Rusticus' Lament.

I am a true born countryman,
And seldom come to town;
But then, alas! whene'er I do,
I meet with laugh and frown.

With gazing eyes, I stand amazed
At mystic beings who
Will ask me this and ask me that,
In parlance that is new.

"Art going to the ball this eve?"
And ere I query "Eh?"
They bid me hastily "Good-eve,"
And skip as quickly away.

Alas! that mankind should be thus—
I muse in mournful stand;
Some tell me that I "take the cake,"
And "Don't you understand?"

I know not what they mean, these words
That cities yeomen speak;
No guide nor hand-book teaches me
These things "that seemeth Greek."

I long to have my home again
Far from this rapid style
And ponder o'er a lesson taught
That teaches "I should smile!"

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Recipes.

HONEY CAKE.—One quart strained honey, half pint soda, half pint melted butter, one teaspoonful sugar dissolved in half cup warm water, half nutmeg and teaspoonful ginger. Mix these ingredients and then work in flour to roll. Cut in thin cakes and bake on buttered tins in a quick oven.

BAKED TOMATOES.—These should be peeled and prepared as for stewing; mix well with bread crumbs; cover well on top with bread crumbs and pieces of butter; bake three quarters of an hour.

CREAM OF TARTAR DRINK.—Two spoonfuls of cream of tartar, the grated rind of a lemon, half a cup of loaf sugar and one pint of boiling water. This is a good summer drink for invalids, and is cleansing to the blood.

Potash for Crops.

Grain farming, where the straw, fodder, hay, etc., are all consumed on the farm, does not exhaust the soil so much of its potash as of its phosphoric acid and nitrogen, these latter being the principal constituents of the grain; and therefore when wheat is sown on a clover lay it is not necessary to apply potash to the land—nitrogen and phosphoric acid being the principal elements to supply here. And so in the spring, if you want to know whether your land is deficient of potash or not, put a little hen manure on a row of corn, on another a mixture of hen manure and ashes, and on a third ashes alone. If the land is deficient [illegible] in the difference in the produ[illegible] w it in the superiority of that in the last row.

Farm and Garden Notes.

Suds, etc., from the kitchen are good for flowers and vegetables.

Keep your fowl houses clean, and the floor covered with dry earth.

Allow adult fowls access to the yard as early in the morning as they desire.

It is considered by some experimenters in feeding that about one fifth of ground corn passes through cattle undigested.

When the temperature of the ground is fifty degrees at one inch deep is Dr. Sturtevant's time for planting corn.

English farmers, it is said, have been very successful in growing wheat by the aid of peat charcoal as a fertilizer, using at the rate of six hundred pounds to the acre.

A Boston florist commends placing a layer of oats underneath the usual layer of sand in which slips of rare and tender plants are to be started. The oats when soaked with moisture exude a mucilaginous substance that acts as a food and stimulant to the slips.

Milk readily absorbs every odor, whether agreeable or disagreeable, and catches every variety of ferment which may chance to come in contact with it from the air. It should be carefully protected against all such influences and kept in pure air out of the reach of all noxious smells.

How to secure from an acre of ground the greatest possible amount of produce, with the least possible expense, is the great problem of farming. Natural conditions place certain well-defined limits, within which is simply a matter of science and practice to solve this problem.

The *Scientific American* gives the following recipe for getting rid of stumps: "In autumn or early winter bore a hole one or two inches in diameter, according to the girth of the stump, and about eighteen inches deep. Put into it one or two ounces of saltpeter, fill the hole with water, and plug it close. In the ensuing spring take out the plug and ignite it. The stump will moulder away, without blazing, to the very extremity of the roots, leaving nothing but the ashes."

Amount of Paper Used.

If the amount of paper consumed by a nation has any bearing upon the question of enlightenment and civilization, England and the United States take the lead of the world. England produces annually 180,000 tons, and uses about five kilogrammes (about eleven pounds) for each unit of its population. The United States produces 207,000 tons and consumes five kilogrammes per head. Germany produces 203,000 tons and consumes 4.76 kilogrammes; and France produces 132,000 and consumes 3.63 kilogrammes. The consumption of paper in other countries is in the following order; Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, Austria, Italy, Sweden, Portugal. Switzerland uses 4.54 kilogrammes per head and Portugal 1.80 kilogrammes, Austria produces 97,200 tons; Italy 50,600; Russia 32,400; Spain 30,600. Turkey, Greece and Roumania produce none. Asia, Africa, Australia, South America and Canada combined produce less than 12,000 tons, and import 20,000.

