Established 1833.

MERCHANT'S

Gargling Oil Liniment

Yellow Wrapper for Animal and White for Human Flesh.

IS GOOD FOR

Burns and Scalds, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Scratches or Grease, Chapped Hands, Flesh Wounds, External Poisons, Sand Cracks, Gaits of all kinds, Sitfast, Ringbone, Poll Evil, Swellings, Tumors, Garget in Cows, Cracked Teats, Callous, Lameness, Horn Distemper, Crownscab, Quittor, Foul Ulcers, Farcy, Abcess of the Udder, Swelled Legs, Thrush, Sprains and Bruises, Stringhalt, Windgalls, Foot Rot in Sheep, Foundered Feet, Roup in Poultry, Cracked Heels, Epizootic, Lame Back, Hemorrhoids or Piles, Toothache, Rheumatism, Spavins, Sweeney, Fistula, Mange, Caked Breasts, Sore Nipples, Curb, Old Sores, Corns, Whitlows, Cramps, Boils, Weakness of the Joints Contraction of Muscles.

Merchant's Gargling Oil is the standard Liniment of the United States. Large size, $1; medium, 50c; small, 25c. Small size for family use, 25c. Manufactured at Lockport, N. Y., by Merchant's Gargling Oil Company.

JOHN HODGE, Sec'y.

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CORPULENCE.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT

is purely vegetable and perfectly harmless. It acts upon the food in the stomach, preventing its being converted into fat. Taken in accordance with directions, it will reduce a fat person from two to five pounds per week.

"Corpulence is not only a disease itself, but the harbinger of others." So wrote Hippocrates two thousand years ago, and what was true then is none the less so to-day.

Sold by druggists, or sent, by express, upon receipt of $1.50. Quarter-dozen $4.00. Address,

BOTANIC MEDICINE CO.,
Proprietors, Buffalo, N. Y.

FARM, GARDEN, AND HOUSEHOLD.

Recipes.

LEMON PUDDING.—One lemon grated, rind and pulp, one cup of sugar, one cup of water or sweet milk, four eggs, three tablespoonfuls of melted butter, two tablespoonfuls of flour. Line a deep dish with pastry crusts, pour the custard in, bake thirty minutes. Beat the whites of three or four eggs to a stiff froth, sweeten, spread over the top of the pudding, and let it brown slightly.

TO COOK RICE.—To cook rice so that the grains will be whole and tender, wash it in cold water until the water looks clear, then cook it rapidly in boiling water for fifteen minutes, after which drain and place the covered saucepan on the back of the stove to steam until the grains crack open and are tender, which will be about fifteen minutes longer.

BREAKFAST HERRING.—Place the herring over a steamer and heat them well through, touch them up with a little butter and have a dish of well steamed potatoes ready, and it will make a meal. Chop the herring very fine, mix it with mashed potatoes and a beaten up egg, and fry in a little butter, and it will make a nice potato cake.

SHREDED CODFISH.—Mix it for fish-balls or cakes and it is excellent; use it with egg sauce and milk and it will make a dainty dish, or combine it with beaten up eggs, adding a spoonful of flour, and frizzle in a little butter, and it will make a savory and nourishing kind of omelette.

Swarming of Bees.

A lady correspondent of one of our cotemporaries reminds the bee-raiser that this is the great swarming month in the Northern and Middle states. Although many, who use movable frame hives, may prefer artificial increase, yet few would be willing to dispense altogether with natural swarming. What a pleasant excitement is produced when the tocsin is sounded, "the bees are swarming." The rattling of the frying-pan and the keg, and ringing of bells, is thought by some to be a necessary accompaniment, in order to settle the swarm. If it does no good, it does no harm, and serves to ease their feelings.

