FOR THE FARM AND HOME.

Household Hints.

Sixty drops make a spoonful; three teaspoonfuls a tablespoon, one-third of an ounce.

Copal varnish applied to the soles of shoes, and repeated as it dries until the pores are filled and the surface shines like polished mahogany, will make the soles waterproof and last as long as the uppers.

A barrel of flour weighs one hundred and ninety-six pounds, a barrel of pork two hundred, a firkin of butter fifty-six, wheat, beans and clover seed sixty pounds to the bushel; corn, rye and flax seed fifty-six; buckwheat fifty-two; a barrel of rice six hundred; barley forty-eight; oats thirty-two; coarse salt eighty-five.

To wash lace make a suspensds of white castile soap and soft water, and while cold dip the lace in and put on the stove to boil. Let it remain until the lace looks clean. Do not rub. After boiling sufficiently rinse thoroughly in clear, cold water and then dry. When perfectly dry, wet it in milk and let it dry again; then dampen and stitch it on a flannel cloth and put over it a piece of damp flannel. Steam dry with a hot flat iron and then pull out.

Scones.

HARD GINGERBREAD.—A cupful of sugar, a cupful of fine molasses, two well-beaten eggs, a teaspoonful of soda sifted in the flour, a little salt and ginger, flour enough just to roll, bake in sheets in a quick oven. This is so simple that novices can do it.

RICE CURRIES FIG.—Line a pudding dish with slices of broiled ham, cut up a boiled chicken and nicely fill the dish, filling in with gravy or melted butter, add minced onions, if you like, or a little curry powder; then pile boiled rice to fill all interstices, and cover the top quite thick. Bake it for half or three-quarters of an hour.

STEWED APPLES.—Pare smoothly half a dozen good sized tart apples, scoop out the cores, boil the apples in sugar and water until they are soft enough to be pierced with a bean-straw, but be careful to have them keep their shape. When you cut out the cores, cut out a little less than one-half of the apple, separate it from the rest, and, after stewing it, mix it with some cold boiled rice, the yolks of two eggs, sugar and spice to suit your taste. When the apples are done, fill the cavities of the apples with the rice, and put the whites of the two eggs beaten stiff to froth, adding the two tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar as you beat them; put a spoonful of this on the top of each apple and send to the table. These are delicious, either warm or cold.

New Way of Serving Oatmeal.

Take a dessert-spoonful of oatmeal, place it in the morning, in a tumbler and fill up with new milk. Let it stand all day, and take it for supper or for a nightcap. The grains will have been softened by their long soaking in the milk, and it can be eaten with a spoon. This is said by its advocates to be a specific against neuralgia, and is usually recommended for sedentary folks.

Grafting Grape Vines.

Grape vines can be grafted, although grafting has not been much practiced in this country. Various methods of grafting has been recommended, but the following is, probably, as good any:—"The old vine should be cut below the ground early in the spring and before the sap has started and cleft in the same manner as an apple or pear stock. The cutting is prepared and inserted in the manner usual with other grafts. The stock is bound up and the earth replaced. The cutting should have one eye left above the ground.—*Empire State Agriculturist.*

Preserving Manure.

Some experiments have recently been conducted in the old country, with a view to ascertaining the best methods of preserving manure so as to retain the more valuable ingredients. In one of these experiments the manure was allowed to accumulate under the cattle for a long period, three months or more—in specially constructed deep stalls. It was found that in every case the manure so formed was, as compared with that of the ordinary manure heaps, in a more workable condition, the ammoniacal salts were better preserved, and useful ingredients were present in greater proportion.

Founder.

The disease in founder exists in the form of inflammation in the urinal or leaves of the feet. The stiffness and inability to move are often thought to be best symptoms of trouble in the chest, but it is always in the feet. Remove the shoes, soak the feet in hot water one at a time once a day, and put linseed poultices on them on coming out of the water. Give him plenty of bedding and encourage him to lie down to take the weight off the feet. Continue this a week or two, then blister the coronets all around with fly blister to promote a new growth of hoof. Then stand him in a clay puddle day and take him out nights. Continue this as long as there is any stiffness or soreness. Repeat the blister of the coronets once a fortnight for a couple of months.—*Chicago Horseman.*

Seed Corn.