SIGHTS AT SING SING.

The Prisoner's Paradise—The Old Jail—The "Lile Men"—The Daily Routine—The Paddle and Dark Cells—Chapel and Hospital.

A correspondent of a New York paper has been visiting the Sing Sing prison, about which he says: Turning from the verdure-clad hills and the park-like acres which enclose Sing Sing to the immense buildings which lie at its foot and within high walls, there is the place of confinement for state criminals, where they are dreadfully punished, and yet so well treated that this prison is familiarly called the prisoner's paradise. Erected in 1825 and many times enlarged and improved, it has held the most notorious convicts of this state. Its stone corridors are well worn, the rutted flags telling of the tramp of the army of beings who have by their misdoings banished themselves from the society of their fellow-creatures. The long row of cells look gloomy and dingy and unrelenting, and one unaccustomed to this place cannot but see the ghost of misery within the bars of each door, and speculate upon the degradation, remorse, the hope and despair of the wretches who have occupied them. The mess room, with its seats for 1,200, is also suggestive of the keen punishment of this prison, for although there is full and plenty to eat, and such as is served is excellent, yet to be compelled to herd with such a company and eat off tin, sitting on a stool, is not luxurious, to say the least.

After a tour of the old jail one is sternly impressed with the fact that it is a place of punishment. A term in Sing Sing prison means hard labor, which a man must learn to do, do well, and this while suffering every deprivation that makes life agreeable. This is the intention, most faithfully carried out. There are 1,500 convicts in the prison, 200 of whom are colored. Besides the officials and guards there are 300 men each day on the grounds teaching the convicts the trades. Nine hundred are employed in the foundries, where stoves and ranges are made under contract, and the remainder are distributed in the laundry and shoe shops.

The convicts all look hearty and well. Those who arrive at the jail ill generally come to good health after growing accustomed to the regular way of living—early hours, plain food and wholesome labor. Once used to the latter, they dislike a holiday, for that means being shut in their cells. Sundays, when they get but two meals, and are confined from 10:30 o'clock A. M. until the next morning, they call "Hell day." How busy a place is Sing Sing prison may be known from its not only having become self-supporting, but from its clearing about $4,000 monthly besides.

There are 40 men in this prison serving terms for life. Michael Gorman, who murdered his wife, has been there the longest time—25 years. He is an old man, and takes care of the chapel. Ishmael Freeman, a colored Methodist preacher, also a wife murderer, is in for life; Hayes, who killed Delaney, has passed nine years of his life sentence, and is so well behaved that he is a waiter in the principal keeper's office.

J. Lloyd Haigh is the most noted criminal in Sing Sing, from his social position before his disgrace. He is in the shoe packing department, and like all the "gentlemen prisoners," gives no trouble. "Johnny" Hope the bank burglar, is serving his eighth term, and this for twenty years. Ira West, a lad of seventeen years, is imprisoned for life for burning a barn, and with the others who have seen better days, has to labor with the lowest class of criminals, and march to his meals or cell with his hands on their shoulders, be they white or black.

Shaving the heads of convicts has been abolished at Sing Sing prison. Their hair is cut short and their faces are shaved weekly. They are not permitted to have newspapers, but books and story journals are allowed and supplied. Two papers of tobacco weekly are given to each man—nearly all chew—and it is said that many of the female prisoners when there chewed the narcotic weed also. Letters may be received daily and written monthly. Friends are allowed to visit for half an hour every two months.

In conversation with the principal keeper, John Dixon, who, for twenty years, has stood firm and faithful at his post, his views upon punishing convicts were obtained. Without the use of the "paddle," or leather implement for flogging, he states it would be impossible to keep in subjection the hundreds of desperate characters who are sent to prison, and who make an effort there to imitate their comrades and to fight their way, as they have been accustomed to doing. About three times a week Mr. Dixon is called upon to paddle a criminal, who is hand-cuffed and fastened to the wall by the "bracelets" before punishment. The dark cells are ten in number, and adjoin the room where the paddling is administered. There is absolutely nothing in these cells but the stone walls and floor, and the men in punishment must lie on the latter to rest. Only bread is given them while in this durance vile, which is frequently more dreaded than flogging.

The chapel of the prison is one of its most interesting apartments. Services are held here Sunday by a Methodist preacher, and monthly by a Catholic clergyman. A choir of the convicts, who sing finely, delight the congregation with excellent music. Two of the convicts are physicians, "sent up" for malpractice. They are employed in the hospital, where there are nine men disabled by burned feet from accidents in the foundry. This department looks very neat and comfortable.