As soon as a swarm is fairly clustered it should be hived before the scouts return who have been sent out to find a suitable home. If they have clustered upon a limb of a tree which the owner is willing to cut off, it is easily done by sawing it off with as little jar as possible, and laying it in front of their future home. A little smoke may be used to drive them in. The hive should be cool and clean and placed in the shade. A new swarm will often desert a hive if left in the sun after hiving. Where the owner has a hive of comb, free from moth worms, it should be given to a new colony, for while they are building one pound of comb, they will store twenty pounds of honey.

Miscellaneous Notes.

A practical farmer suggests that perhaps corn-stalks, cut into three-eighth or five-eighth inch pieces, might be dried in the sun and prove as nourishing as if stored in a silo. Certainly it would not cost much to find out by actual experiment.

On the extensive seed farm of Messrs. Landreth & Sons not a chicken is to be found, but a large number of guinea fowls are allowed the freedom of the grounds, which destroy insects of every kind, and are considered invaluable in this respect.

With regard to breeding for sex, the New Orleans *Democrat* says it has been assured by old dairymen that they never failed to secure heifer calves if they introduced the cow to the bull when her udder was fully distended with milk.

Women as Dentists.

A half-grown girl sitting in a dentist's chair, a tall, portly sister of charity bending over her, while a lady on the other side was operating on her teeth, was the scene in the office of Dr. Elizabeth Morey, the only female dentist in the city, who, after completing her work, said: "Yes, I am a dentist, for I fill teeth, and that is the principal work which entitles any one to call himself or herself a dentist. There are some female attendants in dental offices in New York, but none operating in the dentist's chair except myself. They cannot be called assistant operators, as, in order to be such, they would have to assist the principal in filling teeth and in various other operations of the profession. The duties of lady attendants are to hand water for rinsing the mouth, napkins and instruments and occasionally to hold a nervous lady's head or hands, or to quiet a frightened child in the operating chair. There are nine or ten women registered as dentists, but not practicing. I am the only lady in regular practice. I learned dentistry from my husband, and in conjunction with him have practiced it for fifteen years. He learned dentistry from Chapin A. Harris, M. D. He died in 1860, and was called by the profession in America 'the father of dentistry.' He founded the first dental college in the United States. I have invented several things which the profession have so far approved of as to adopt into general use. For instance, I was the first to invent the skeleton tooth. One of my patients, a lady, had a tooth that was only about one-third the size of the rest. I called it a 'pin' tooth. It was perfectly sound, and I did not intend to pull it out, for the first principle of dentistry is to save, and not to destroy, teeth. I therefore made a tooth corresponding in size to the others, and fitted it over the pin tooth, leaving it intact and making the set perfect in appearance. What are called 'crown' teeth are on the same principle. That was about twelve years ago. There are three distinct branches of dentistry—surgical, mechanical and operative—and I am as fully master of them all as any man in New York."

When asked if she thought women were fitted for the profession of dentistry, she replied: "In my opinion they are better fitted to make good dentists than men. The latter use too much force. They will often crush a tooth in pulling it out. When I am obliged to draw a tooth I take it out whole. Men are perhaps better adapted for the invention and mechanical part than women. It is very injurious to delicate eyes to work with a blow-pipe before them, for fine gold requires a high degree of heat. Dentistry is an art that demands not only constant practice, but constant study, for things are daily occurring that require some new invention. Out of five hundred cavities not more than two will be alike. Therefore, women who want to become dentists should possess inventive faculty."

"There is a wide field in dentistry for women, and I should like to see some philanthropists found a school in which women could study by themselves, though I cannot see why they should not study in classes with the other sex the same as lady students of medicine and other sciences do, for dentistry is a science and one as old as the pyramids. It was first practiced by the barbers of Egypt. Celsus and Herodotus filled teeth, but not with gold; that is a modern American invention, and requires skill of the highest order. Amalgam filling can be done by the merest tyro."

"Is your practice confined to any particular class?"