P. D. Curtis writes as follows to the *Country Gentleman* concerning seed corn: A friend undertook a few years ago to improve his corn crop by planting all kinds mixed together. He confessed that this plan was a failure, as he got no improved variety, but a mixed up lot, just what the offspring would be from a mongrel sire, illustrating still further the similarity in the nature (breeding) of corn and animals. A great many farmers comfort themselves with the notion that if they change seed with some other farmer they are doing a big thing. This is a mistaken idea. Seed should be improved and taken from the farm where it is grown, and to which it has adapted itself. At home is the place for improvement. The idea that the little germ of a seed can carry the good qualities of a good farm with it is ridiculous, but it can carry with it peculiarities in its nature (growth and maturity) acquired in one place, which will be unsuited to another; hence, reader, improve the seed on your own land.

The Pig.

No other domestic animal gives as full, quick and easy a return for grain fed as the pig. When rationed for the shambles, the experienced eye of the feeder can almost measure the ratio of gain per day. The healthy porker is so well-regulated a machine for the conversion of corn into flesh that the farmer who feeds by a regular system can generally tell about how much pork a given quantity of grain will produce. It is comparatively easy, therefore, compared with other stock, to tell just when and to what degree pork production is profitable. These things, coupled with the fact that a crop of hogs can be bred, raised and marketed almost while the feeder is laying his plans for growing and ripening cattle and sheep, have rendered hogs more popular as a market product than any other class of domestic animals; and there are vastly more producers of hogs in this country to-day than of cattle and sheep combined, while it is perhaps true that three-fourths of the meat-producers prefer beef to pork as an article of food.—*Pittsburgh Stockman.*

How a Cow Should be Fed.

The feeding of a cow during the winter must necessarily be chiefly upon dry fodder, as hay, corn stalks, etc. Well cured corn fodder is but little inferior to the best hay, which is clover. Timothy hay is not so good for milk as good corn fodder. Blue grass and red top hay is better than timothy, about as good as good corn fodder that has been cut before it has become dry or frosted. Mixed meadow hay, with about one-half clover, is better still, and orchard grass and clover in equal parts is yet better, while well made hay from clover cut when in blossom is the very best fodder for a cow. The stalks of the small early kinds of sweet corn, cut when the corn is in the state in which it is used in cooking or canning, is quite equal in value to the best clover hay. But a cow requires some good food to give quality and richness to the milk. And this usually consists of corn meal, rye and bran, or middlings. A mixture of these is better than any one, because with the mixture one can get precisely what is needed, when any one of these will furnish only a part. Cottonseed meal is now much used for feeding cows, and it is most valuable and should be added to whatever mixture is made. The result of years of experience with dairymen has established cornmeal as the principal feeding substance, and coarse wheat middlings, or rye bran, or both as the best addition to it. A portion of cottonseed meal is then added to complete it. The mixture is best made by grinding it together with the corn as follows: 100 pounds of corn, 100 pounds of rye bran, 100 pounds of wheat middlings and 100 pounds of cottonseed meal. By grinding these together the corn is much finer and the whole are better mixed. This makes an excellent and rich feed, of which six quarts or ten pounds daily will be high feeding for a cow. There will be then two and a half pounds of each of the materials in the daily allowance, and more than this of the cottonseed meal might not be advisable, so it is very rich. To feed this five pounds of hay or corn fodder cut in a fodder cutter into chaff is wetted in a box, and two quarts of the mixed meal added, and the whole stirred and given for one meal. At noon two quarts of the meal can be given dry with a small quantity of dry hay or fodder not cut. At night a similar feed to that of the morning is given. The day's feeding will then be ten pounds of meal and about twelve pounds of hay. If less meal is given, twice as much hay should be substituted as the meal is lessened. Some other equivalent rations, which may be found more convenient and will be nearly or quite as good:

100 pounds of corn, 50 pounds of oats, 100 pounds of rye, 100 pounds of corn, 100 pounds of rye, fifty pounds of wheat bran; 100 pounds of hominy waste, 100 pounds of wheat middlings, fifty pounds cottonseed meal; 100 pounds of corn, 200 pounds of bran or sharps, 100 pounds of cotton-seed meal.

