if a few pins are used around the body to prevent its otherwise moving.—Scientific American.

Nebraska has 6417 school districts, in which there are 383,115 children of school age. Her school property is valued at a trifle less than $7,000,000.

"BEEF-ISSUE DAY."

HOW THE WARDS OF THE GOVERNMENT ARE GIVEN MEAT.

Half-Starved Steers Driven Out Upon the Prairie and Divided Up Among the Indians—A Cruel Exhibition.

THERE were not over 300 Indians there, although they represented several thousand others who remained in the different camps scattered over the reservation, wherever water and timber, and bluffs to shield them best from the wind, were to be found in common. Each steer is calculated to supply twenty-five Indians with beef for two weeks, or from one and a half to two pounds of beef a day; this is on the supposition that the steers average from 1000 to 1200 pounds. The steers I saw weighed about 500 pounds, and when they tried to run, stumbled with the weakness of starvation. They were nothing but hide and ribs and two horns. They were driven four at a time through a long chute, and halted at the gate at the end of it until their owners' names were marked off the list. The Indians were gathered in front of the gate in long rows, or in groups of ten or twelve, sitting easily in their saddles, and riding off leisurely in bunches of four as their names were called out, and as their cattle were started off with a parting kick into the open prairie. The Apaches, Comanches, Delawares and Towacomies drove their share off toward their camps; the Caddoes and the Kiowas, who live near the agency, and who were served last, killed theirs, if they choose to do so, as soon as they left the pen. A man in charge of the issue held a long paper in his hand, and called out, "Eckhoos-cho, Pe-an-voon-it, Hooscho, and Cho-noo-chy," which meant that Red-Bird, Large-Looking-Glass, The Bird, and Deer-Head were to have the next four steers. His assistant, an Indian policeman, with "God helps them who help themselves" engraved on his brass buttons, with the figure of an Indian toiling at a plough in the centre, repeated these names aloud, and designated which steer was to go to which Indian. A beef issue is not a pretty thing to watch. Why the Government does not serve its meat with the throats cut, as any reputable butcher would do it, is not possible to determine. It seems to prefer, on the contrary, that the Indian should exhibit his disregard for the suffering of animals and his bad marksmanship at the same time. When the representatives of the more distant tribes had ridden off, chasing their beef before them, the Caddoes and Kiowas gathered close around the gate of the pen, with the boys in front. They were handsome, mischievous boys, with leather leggings, colored green and blue, and with silver buttons down the side, and beaded buckskin shirts. They sat two on each pony, and each held his bow and arrows, and as the steers came stumbling blindly out into the open, they let the arrows drive from a distance of ten feet into the animal's flank and neck, where they stuck quivering. Then the Indian boys would yell, and their fathers, who had hunted buffaloes with arrows, smiled approvingly. The arrows were not big enough to kill, they merely hurt, and the steer would rush off into a clumsy gallop for fifty yards, when its owner would raise his Winchester, and make the dust spurt up around it, until one bullet would reach a leg, and the steer would stop for and instant, with a desperate toss of its head, and stagger forward again on three. The dogs, to the number of twenty or more, were around it by this time in a snarling, leaping pack, and the owner would try again, and wound it perhaps in the flank, and it would lurch over heavily like a drunken man, shaking its head from side to side and tossing its horns at the dogs, who bit at the place where the blood ran, and snapped at its legs. Sometimes it would lie there for an hour, until it bled to death, or again it would scramble to its feet, and the dogs would start off in a panic of fear after a more helpless victim.

The field grew thick with these miniature butcheries, the Winchesters cracking, and the spurts of smoke rising and drifting away, the dogs yelping, and the Indians wheeling in quick circles around the steer, shooting as they rode, and hitting the mark once in every half dozen shots. It was the most unsportsmanlike and wantonly cruel exhibition I have ever seen. A bull in a ring has a fighting chance and takes it, but these animals, who were too weak to stand, and too frightened to run, staggered about until the Indians had finished torturing them, and then, with blood spurting from their mouths, would pitch forward and die. And they had to be quick about it, before the squaws began cutting off the hide while the flanks were still heaving. This is the view of a beef issue which the friend of the Indian does not like to take. He prefers calling your attention to the condition of the cattle served the Indian, and in showing how outrageously he is treated in this respect. The Government either purchases steers for the Indians a few weeks before an issue, or three of four months previous to it, feeding them meanwhile on the Government reservation. The latter practice is much more satisfactory to the contractor, as it saves him the cost and care of these cattle during the winter, and the inevitable loss which must ensue in that time through illness and starvation. Those I saw had been purchased in October, and had been weighed and branded at that time with the Government brand. They were then allowed to roam over the Government reservation until the spring, when they had fallen off in weight from one-half to one-third. They were then issued at their original weight. That is, a steer which in October was found to weigh 1100 pounds, and which would supply twenty or more people with meat, was supposed to have kept this weight throughout the entire winter, and was issued at 1100, although it had not 300 pounds of flesh on its bones.—Harper's Weekly.