THE TURCOMAN.

Some Notes from a Captive Correspondent at Merv.

Returning from my visit to the ruined cities of the plain, I had a good opportunity of seeing how Turcomans amused themselves when abroad. The ground over which we were riding, owing to deep trenches, slippery mud and occasional deep flooding, required all the horseman's vigilance to keep himself and his beasts from coming to grief; but it was only over such spaces, disagreeable as they were, that I had any peace or quietness. The moment anything like firm ground was reached some one of the party suddenly uttered a wild whoop and put his horse to the top of its speed. All the others were, it seems, bound in honor to follow suit, myself among the number, and then a scene of wild, headlong racing commenced, varied by different performances. Each person was bound to unsling his rifle, and going at full speed to take deliberate aim at some object and fire. Then, resting on his piece, he would draw his sword, and racing up to the person next him, exchange passes and flourishes.

This was all very well on unbroken ground, but the sudden occurrence of a deep trench or mud hole became a serious matter while one was engaged in displaying his martial accomplishments, his horse going twenty miles an hour; and as it was sore against my will that I engaged in such antics, it was with unfeigned satisfaction that I witnessed occasional catastrophes in the shape of some gallant Khan, horse, armament and all come down with a crash in attempting to clear an unusually wide mud patch, and get up the reverse of pleased with himself. But these people take a pride in showing their stoicism, like North American Indians, and the man who had come to grief was the first to initiate a fresh stampede.

It wanted but an hour of sunset as we drew near Makdumkuli Khan's present residence; for it is not his permanent abode. He lives with his younger brother, Youssuf Khan.

The Khans had ridden on before, and as I dismounted at the entrance to the dwelling came forward to receive me. They were dressed in the usual Turcoman robes of the upper class—a long tunic of coarse crimson silk reaching nearly to the ankle, and with a narrow combined stripe of black and yellow. This was girt at the waist, rather high up, with a voluminous white sash of cotton, in the front knot of which was stuck a highly decorated sheathed knife a foot long; enormously wide pantaloons of white cotton, red leather slippers, and an enormous grenadier hat of black sheepskin completed the attire. I wore the same costume myself, for my Western garb had become unpresentable through long travel.

We took our seat upon a raised earthen platform, such as is to be found alongside the door of every person of consideration, and where he sits during the evening hours with his friends. It is surprising what a difference this elevation of a couple of feet makes in the temperature of the breeze. The layer of air in immediate contact with the earth, still heated by the sun's rays, is as hot as if passed through a furnace; while a little higher up it is cool and refreshing. As for the conversation of the select party with which I found myself, it is like that of most Turcomans, distressingly insane.

I was becoming fairly distressed in mind when a matronly woman came forward and announced that dinner was ready. She wore a long shirt of dark blue purple silk, reaching almost to the ankles, and closely fastened at the neck by a massive silver arrow. Around her neck was a ponderous collar resembling that of a Newfoundland dog, and from it, suspended by numerous chains, was an engraved plate, chased with gold arabesques and set with cornelians. The breast and stomach of the shirt were so set over with closely-hung large silver coins as to give her the appearance of wearing a cuirass of silver scales. On her head was a casque of open silver work, showing the red cloth beneath, and surmounted by a spike like that of a German soldier's helmet. Her entire appearance in silver panoply was Minerva-like in the extreme.

A Turcomaa is ready at all moments to devour any amount of food of any description which may be placed before him. He seems never thoroughly satisfied even with the heaviest meal, and in five minutes more is ready to face the biggest dish of pilaff or broth that can be put before him. The appetites of Turcomans seem really phenomenal. Around Marma Khan Tepe is a waste space of arid earth, strewed over with brick fragments, indicating the site of a former town. This space was alive with snakes a couple of feet long, of a leaden gray color mottled with black, and extremely slender for one-third of their length immediately below the head. We spent half an hour hunting these up and killing them with our whips, in consonance with the invariable Turcoman custom.—*Sunday Times.*

Miraculous escape: A few mornings ago Mose Schaumburg, on returning from market with a basket full of spare ribs for his Sunday dinner, was horrified at seeing four or five of his children leaning half way over the second-story window. "Schildren," exclaimed the excited parent, "go vay from dot window. Ven you all falls out and preaks your necks den you vill say it vas not you vot done it. Go pack, I dells yon."

Frozen meat is being shipped from Australia to England with success.