If it is convenient to do more than grind the corn, it should be made as fine as possible.—*Indian Farmer.*

The Pennsylvania Railroad company has begun building hospital cars, to be placed at convenient points on the main line and branches, in which injured employes may be placed until they can be removed to their homes.

CATCHING A GHOST.

A Philadelphia Detective's Story.

Detective skill is not frequently invoked to solve matters outside of the profession. The better class of secret agents decline such cases, but "sneak and sneak detectives" are delighted to have the handling of all such.

The case about to be narrated, while not in the regular line, was undertaken by reason of intimate personal relations, and eventually led up to legitimate detective work. The lady, whose husband was a commercial traveler for a large New York house, was in a highly excited condition; indeed it was owing alone to her indomitable spirit that she was able to remain out of bed.

I do not much wonder at the young wife's consternation, for the case was a very mysterious one, as the reader will confess. Mr. Blanque has been absent some weeks somewhere in the far west, but just where was not known, and it was this fact that caused Mrs. Blanque's greatest agitation when coupled with the singular manifestations.

Mrs. Blanque in the last ten days had been using the second story front room of her house as a sitting room. One evening, wearied with reading, she moved her chair from the open grate, and leaned her head against the wall, so she said; but I judge from subsequent facts that she had been making love to the fine photograph of her husband which hung upon the wall. She heard this appalling announcement uttered in a sepulchral voice:

"Kill the dog, Blanque!"

At the same moment the picture fell to the floor, and as I suppose, from her hand. The glass was broken. There are many people who are sure the breaking of a looking-glass is a certain portent of sudden death in the family, and while this did not fill the conditions because it was not a mirror, it none the less occupied her mind with the idea that this event was a certain forerunner of her husband's death.

Mrs. Blanque was brave enough, however, to place her head close to the wall again, and heard the most diabolical noises—noises the like of which she never heard. The spoken words, as well as the sounds which followed, seemed to proceed from some deep subterranean cavern.

Mrs. Blanque hastily left the room, and did not venture back again that evening. Several times during the next day she repeated her experiment, but heard nothing, and were it not for the broken glass she might have persuaded herself that it was imagination. Recovering her self-possession somewhat, she ventured the next night to repeat herself as before, but up within a few minutes of 11 o'clock heard no further disturbances.

She had the glass replaced, and once more it was suspended from the wall. An evening or two afterward she read until late, and, I imagine, pressed a good-night kiss on the portrait of her husband. She heard the uncanny racket, and continued listening to this for some moments, when the awful announcement was made:

"He is dead!"

Some other words there were, the purport of which she did not catch; and soon after the house seemed filled with shrieks and hollow reverberations. These made her blood run cold, and she fled from the room. She had the coachmen sleep in the apartment all that night and every succeeding night. With the return of daylight she felt somewhat braver, and resolved to make another experiment before she made known her fears. The fact that these disturbances occurred about midnight only served to indicate their supernatural origin.

The third trial was made about 12 o'clock, when Mrs. Blanque had her maid by her side. No sooner had the lady taken down the picture and placed her ear to the spot it covered than the blood-curdling din began, which she described as the moaning of noises by drawing heavy iron chains over rings of tin and ear-piercing shrieks from demon lips. It was some time before she heard any words, and these caught were "Blanque, Blanque." Then she heard something about "bones rotting," which of course she concluded were her husband's and no other.

The awful import of this revelation overcame her and she fainted. She could stand it no longer, and the next day sent for me, as being one of her husband's nearest friends. That night, with one of my subordinates, I called at the house and began the investigation. Between eleven and twelve I heard the dreadful sounds as described by the lady. I was nonplussed, for I could find no reasonable hypothesis on which to base a theory. I heard some words but could distinguish nothing but the one word Blanque. I obtained permission to attack the wall, and in a short time had several bricks removed. I uncovered a small tin flue, with a triumphant cry, "There is the secret of your ghost!" I pointed it out to Mrs. Blanque, but was surprised to observe she was far from being satisfied.