"I have a large practice among ladies, but my husband has still larger, for the reason that many women object to being treated by one of their own sex, saying they have no confidence in women, but I think their prejudices would be easily overcome, as it has been in the case of female physicians, if ladies knew that practitioners of their own sex had graduated at a regular dental college. My husband prefers ladies as patients, while I prefer gentlemen. I find the former nervous, frightened and distrustful of my ability, while gentlemen seat themselves in the operating chair with an appearance of the greatest confidence, undergo the operation without a groan or a quiver, and when it is over they get up, pay their money without a murmur and go away contented and pleased. that's the kind of practice I like."—*New York Sun.*

A Boy's Coolness and Courage.

An instance of coolness and courage in a boy is reported in a letter from Wakkerstroom, in South Africa. The garrison made a raid for the purpose of capturing some cattle, but was compelled to retreat into camp. While falling back a youngster about fifteen years old was thrown from his horse, which ran off and left him. Finding he could not escape from the Boers, who were in close pursuit, he lay down behind some stones on the slope of the hill. A few minutes afterward, four of the enemy came galloping up, when the boy let fly, knocking one out of his saddle. The three men who were with him, thinking in all probability, they were running into an ambuscade, wheeled and bolted for their lives. The boy than crept on his hands and feet to the top of the hill, took to his heels and escaped.

There is no necessity in nature for the alarming disasters so prevalent and the sudden deaths so common. A healthily constituted man or woman ought to wear bright until three score and ten.

Arthur Sullivan and the Duke of Edinburgh are together "sailing the ocean blue."

HUMOROUS.

Although no soldier desires a flogging, yet they all hanker after stripes.

A good many people don't know any better than to use parlor matches in the kitchen.

Greensboro, N. C., has a paper called the *Daily Battle Ground*. We suppose it is a domestic issue.

A new definition: A jury is a body of men organized to find out which side has the smartest lawyer.

"Why do these quack doctors wear their hair long?" asked one man of another, as a q. d. passed. "Did you look back at him?" "Yes." "Well, that's what he does it for."

The revised New Testament is already doing good work. A Philadelphia woman knocked her drunken husband down stairs with a copy of it. For sale by all booksellers.

There is a man in New York who makes his living by turning red noses white. In the same city there are several thousands who make their living by turning white noses red.

A late fashion article says that dark greens are very much in favor this spring. Dandelion greens with vinegar fringe, held in place with a box pleating of fat pork, are also in favor in this section.

History of Diphtheria.

The great prevalence of diphtheria among us for the last few years may render a brief history of it of general interest.

Most people think it a new disease. It is new only in name. This was given to it about half a century ago, and is from a Greek word meaning leather, and describes the leather-like membrane which so generally forms in the patient's mouth.

Instead of its being a new disease it is among the oldest. In the time of Homer it was known as the Egyptian disease. Aretæus, a celebrated Greek physician of Cappadocia, who flourished about A. D. 80, regarded it as coming to his own country from Egypt or Syria, and hence called it the Egyptian or Syrian ulceration.

In 1557 it appeared in Holland, and the next two centuries it extended over Europe and spread to North America. It was studied and described by many different observers, though it was often confounded with such diseases as scarlatina, etc.

It was not until the present century that accurate investigations into its nature began to be made and published. Bretonneau led the way, laying the results, in two treatises, before the French Academy in 1821. He was the first to apply to it the name *diphtheritis*. He maintained that diphtheria was only an intenser form of croup.

Since his time the disease has repeatedly broken out as an epidemic in France, England, Holland and Germany, where it has been carefully studied by numerous investigators. Virchow studied it anatomically, and showed that the exudation took place into the *substance* of the mucous membrane; while in croup it lies on the surface.

The appearance of the disease as an epidemic in Munich during 1864 and the following years afforded many opportunities for experimental and microscopical researches. At this period it was that Oertel and Hueter claimed to have made the discovery that the false membranes, mucous membranes, and other tissues and blood of diphtheretic patients contained numerous vegetable organisms,—among the smallest ever discovered,—and that these organisms, one of whose characteristics is their rapid and prolific multiplication, are the essential element in diphtheria.—*Youth's Companion.*

In a Siberian Prison.