CURIOUS FACTS.

Europe uses 60,000,000 matches daily.

The first trumpet was a sea shell, and was used by the very old Nations.

The use of English rape has, it is said, been tried with success for fattening sheep in Wisconsin.

It is seriously proposed to purify the Thames, in England, by importing a school of crocodiles to act as river scavengers.

More men have died and are buried in the Isthmus of Panama, along the line of the proposed canal, than on any equal amount of territory in the world.

The largest woman in Maine is only twenty-eight years old and weighs 415 pounds. It is impossible for her to stand for more than a minute at a time.

Over 100,000 pounds of snails are daily eaten by the Parisian lovers of such dainties. The taste of a properly cooked snail is said to resemble that of a mushroom.

People in Japan are called by the family name first, the individual, or what we should call the Christian name, next, and then the honorific, thus, "Smith Peter Mr.

According to a law of nature, when a body is cooled it becomes heavier than when it is hot. There is one exception to the rule, however, and that is in the case of water.

A physician in Massachusetts recently treated a broken neck successfully. After setting it he fixed it in its place by an iron head piece and the patient now seems to be as well as ever.

A recruiting circular sent out by the Scots Guards of the British army, states that for two years the inter-regimental football cup has been won by the second battalion, and concludes with, "Come and join the champions."

The method of skinning a sable is to draw the skin over the head without any incision in the body. The feet and tail are left as part of the fur. Every thirtieth of an inch is valuable, for the average length of the animal is only twelve inches and the tail about six inches.

Fifteen natives on the east coast of Australia, suffering from fever, put themselves in the hands of the Maori tohunga, or doctor, who prescribed. After taking his physic they were told to go and "sit in the creek" until the tohunga released them. Thirteen out of the fifteen died.

The California vulture, the largest bird, except the condor, which is found on the continent, is vanishing, not from intentional persecution, but from the systematic poisoning of sheep carcasses for the destruction of wolves and coyotes, to which the great vulture which shares their feast also falls a victim.

The pastoral lands of Australia include an area somewhat in excess of all the New England States, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee combined. These farms are owned and conducted by wealthy Scotchman who came from their native land some twenty years ago.

Some citizens of Oakesdale, Washington, annoyed by a large mudhole in the main street of the town, planted three or four old hats and a pair of boots in the center of it and labeled them with the names of the city council. But the council retaliated by posting up a card with the notice: "Pay your taxes and we will fill this hole."

Brazilian Shopkeepers.

Shopkeeping in Brazil is by no means the pleasant occupation one may find it in New York. Everywhere in that country you will find the merchants blocking their own doorways, even during the busiest hours of the day, by standing in them, gazing into the street—not because they expect anything to happen, but merely from an overweening desire to see what other people are doing, the same instinct which impels them at the theatre to turn their back upon the high-priced performance and spend the time staring at each other. If you insist upon buying something and succeed in pinning the unwilling shopkeeper behind his counter you cannot infuse into him any apparent interest either in your business or his. He treats you with an air that plainly says your patronage is nothing to him. In reply to your inquiry for some desired article he is quite as likely to say he has it not, though it may be in plain sight, and should you point it out he will smile and elevate his eyebrows as if to say, "What persistent bores these foreigners are." Or perhaps if you ask for a particular thing he will direct you to the case or drawer where it ought to be and leave you to search for yourself, while he hurries back to his street gazing and gossiping. No matter how much or how frequently you buy, there is never any discount.—Washington Star.

Japanese Clocks.

Long before Japan was opened to foreigners did the the Japanese possess eminent astronomical knowledge and a Zodiac of their own. Their year began with our first of February, and had twelve months.

The day was divided in different manners; the military counted, like our sailors, "watches;" the priests by "divisions," which marked by the striking of very large bells suspended in their high temples, a custom which is still in vogue; and, finally, the lay element, the population, reckoned by "hours." They began the day, which was divided into twelve hours, at sunrise and ended it after sunrise.

Since the length of the day is a constantly varying one, each month was, for simplification, calculated into a mean length, and this length of day established for the whole month; the Japanese evinced a high degree of science by these calculations.

Their clocks were of two kinds: the so-called "long clock," with hands fastened to the decending weight, and marking time upon an upright dial, and the "round clock," with movable dial and fixed hand, or fixed dial and movable hand. To regulate the division of hours for the varying length of the different months many very ingenius contrivances and constructions were used. The matter was comparatively easy with the long clock, says the Jeweler's Review.