Going down to the cellar we discovered the pipe had an outlet there, it belonging to some now disused system of ventilation. That the passage was free was easily demonstrated by dropping pebbles. Again the terrible noises were heard, this time more distinct than before. The discovery of this passage, however, did not solve the mystery. Where did the voice and the noises come from? They were not made in Madame's house, that was clear, and I began to fear I was as far away from the secret as ever.

Making some excuse, I left the room, and proceeded to examine the houses along the row, some six or seven being all alike in design. At each of the gratings I listened carefully. At the second house I observed that unusual precautions had been taken to prevent outsiders from peeping inside. Here, too, I heard peculiar sounds, which resembled rasping, and by placing my ear close to the wall, heard the indistinct rumble of voices. I next rung the door-bell, but obtained no answer.

Returning to Mrs. Blanque's house, my operative repeated parts of several sentences he obtained, one of which spoke of the door bell. More important than this was the name "Southgate Bank," which he affirmed he caught distinctly.

After assuring Mrs. Blanque that I would explain the whole matter inside of twenty-four hours, and leaving my man on guard, I hastened to the office and made arrangements to have the second house shadowed. I called next day on the cashier of the Southgate Bank, and found that the watch dog had been found dead some days before.

To close the whole matter I may as well explain that the noises were made by filing and sharpening iron tools with which a gang of robbers meant to break into the safe of the Southgate Bank. This work was done in the cellar, and immediately above the bench on which the work was progressing there was an opening in the wall through which another ventilating pipe ran until it opened out into the upright shaft in Mrs. Blanque's house. This conveyed the sounds as well as added to the mysterious quality of tone. The excited woman had mistaken the word bank for Blanque, and the "rotting bones" referred to the dog, which these rascals had poisoned preliminary to effecting an entrance into the bank. Thus was the ghostly voice accounted for; and the incident goes to prove what an influence our thoughts and our brains have upon other senses. It only remains to add the fact that the gang were subsequently allowed to enter the bank, were caught in the very act of breaking the safe, and finally "swung up" for an appropriate term of years. No one outside knew, nor did the thieves guess, that they had revealed their secrets to a ghost-catcher.

Buried Alive.

Burying people alive in Europe has occurred too often of late years, and cannot only be accounted for by the inattention of doctors, which, in this case, should be treated as a criminal offense. The fear of the living of being immured alive has caused such power over the mind that Russians, when on their death-bed, have left legacies for the foundation and maintenance of mortuaries in their native city, where supposed corpses are placed for three days in the hopes that their thread of life may not have parted. The mortuary of Erlburg can be quoted as an instance of these peculiar institutions, which are confined principally to Eastern Europe, where catalepticfits are more prevalent than in any other part of the globe.

In the centre of the cemetery of Erlburg stands a house which, to an observant person, would have every appearance of a small chapel. This thought would be suggested through the sight of a tower, which contains a bell; but, on entering this lilliputian building, the seeker for knowledge might be astonished at seeing a human form, dead to all appearance. The stiff, rigid body rests upon a marble slab, dressed in death's garments, and the rings, which depend from a wire rope that runs through the ceiling, are attached to its fingers. A further inspection, aided by the theory of the apparatus which the genial attendant is willing to give to all visitors, would explain this somewhat mysterious position of the dead body. The fingers of the supposed corpse are placed in magnetic rings that fit tightly. Should the body show any signs of reanimation, the slightest quiver of the nerves of the fingers would affect the steel rings, which in their turn communicate with another stronger magnetic current that forces itself on the bell, making it toll, which brings an attendant physician to the rescue. By this several bodies placed in this mortuary since 1865 have returned to life. A peasant woman, named Pezoffeki, recently walked from her tomb on the third day after burial.

Samson's Strength.

Abundant hair is not a sign of bodily or mental strength, the story of Samson having given rise to the notion that hairy men are strong physically, while the fact is that the Chinese, who are the most enduring of all races, are mostly bald, and as to the supposition that long and thick hair is a sign and token of intellectuality, all antiquity, all madhouses and all common observation are against it. The easily wheedled Esau was hairy. The mighty Cæsar was bald. Long-haired men are generally weak and fanatical, and men with scant hair are the philosophers and soldiers and statesmen of the world.—*London Lancet.*

CAUSE FOR APPREHENSION.