A political offender gives an interesting account of his exile in Siberia: When we were locked up for the night, our cell suddenly assumed a more home-like and comfortable aspect. Night is the only time when a convict feels at home in his prison. During the day he is always on the alert, always expecting a sudden irruption, an unwelcome visit from the officers on duty. But as soon as the doors were locked everybody sat down quietly in his own place, and almost every one got out some work. The room was suddenly lighted up, as each man had his own candle and candlestick, the latter being frequently made of wood. The air grew worse as the night advanced. In one corner a group of men squatted around a small piece of carpet which served as a card table. There is in almost every cell a convict who is the fortunate owner of a square bit of carpet, a candle, and a pack of horribly greasy cards, all of which articles are designated collectively by the name of "maidan." A maidan is let for the night for fifteen copecks. The men always gambled high, each player laying down before him a handful of copper coins, and never leaving the game till he had either won or lost everything. One of the poorest of the prisoners was employed as sentinel, and mounted guard in the passage, ready to give the alarm to the gamblers in case the major or one of the officers on duty should come in. Not unfrequently the poor fellow had to stand for six or seven hours on a bitter cold winter night in a dark passage, listening attentively to each noise or sound from without, for sometimes the major caught sight of the candles from outside, and burst into the prison like a whirlwind. In such cases it would have been too late to put out the candles, hide the maidan, and pretend to be asleep. However, as a negligent sentinel was always cruelly beaten by the irate players, such interruptions were comparatively rare. These card parties frequently lasted all night.

How Bullion is Tested.

The manner in which the gold received at the United States Assay Office in New York is treated is described as follows: The method is to take the gold on deposit from the bankers or others who send it, and to give them a check on the sub-treasury after an assay had been made. Each deposit of gold is melted and cast into bricks in every case before the assay is made. Two small quantities are then chisseled off from two different bricks and sent one to each of two men in the assay room. Here seven grains and a half of each quantity are carefully weighed out by each man on a separate pair of scales inclosed in a glass case. This seven and a-half grains corresponds with a French weight which has been divided into a thousand equal parts. Each of the two assayers works separately, but in a similar manner to the end of the assay. Their results must agree to within a very small fraction. Each adds to the weighed gold a definite quantity of silver. This is done because the nitric acid to which it is to be subjected will not ferret out very small quantities of silver that are enveloped in the gold, but if a large amount of silver is melted up with the gold the acid can follow it into the mass and eat it all out. The weighed particles of gold and silver are then wrapped up in a little sheet of pure lead of a known weight that is first twisted into the shape of a cornucopia to receive them. This pellet of gold, and silver and lead is then melted into a cupel, a little porous white cup made of the ashes of bone pith. A draft of hot air passes over the melted mass, and this oxydizes the lead, and the presence of the oxydized lead for some unknown reason aids the oxidation of the copper mixed in the gold and carries it down with it in a similarly mysterious way into the pores of the cupel. There is left a little button of gold and silver lying in the bottom of the cupel. This is hammered to knock off the scales of oxide that cling to it, and then rolled into a ribbon nearly half an inch wide. This ribbon is coiled up and put into a little platinum cup the size of a thimble and set into boiling nitric acid. The bottom of the platinum cup is perforated so that the boiling acid may enter and get a fair chance at the silver. It will not attack either the gold in the ribbon nor the platinum of the cup. The coil is boiled ten minutes, and then lifted out and boiled ten minutes more in fresh acid. By this time the silver is all eaten out of the ribbon, and the gold is left porous, which makes it so brittle that if it is pinched the little coil will crackle into pieces in the fingers. It is accordingly subjected to just enough heat to fuse the particles to adhere. This little coil is now pure gold. It is unpolished and of a dull creamy color. Not a particle of the gold has been lost, but all of the alloys have been removed. It is again carefully weighed. Suppose that whereas it originally weighed 1,000 according to the system of weighing explained above, it now weighs only 873. This shows that the metal brought in to be assayed contains 873 parts in 1,000 of gold, or, in other words, 87 3-10 per cent, of it only is pure.