Six dials, shortened according to the falling height of the weight on hand, were each divided into two parts, corresponding to the length of day and night; each of these parts into twelve subdivisions, the hours. Only six such dials were necessary, since, by reversion, a dial used for a summer month could be used for the opposite winter month.

At the beginning of every month the corresponding dial was inserted under the hand connected with the falling weight and replaced by the next following at the end. The greatest length of the day was fifteen and the shortest nine of our hours, and, owing to the contracted space of the falling weight, it had to be wound every morning. To use the clock during the night time, the dial was reversed and the weight wound up.

It is singular that the Japanese, in spite of this clock furnished with ratchet wheel, pendulum and weights, did not employ the spring as a motive power, but simply used for striking on clock bells. The round clocks were provided with weights working upon levers, for retaining different length of days. It is said that these constructions were very excellent, and very reliable clocks were produced therewith.

A Meal Grant Enjoyed.

An unpublished story of General Grant was told yesterday at the Grand Pacific by Paul Gorea:

"I was steward at the Palmer House," he said, "when the ex-President stopped there on his return from the tour of the world. One noon I was all but stupefied at seeing General Grant creep into the kitchen door, as though escaped from some one. 'I am sorry to trouble you,' he said, as though asking a great favor, 'but may I have a little corned beef and cabbage?' 'Why, certainly,' I replied. 'But shall I not send it to you out in the dining room?' 'No,' he answered, 'I'll eat it right here, if you let me sit down at this table.' So I cleared away a place on the rough board table, where the cook had been fixing the meat, drew up a stool and the way he got away with that corned beef and cabbage made my eyes bulge. When he had finished he laid down his knife and fork and with a funny sigh of satisfaction, put one hand on my shoulder and said, 'Young man, I suppose you don't care for that at all, but if you had had to eat what I have for the past few months it would taste like a dinner for the gods.' The poor old fellow had dined with everybody from the Queen down, and that cabbage in my kitchen did him more good than all the rest together."—Chicago News.

A Novel Plan For a New City Hall.

A. E. Beach, one of New York's well-known architects, proposes a novel and ingenious plan for a new municipal building in City Hall Park which is to preserve the old historic City Hall by placing it on the top of the structure. The edifice, according to Mr. Beach's design, is to be a fireproof building of fifteen stories and occupying a ground space of 200 by 350 feet. The height of the main building is to be 200 feet; including the old City Hall 269 feet, and including the cupola 314 feet. He would raise the old City Hall to its proposed commanding altitude on an iron floor by means of jacks. The new hall would contain, in addition to twelve courtrooms, a reception hall, Mayor's apartments and the Aldermen's Council Chamber, between 300 and 400 rooms for the Departments of Law, Finance, Taxes, Public Works and Records, offices for the Sheriff, County Clerk, Register, Surrogate, Chamberlain and various other municipal bureas. The architecture conforms in general outline with that of the present City Hall. The estimated cost of this remarkable affair is $5,000,000. Mr. Beach has prepared a preliminary sketch of his design. The present City Hall is 216 feet by 198.—New York Tribune.

A genealogical tree of the Hearne family develops the fact that the name was originally Heron, after the bird of that name, just as, it is claimed, the name Sterling and kindred names were after the original of starling, another bird.

Poisoned

Mrs. Mary E. O'Fallen, a nurse, of Piqua, Ohio, was poisoned while assisting physicians at an autopsy 5 years ago, and soon **terrible ulcers** broke out on her head, arms, tongue and throat. She weighed but 78 lbs., and saw no prospect of help. At last she began to take **HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA** and at once improved; could soon get out of bed and walk. She is now perfectly well, weighs 128 pounds, eats well, and does the work for a large family.

Mrs. M. E. O'Fallen.

HOOD'S PILLS should be in every family medicine chest. Once used, always preferred.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Pastes, Enamels, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn off. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY,

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of $100 for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.

{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public.*

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

WITHIN the past few weeks seals have been caught off the Connecticut coast.

The Only One Ever Printed.
CAN YOU FIND THE WORD?

These is a 3 inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week, from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word and they will return you BOOK, BEAUTIFUL LITHOGRAPHS OF SAMPLES FREE.

THERE is a decided falling off in the cotton acreage in South Carolina.

FOR impure of thin Blood, Weakness, Malaria Neuralgia, Indigestion, and Biliousness, take Brown's Iron Bitters—it gives strength, making old persons feel young—and young persons strong; pleasant to take.

PROTESTANT natives in Africa are waging a war of extermination on Catholic missionaries.