Why Mysterious Pains in Feeble Areas Excite Dread.—A Professional Experience.

Few things give more pain than dread or apprehension. Most people are able to face up to and endure the actually, but the sudden and unexpected coming of some indefinite calamity very naturally strikes terror to even the bravest. Tornadoes, for reason, lightnings and tornadoes are so much feared in view of their coming and going, are so sudden, unannounced and unknown. For this same reason an unknown disease, some poison in the blood, some malady that is gradually undermining the life, is specially dreaded by all thinking people. And, indeed, there are good reasons for such dread, for modern science has discovered that some virulent disorders show the least signs in their beginnings, while they have the worst possible symptoms. We know of many persons who have dull and uncertain pains in various portions of the body; who are unnaturally tired one day and apparently well the next; who have an enormous appetite at times and a loathing of food soon thereafter. Such persons are really in a dangerous condition, even though they may not realize it. The following statement of a most prominent physician, who has had unusual opportunities for investigation, is of so striking and important a nature that it will be read with interest by all:

ASSOCIATED CHARITIES OF CINCINNATI.

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J. B. Wilson.

OFFICE, No. 27 West Fourth Street, CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 2, 1882.

O. ANDERSON, M. D., SUPERINTENDENT.

Messrs. Editors:

I have, during my professional career of many years' practice, treated a large number of various disorders, of which, perhaps, none have given more pain than the mysterious diseases known as the nephritic and without any exception, it is never the less true that the physician is generally greatly annoyed by this mysterious trouble, especially when the cause is of long standing. It is my own experience that the well and man, but very little bright's disease of the kidneys exists in comparatively albuminuria and which continued and young people are equally liable to its attacks, it is prevalent with all classes, and usually examines until late in life.

One obstinate case which came under my observation, was that of a German of this city who applied to me for treatment. The case was diagnosed as chronic nephritis. The man was twenty-four years of age, phthoric and light complexed. He stated that he had suffered from urinary troubles from childhood, and that he had "doctored" a hundred times, each time only coming some after which, in a short while, he would relapse into his former state of misery. I prescribed the most approved remedies known to the profession with the same result, that my colleagues had obtained. He got better for a while and then were again in fact, so bad that he had to lay off for some time. He suffered intense pain so much so that I confess I had to resort to hypodermic injections of morphia. My druggist, who knew how desperately I was with the case, although not willing to desert the man, advised me to try a remedy from which he (the druggist) himself had derived great benefit. As a drowning man catches at a straw, I prescribed this remedy, not letting my patient, however, know what I was giving him; and, although not a believer in nor a patron of "patent medicines," I must confess that after my German had taken one bottle he grew much better. I made him continue its use for a period of two months, with the most gratifying results; it really worked wonders, and he owes his cure and present perfect health solely to the remarkable power of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, the remedy which I prescribed, and he used.

Since the recovery of the man above mentioned, I have given considerable thought to the subject of acute nephritis, or kidney difficulty, and I find that its manifestations are most remarkable. It often appears without any special symptoms of its own, or possibly as a sequel to some other disease. It may be a sequel to scarlatina, diphtheria and other illnesses, and even arise from pregnancy. The first symptoms frequently show themselves in the form of high, fierce and intense pains in the lumbar region, "like small of the back," followed by the suppression of urine and frequent changes in the color of the urine, which at times diminishes perceptibly. If the nephritic condition is not cured, probably, will terminate fatally in a very few days. Dropsy is a consequence of the suppression of urine and the severe one of it is governed by the proportion of retention. The nervous system becomes prostrated with subsequent convulsions and irregular circulation of the blood, which, in my estimation, eventually might cause a diseased heart to give out. As I have never seen in many kidney diseases—"precursor to bright's disease itself—there is no recognizable pain in the back, and these troubles often assert themselves in various symptoms—for instance, in troublesome diarrhea, blood poison, impaired eyesight, nausea, loss of appetite, disordered digestion, loss of consciousness, husky voice and many other complaints too numerous to mention. Indeed, thousands of people are suffering from the first stages of Bright's disease to-day, *they do not know it.*

In conclusion, I would like to state that I have, since my success with the fireman, repeatedly prescribed Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, and if my professional brethren could only be brought so far as to overcome their prejudice against proprietary medicines they would, undoubtedly, find themselves recompensed for their supposed sacrifice of liberty, as well as by the great benefits that would accrue to the world.