All gold is melted before it is assayed, and having been assayed it must be melted again in order to be refined. An additional quantity of silver is added to it for the same reason that has been explained in the process of assaying. It is then melted and granulated by flirting the molten gold from a ladle upon the surface of water. The idea is to make the gold fall in a sheet on the surface so that it will break up into little flaky masses. This granulated gold is then dried, and for convenience of handling is pressed into cheese-shaped masses. These are cut up and the pieces are put into boiling oil of vitriol. The acid easts out the silver and copper, which turns it blue. This blue liquid is drawn off with a siphon. The boiling is repeated several times, varying in number according to the purity required, after which the gold is melted and run into brick-shaped masses to be carried to the treasure room.

The blue liquid which contains the copper and silver is run into a tank, and weakened with the addition of water. the effect of this simple process is to cause the acid to let go of the silver while it yet clings to the copper.

The blue liquid is now allowed to stand in a lead-lined tank, in which are suspended also many long strips of lead. On the lead beautiful blue crystals are formed, with points as sharp as needles, and whose scratch is poisonous. These crystals are blue vitriol, or sulphate of copper, and are sold as such for the making of paris green and other chemical products.

Don't Whip a Frightened Hosre.

It seems to be a characteristic failing of most coachmen to lay the lash upon a horse that exhibits fear at an object in the street or beside the road. Mr. Bergh, President of our Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, says in the organ of that society, what every reasoning being ought to know, and that is to never whip your horse for becoming frightened at any object by the roadside, for if he sees a stump, a log, or a heap of tan-bark in the road, and while he is eyeing it carefully, and about to pass it, you strike him with the whip, it is the log, or stump, or the tan-bark that is hurting him in his way of reasoning, and the next time he will be more frightened. Give him time to smell all of these objects, and use the ridle to assist you in bringing him carefully to those objects of fear.

Vanity Fair says that England is being rapidly renuced to a fortress in the ocean, without self-supporting food powers.

SUBJECTS FOR THOUGHT.

Better break thy word than do worse in keeping it.

It is in the power of the meanest to triumph over fallen greatness.

The power of eloquence is sometimes superior to military force.

Better a soft heart and an iron hand than an iron heart and a soft hand.

He who refuses justice to the defenceless will make every concession to the powerful.

We take lessons in art, literature—a thousand things; but that high sense of honor, man's obligation to man, is forgotten.

(Battle Creek, (Mich.) Daily Journal.)

Upon being spoken to concerning St. Jacobs Oil, our fellow townsman Mr. Theodore Wakelee, said: I had been suffering with rheumatism, and obtained the greatest relief from the use of St. Jacobs Oil. It has also been used in my family for some time, and has never been found to fail in giving prompt relief.

According to Dr. Weideholp, fungus growths in cellars may be combated either by burning sulphur or by pouring two parts of concentrated sulphuric acid over one part of common salt, and so closing all openings as to prevent any escape of the vapor.

(South Bend Evening Register.)

When certain powers are claimed for an article, and everybody testifies that it does more than is claimed for it, to gainsay its worth is useless. This is the substance of the St. Jacobs Oil record.

Clara Louise Kellogg will reach the United States in August, and King Kalakau in October.

A Wise Deacon.

"Deacon Wilder, I want you to tell me how you kept yourself and family so well the past season, when all the rest of us have been sick so much, and have had the doctors running to us so long."

"Bro. Taylor, the answer is very easy. I used Hop Bitters in time and kept my family well and saved large doctor bills. Three dollars' worth of it kept us all well and able to work all the time, and I will warrant it has cost you and most of the neighbors one to two hundred dollars apiece to keep sick the same time. I guess you'll take my medicine hereafter." See other column.