Frogs and Frog Hunting.

The marshes between Detroit and Lake St. Clair are the resort of millions of frogs; and it is asserted that more frogs are sold in Detroit than in any other city of its size. During the frog season heavy shipments are made to New York, Boston, and other eastern cities. The *Free Press*, which pronounces the commercial frog as suspicious as a wolf, as wild as a deer, and as shrewd as a fox, describes the work of frog hunting as follows:

"Most of the frogs are caught for this market by men. One or two boys have some fame as successful frog catchers, but it has been demonstrated that the average boy lacks the necessary qualifications to make the business of any profit to him. We know of one old fisherman and hunter who has followed the frog catching business for the last twelve years, and he has sometimes made it pay as high as $15 per week. While there is only one way of killing a goose there are several ways of killing a frog. Frog hunting would be a great financial success if the jumpers would take a seat on a log and permit a man to walk up and crack 'em over the head with a club, but the frog is utterly opposed to any such proceeding. His eagle eye detects the enemy afar off, and the approach must be cautious. The outfit consists of a frog spear, a hook and line, a fish pole with a pointed iron in the end, and sometimes a small shot gun is taken along. First discover your frog. He may be sitting on a log ten feet from shore. He feels quite safe at that distance and will probably wait for developments. The hook and line can be used here. The line is stout and the hook big enough to hold a twenty pound bass. The idea is to fish for the frog without bait. A careful hand will manoeuver the line until the hook is under the frog's throat, and then a sudden jerk takes him off his meditative roost and gives him into the power of his enemy. The spear, which is provided with a long handle, can sometimes be used, though a frog will dodge a sudden thrust as quick as a pickerel. If the shot gun is used it is with a light charge of powder and very fine shot, and the head is the point aimed at. Some of the froggers work the banks and are provided with boats, but success depends a good deal on circumstances. A good hunter has been known to bag 200 frogs per day, but three or four dozen legs are called a fair day's catch. A frog will probably live ten or fifteen years if steering clear of accidents. They are not worth catching until they are two years old, and are not "prime" until they reach the age of five. A frog sees his palmy days from five to ten. Before reaching five he is giddy and thoughtless. After that he settles down to a life of ease and contentment, and the days come and go and leave him no sorrow. Frogs have been caught in the St. Clair marshes weighing as high as seven pounds and having legs almost like drumsticks. One was caught at the head of Belle Isle two years ago which kicked the beam at nine, and one weighing only half a pound less was on exhibition at the Central Market last spring. Frog hunters say that the game they pursue is a weather bureau in himself. Before a storm he can be found only in certain localities. When there is to be a dry spell he seeks certain other localities. If the day is cool and cloudy his altitude betrays it. If it is to be hot and sultry the frog remains below. During a thunderstorm he is "on deck" to witness the display, and is then off his guard to such a degree that he is often killed with a club. His natural enemies are man, several species of birds, three or four species of fish, and one or two kinds of animals, and the fact that he manages to dodge all for years is proof enough that his lack of brains has been more than made good by his supple legs.

A New-paper and Book Ravine.

Mr. Ryan, librarian of the Kilkenny Library Society, made books his idols, denying himself every luxury and not a few necessaries in order to add to his collection; the well-furnished library of which he was custodian being insufficient to satisfy his literary cravings. He lived in the upper part of the society's premises, but admitted no one to enter his rooms for any purpose whatever. On his sudden death, in 1866, their privacy was perforce invaded. His bedroom, or what passed for such, was found to contain nothing in the way of furniture save an old sofa, which had served him for a bed, upon which lay a pair of old blankets, his sole nightly covering. Piles of books were heaped up promiscuously in every direction. So in his sitting-room, there was scarcely space to move for dust-covered volumes, of which the owner had apparently made very little use, contented, like many another collector, with merely having acquired them. A wealthy eccentric living in a French provincial town was not open to that reproach. He dwelt alone in a secluded house, admitting no one but a charwoman, who prepared his meals, and a news agent, who brought him thirty or forty journals at a time. One day even they could not obtain admission, and the police were called upon to intervene. Upon entering the solitary bedroom in the house—a room as squalid as it well could be—the recluse was found dead on the bed, which could only be reached by passing through a ravine, the sides of which were composed of thousands of newspapers and novels, whose perusal had been the sole delight and occupation of his wasted life.—*Chambers' Journal.*

Thirteen lean people commit suicide to one fat one. Flesh up and save your life.

HUMOROUS.