Ladies, ladies, think of the engagements you have broken and the disappointments consequent to others and perhaps also to yourselves, all on account of headache. Bradycrotine will cure you in fifteen minutes. Fifty cents.

Too much silver in Havana has caused a great depreciation in the white metal throughout Cuba.

FOR Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and Stomach disorders, use Brown's Iron Bitters. The Best Tonic, it rebuilds the system, cleans the Blood and strengthens the muscles. A splendid tonic for weak and debilitated persons.

THE Mississippi is changing its course near Memphis, Tenn.

BEECHAM'S PILLS act like magic on the liver and other vital organs. One dose relieves sick headache in 20 minutes.

THE maple sugar counties in Ohio are increasing.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

"German Syrup"

My niece, Emeline Hawley, was, taken with spitting blood, and she became very much alarmed, fearing that dreaded disease, Consumption. She tried nearly all kinds of medicine but nothing did her any good. Finally she took German Syrup and she told me it did her more good than anything she ever tried. It stopped the blood, gave her strength and ease, and a good appetite. I had it from her own lips. Mrs. Mary A. Stacey, Trumbull, Conn. Honor to German Syrup.

YOU NEED NOT FEAR that people will know your hair is dyed if you use that perfect imitation of nature,

Tutt's Hair Dye

It imparts a glossy color and fresh life to the hair. Price, $1. Office, 39 Park Place, N. Y.

"MOTHERS' FRIEND"

MAKES CHILD BIRTH EASY,

Colvin, La., Dec. 2, 1886.—My wife used MOTHER'S FRIEND before her third confinement, and says she would not be without it for hundreds of dollars.
DOCK MILLS.

Sent by express on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle. Book "To Mothers" mailed free.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.,
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. ATLANTA, GA.

DROPSY Treated FREE.

Positively Cured with Vegetable Remedies. Have cured thousands of cases. Cure patients pronounced hopeless by best physicians. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear; in 16 days two thirds of all symptoms removed. Send for free book of testimonials of miraculous cures. 10 days' treatment free by mail. If you order trial, send 50c. in stamps to pay postage. DR. H. H. GREEN & SONS, Atlanta, Ga.

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It's flying in the face of Nature to take the ordinary pill. Just consider how it acts. There's too much bulk and bustle, and not enough real good. And think how it leaves you when it's all over!

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets act naturally. They help Nature to do her own work. They cleanse and renovate, mildly but thoroughly, the whole system. *Regulate* it, too. The help that they give, lasts.

They're purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, the smallest, easiest, and best to take. Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels are promptly relieved and permanently cured. One tiny, sugar-coated Pellet for a gentle laxative—three for a cathartic.

They're the *cheapest* pill you can buy, for they're *guaranteed* to give satisfaction, or your money is returned.

You pay only for the *good* you get.

This is true only of Dr. Pierce's Pellets.

PATENTS W. T. Fitzgerald, Washington, D.C. 40-page book free

MONEY IN CHICKENS.

For 25c. a 100-page book, experience of a practical poultry raiser during 2 years. It teaches how to detect and cure diseases; to feed for eggs and for fattening; which fowls to save for breeding, &c., &c. Address BOOK PUB. HOUSE, 134 Leonard St., N. Y. City. (Only 25c.)

KILLER.

Dutcher's Fly Killer is sure death. Every sheet will kill a quart of flies, and secure peace while you eat, quiet when you read and the comforts of a nap in the morning. Get Dutcher's and secure best results.
FRED'K DUTCHER DRUG CO., ST. ALBANS, VT.

RIPANS TABULES regulate the stomach, liver and bowels, purify the blood, are safe and effectual. The best general family medicine known for Biliousness, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Foul Breath, Headache, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Mental Depression, Painful Digestion, Pimples, Sallow Complexion, Tired Feeling, and every symptom or disease resulting from impure blood, or a failure by the stomach, liver or intestines to perform their proper functions. Persons given to over-eating are benefited by taking TABULE after each meal. Price, by mail, 1 gross $2; 1 bottle 15c. Address THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., 10 Spruce St., N.Y. Agents Wanted; EIGHTY per cent profit.

PISO'S CURE FOR
Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c.
CONSUMPTION.

IF YOU OWN CHICKENS

YOU WANT THEM TO PAY THEIR WAY

even if you merely keep them as a diversion. In order to handle Fowls judiciously, you must know something about them. To meet this want we are selling a book giving the experience of a *practical* poultry raiser for twenty-five years. It was written by a man who put all his mind, and time, and money to making a success of Chicken raising—not as a pastime, but as a business—and if you will profit by his twenty-five years' work, you can save many Chicks annually,

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