Dr. Mary Walker is by all odds the best compromise candidate for Senator. She is a compromise between man and woman.—*Buffalo Express.*

Spring and Summer Diet.

Green fruit and bad vegetables, which are particularly plentiful at this season of the year, almost invariably disorder the stomach and superinduce Cramps, Cholera Morbus, and what is worse, Diarrhœa and Chronic Dysentery. People who desire to preserve their health should be exceedingly careful about their diet at this season, and at no time should they be without a supply of PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER, the safest, surest and speediest remedy for all troubles of the stomach and bowels. All druggists sell it.

Prince Bismarck says world's fairs are largely responsible for spoiling the world, and is obstinately opposed to the holding of one in Berlin.

VEGETINE is not a vile, nauseous compound, which simply purges the bowels, but a safe, pleasant remedy which is sure to purify the blood and thereby restore the health.

A young man of Foxboro, Mass. bought a bicycle at Attleboro and started to ride home, but fell off and broke his neck on the way.

"The Gods Help those who help themselves," and Nature invariably helps those who take Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

St. Jacobs Oil

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, BACKACHE, GOUT, SORENESS OF THE CHEST, SORE THROAT, QUINSY, SWELLINGS AND SPRAINS, FROSTED FEET AND EARS, BURNS AND SCALDS, General Bodily Pains, TOOTH, EAR AND HEADACHE, AND ALL OTHER PAINS AND ACHES.

No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a SAFE, SURE, SIMPLE and CHEAP External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 CENTS, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims. DIRECTIONS IN ELEVEN LANGUAGES.

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PILES. DR. SHARP'S LIQUOR SANGUINARIA. This is the *Prescription* of the late Dr. Sharp, of Mississippi, who successfully used it in a practice of forty years throughout the South in the treatment of Piles, Fistulas, Fissures and kindred diseases. *Chronic Dysentery* also cured. The formula has been given in the Medical Journals of Mississippi, hence its reliability. Druggists will supply you. Price $1. DR. SHARP MANUFACTURING CO., Baltimore and New York.

Cyclopedia War.

The great Library of Universal Knowledge now completed, large type edition, nearly 40,000 topics in every department of human knowledge, about 40 per cent. larger than Chambers' Encyclopedia, 10 per cent. larger than Appleton's, 20 per cent. larger than Johnson's, at a mere fraction of their cost. Fifteen large Octavo Volumes, nearly 13,000 pages, complete in cloth binding, $15; in half Russia, $20; in full library sheep, marbled edges, $25. Special terms to clubs.

$10,000 REWARD extra to club agents during the months of July and August. Send quick for specimen pages and full particulars to AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, JOHN B. ALDEN, Manager, 764 Broadway, New York.

Factory Facts.

Close confinement, careful attention to all factory work, gives the operatives pallid faces, poor appetite, languid, miserable feelings, poor blood, inactive liver, kidneys and urinary troubles, and all the physicians and medicine in the world cannot help them unless they get out doors or use Hop Bitters, made of the purest and best remedies, and especially for such cases, having abundance of health, sunshine and rosy cheeks in them. None need suffer if they will use them freely. They cost but a trifle. See another column.

South America is sending great quantities of canned tongue to the London market.

Bed-Bugs, Roaches, rats, cats, mice, ants, flies, insects, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c., druggists.

What is beautiful? Why, CARBOLINE, a deodorized extract of petroleum, as now improved and perfected. Clear as spring water, delightfully perfumed and will not soil the finest linen fabric. Makes the hair grow on bald heads.

PURE COD LIVER OIL made from selected livers, on the seashore, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in the market.

RESCUED FROM DEATH.