Takes the pus cavity: It is easier for the doctors to get a bulletin than to get a bullet out.

A serious charge: It was said of a man with a very rubicund nose that he looked as if he might be the Collector of the Port.

Not yet accomplished: "How sensible your little boy talks!" exclaimed Mrs. Smith. "Yes," replied Mrs. Brown; "he hasn't been among company yet."

Squinting construction: The charity committee did not mean exactly what they said when they announced: "The smallest contributions will be most gratefully received."

A case of bulging brow: "What a fine, protuberant forehead your baby has, Mrs. Jones! Did he get it from his father?" "No," replied Mr. Jones, "he got it from a fall down stairs."

Even unto copiety: "What a splendid speaker Elder Lougphiz is," remarked Mrs. Pringle. "Don't you think he is a very pious man, Mr. Fogg?" "Yes," replied Fogg, "very pious—copious, in fact."

According to Hoyle: A butcher's boy, carrying a tray on his shoulders, accidentally struck it against a man's head, and nearly knocked his hat off. "The deuce take the tray," cried the man in a passion. "Sir," said the boy, gravly, "the deuce can't take the tray."

(Troy, (N.Y.) Morning Telegram and Whig.)

Rubbing the Midnight Oil.

In the Philadelphia *Times* of recent date, we notice an item referring to the miraculously quick cure of a prominent druggist of that city, Mr. J. M. Higgins, Germantown Road and Morris street, who had an awful attack of rheumatism of the knee. He applied St. Jacobs Oil at night, and next morning was well and in his store as usual.

The most ancient MSS. not in rolls do not go beyond the third century, if they reach that.

(St. Louis Chronicle.)

Advice is cheap,—dreadfully cheap. But we must be true to our instincts of humanity and tell our suffering friends to use St. Jacobs Oil, and surprise their rheumatism and themselves also at the result. J. D. L. Harvey, Esq., of Chicago, says: I would be recreant to my duty to those afflicted, did I not raise my voice in its praise.

During the Revolution there were five millitary executions in Hartford, Conn.

ASHBURNHAM, Mass., Jan. 14, 1880.

I have been very sick over two years. They all gave me up as past cure. I tried the most skilful physicians, but they did not reach the worst part. The lungs and heart would fill up every night and distress me, and my throat was very bad. I told my children I never should die in peace until I had tried Hop Bitters. I have taken two bottles. They have helped me very much indeed. I am now well. There was a lot of sick folks here who have seen how they helped me, and they used them and are cured, and feel as thankful as I do that there is so valuable a medicine made.

MRS. JULIA G. CUSHING.

The roots of apple trees have been found to extend twenty-six feet or more.

Beer Affects the Kidneys.

and it may seriously interfere with the health unless promptly counteracted, and for this purpose Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure has no equal.

Among the Greeks the death punishment for certain criminals was aggravated by the denial of funeral rites.

VEGETINE.—The great success of the VEGETINE as a cleanser and purifier of the blood is shown beyond a doubt by the great numbers who have taken it, and received immediate relief, with such remarkable cures.

Queen Elizabeth wore her prayer-book hanging from her girdle by a golden chain.

HOW TO SECURE HEALTH.

It is strange any one will suffer from derangements brought on by impure blood, when ROSADALIS will restore health to the physical organization. ROSADALIS is a strengthening syrup, pleasant to take, and the BEST BLOOD PURIFIER ever discovered, curing Scrofula, Syphilitic disorders, Weakness of Kidneys, Erysipelas, Malaria, Nervous disorders, Debility, Bilious complaints and Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, Stomach, Skin, etc.

BAKER'S PAIN PANACEA cures Pain in Man and Beast.

DR. BODGER'S WORM SYRUP instantly destroys WORMS.

WARRANTED FOR 31 YEARS.

AND NEVER FAILED

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

Anyone once trying it will ever be without it. Over 600 physicians used it.

The sceptre of Charlemagne was seven feet long.

Vegetine.

Female Weaknesses.

No better remedy in the whole materia medica has yet been compounded for the relief and cure of Female Complaints, of the ordinary kind, than VEGETINE. It seems to act in these cases with unwonted certainty, and never fails to give a new and healthful tone to the female organs, to remove protracted debility and unhealthy secretions, and restore a healthful vigor and elasticity. One of the most common of these complaints is Leucorrhœa or Whites, which are brought on either by the presence of scrofula in the system, or to some affection of the womb, or even by general debility. For all these complaints, and when danger begins to threaten woman at the turn of life, VEGETINE can be commended without qualification. The great prevalence of these disorders, and their cure by VEGETINE, has amply shown that the sure all-vitalizing agent remains not yet to be discovered, but is already known, and is a favorite with American ladies. Too long has it been the custom to prescribe nauseating and uncertain remedies in place of what is pleasant, efficacious and cheap. Try VEGETINE, and do not doubt its power to carry you safely through danger and disease.