William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., says: In the fall of 1876 I was taken with BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS followed by a severe cough. I lost my appetite and flesh, and was confined to my bed. In 1877 I was admitted to the hospital. The doctors said I had a hole in my lung as big as a half-dollar. At one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. I got a bottle, when, to my surprise, I commenced to feel better and to-day I feel better than for three years past. I write this hoping every one afflicted with Diseased Lungs will take DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM, and be convinced that CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED. I can positively say it has done more good than all the other medicines I have taken since my sickness.

WARRANTED FOR 34 YEARS.
AND NEVER FAILED

To CURE Croup, Spasms, Diarrhœa, Dysentery and Sea Sickness, taken internally, and GUARANTEED perfectly harmless; also externally, Cuts, Bruises, Chronic Rheumatism, Old Sores, Pains in the limbs, back and chest. Such a remedy is DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT.

No one once trying it will ever be without it; over 600 physicians use it.

If those seven girl twins all live, what an extensive mother-in-law their mother may some day be.

Vegetine

Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the whole System.

ITS MEDICINAL PROPERTIES ARE

Alterative, Tonic, Solvent and Diuretic.

Reliable Evidence.

Vegetine

MR. H. R. STEVENS:
Dear Sir—I will most cheerfully add my testimony to the great number you have already received in favor of your great and good medicine, Vegetine, for I do not think enough can be said in its praise; for I was troubled over 30 years with that dreadful disease, Catarrh, and had such bad coughing spells that it would seem as though I never could breathe any more, and Vegetine has cured me; and I do feel to thank God all the time that there is so good a medicine as Vegetine, and I also think it one of the best medicines for coughs and weak, sinking feelings at the stomach, and advise everybody to take the Vegetine, for I can assure them it is one of the best medicines that ever was.
MRS. L. GORE,
Corner Magazine and Walnut Streets, Cambridge, Mass.

GIVES HEALTH, STRENGTH & APPETITE.

My daughter has received great benefit from the use of Vegetine. Her declining health was a source of great anxiety to all her friends. A few bottles of Vegetine restored her health, strength and appetite.
N. H. TILDEN,
Insurance and Real Estate Agent, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine

IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Card Collectors.

1st. Buy seven bars DOBBINS' ELECTRIC SOAP of your Grocer.

2d. Ask him to give you a bill of it.

3d. Mail us his bill and your full address.

4th. We will mail YOU FREE seven beautiful cards, in six colors and gold, representing Shakspeare's "Seven Ages of Man."

I. L. CRAGIN & CO.
116 South Fourth Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

Feeble and Sickly Persons

Recover their vitality by pursuing a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the most popular invigorant and alterative medicine in use. General debility, fever and ague, dyspepsia, constipation, rheumatism, and other maladies are completely removed by it. Ask those who have used it what it has done for them.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

Columbia Bicycle,

A permanent practical road vehicle, with which a person can ride three miles as easily as he could walk one. Send 3-cent stamp for 24-page catalogue.
THE POPE M'F'G CO.,
564 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

Bookwalter Engine,

Compact, Substantial, Safe and Easily Managed.

GUARANTEED TO WORK WELL AND GIVE FULL POWER CLAIMED.

See our low prices for Engine and Boiler complete.

3 Horse Power,	$240
4 1-2 "	290
6 1-2 "	355
8 1-2 "	440

Send for our new pamphlet
JAS. LEFFEL & CO., Springfield, Ohio.

PERRY DAVIS' Pain-Killer

A SAFE AND SURE REMEDY FOR Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps, Cholera, Diarrhoea, Dysentery. Sprains AND Bruises, Burns AND Scalds, Toothache AND Headache.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO
Battle Creek, Michigan,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE ONLY GENUINE

VIBRATOR

THRESHERS, Traction and Plain Engines and Horse-Powers.

Most Complete Thresher Factory in the World. Established 1848

32 YEARS of continuous and successful business, without change of name, management, or location, to back up the broad warranty given on all our goods.

STEAM-POWER SEPARATORS and Complete Steam Outfits of matchless qualities. Finest Traction Engines and Plain Engines ever seen in the American market.

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