A Splendid Medicine---Heart and Kidney Disease. Female Weakness.

GRANGEVILLE, Ill., July 25, 1878.

H. R. STEVENS, Boston—Dear Sir: I was afflicted with Heart and Kidney Disease, and other Female Weaknesses, and doctored with several physicians and received no benefit until I tried your VEGETINE, and after taking two bottles I was completely cured, and have been a healthy woman ever since, although I am in my sixty year. I do heartily recommend it as a splendid medicine to all afflicted as I have been, and I bless the day that it fell into my hands.

MRS. MARIA HOUSON.

Vegetine.

PREPARED BY

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

EASILY PROVEN.—It is easily proven that malarial fevers, constipation, torpidity of the liver and kidneys, general debility, nervousness, and neuralgic ailments yield readily to this great disease conqueror, Hop Bitters. It repairs the ravages of disease by converting the food into rich blood, and it gives new life and vigor to the aged and infirm always.

It is said that in the intestines of flies and other insects are blood-vessels, the smallest branches whereof are 200,000 times less than a hair in size.

PETROLIA, Pa., Jan. 5, 1879.

MESSRS. KENNEDY & CO.—My hair is growing out so fast that I can almost see it growing myself, through the use of your CAROLINE.

D. NIXON.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittant fevers, the FERRO-PHOSPHORATED ELIXIR OF CALISAYA BARK, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

Don't Die in the House.

Ask Druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, bed-bugs. 15c.

In the seventeenth century, on the continent, boots were never worn without spurs.

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

50 Cents and $1 per Bottle. A trial costs 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.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

A. VOGELER & CO.

Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

Diminished Vigor is confirmed in great measure by those troubled with weak kidneys. As a judicious tonic Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will invigorate and stimulate without producing the ultimate reaction so common with proprietary compounds. It corrects a sluggish or feverish condition of the system, induces sound health and sound sleep. Another particularly valuable quality is its control over liver and ague, and its power of preventing rheumatism. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF ETIQUETTE AND BUSINESS

This is the cheapest and only complete and reliable work on Etiquette and Business and Social Forms. It tells how to perform all the various duties of life, and how to appear to the best advantage on all occasions. Agents Wanted. Send for circulars containing a full description of the work and extra terms to Agts. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

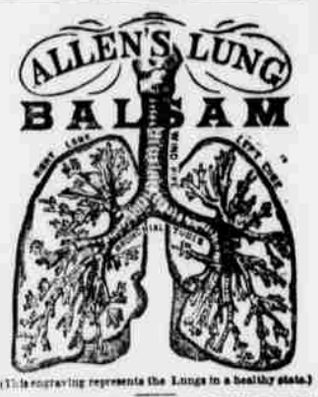
NEW RICH BLOOD!

Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood and will completely purify the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take one pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sold everywhere at 25 cents per box, or five boxes for a dollar, sent by mail on receipt of price in stamps.

L. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

TRUTH [illegible]

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM



(This engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state.)

A STANDARD REMEDY

IN MANY HOMES.

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Bronchitis and all other affections of the Throat and LUNGS, it stands unrivaled and utterly beyond all competition.

IN CONSUMPTIVE CASES

It approaches so near a specific that "Ninety-five" per cent. are permanently cured where the directions are strictly complied with. There is no chemical or other ingredients to harm the young or old.

AS AN EXPECTORANT IT HAS NO EQUAL!

IT CONTAINS NO OPIUM IN ANY FORM!

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Proprietors, CINCINNATI, O.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

If you are Interested

In the Inquiry—Which is the best Liniment for Man and Beast?—this is the answer, attested by two generations: the MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT. The reason is simple. It penetrates every sore, wound, or lameness, to the very bone, and drives out all inflammatory and morbid matter. It "goes to the root" of the trouble, and never fails to cure in double quick time.

Lockwalter Engine,

Compact, Substantial, Safe, Economical, Reliable. All sizes to work well under Steam Power. Circulars free. Boiler complete:

1 Horse Power,		$210
1½ "	"	280
2 "	"	335
3 "	"	410

Send for our new pamphlet.

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