Most sincerely,

O. ANDERSON, M. D.,
Superintendent.

A correspondent has discovered that there is a large army of poor artists in New York. They pursue their studies with untiring devotion, dreaming by day and night of achieving fame and fortune some day. Some of them live in garrets, and scarcely ever realize the sensation of having a full stomach. He heard of a young artist, the other day, who wrapped newspapers around his legs to make up for the lack of fire in his cheerless quarters.

SOME ELOQUENT FACTS.

[From the Baltimore Sun.]

Screw is the trade mark of merit. As a rule, the best. There are exceptions, but they prove the rule. Success is often significant of merit, when a state is so far behind, merit is followed by success, that New Life the Great Cough Remedy, has proved also of merit, is selling fast and long, diseases so chronic, so stubborn, so the epidemic results achieved by New Life have gained it a reputation which makes it a grand power and elevates it to the dignity of a public benefactor. Conscientiously stated the facts are that New Life is an unprecedented medical success, that it has proved in three years trial that it cures ninety per cent. of those who use it for the cure of lung diseases. This wonderful exhibit is emphasized by the fact that, in spite of its power, it is known New Life has won its greatest victories at home, many of the best citizens of Baltimore and State testifying to its wonderful good. Here are some of the good things said of New Life's and known and in Central Grocery of Baltimore. W. Brandis, Jr., 20 N. Gay street, says:

"New Life is the most reliable remedy for the cure of coughs, sore throat, etc., ever used. It really is excellent. I would not be without it if it cost five times as much. I have John Wagner of the New York Bakery, 41 and 43 N. Eden street, cured of bad asthma and heavy cough by six doses. I really get a relief until I used New Life six bottles entirely cured me." Geo. E. Adams, 238 N. Carrollton Ave., says: "My wife suffered so much from a cough that she was not getting relief. One bottle of New Life cured her."

W. A. Wilson, Corner Huntington and Charles street, says: "New Life relieved him of consumption." Rev. S. Shomon, pastor of Liberty M. E. Church, says: "For all chronic or lingering diseases of the throat and lungs, New Life has no equal." The Liberty Regulator says: "Many of our leading citizens, who have used New Life in extreme cases, have been astonished at its efficacy and now heartily endorse it." Hundreds of testimonials like the above could be given, but it is deemed sufficient to supplement them by the following splendid list of testimonials, many of whom have used New Life with the most beneficial results and endorse it as a great remedy. Rev. A. F. Corkran, M. D. D. D., 400 N. Stricker street; Rev. J. Wilson, M. E. Church, Rev. W. S. Filasell, D. D., 2 Monroe street, Pimlico; Elder West Baltimore District, M. E. Church; Rev. Joh A. Price, 20 Mosle ave., Pimlico; Elder Baltimore District, M. E. Church; Rev. J. W. Rice, 40 Hamilton street, Pimlico; Elder East Baltimore District, M. E. Church; Rev. D. H. Carroll, Manager of the Methodist Book Depository, and Manager of the Methodist Union Office; Rev. L. Baker, M. D., pastor William Street M. E. Church; Rev. W. M. Dobson, 135 Eutaw street, pastor of Fort Avenue Church and City Mission; Rev. S. A. Wilson, Manager "Methodist Herald"; Rev. A. S. Hook, 127 N. Eutaw street, pastor Eutaw Street M. E. Church; Rev. D. Bonsteel, Secretary Pastor Society; Rev. W. F. Speirs, 1 Hollins ave.; Rev. J. W. Collins, M. D., 28 N. Eutaw street.

If your druggist or grocer does not sell New Life and you are in reach of rail or water communication, forward one $1.50 for a bottle, or six bottles for $7.50, and send by express, or other method, charges prepaid, these factors of the medicine, and six bottles for $7.50. A. R. Mettee, Proprietor N. 122 W. Fayette Street, Baltimore, Md.

There are 9,078 stores in Chicago, 6,971 factories, and 938 mixed establishments. They employ, all told, 166,676 persons.

Depend upon it, that if a man talks of his misfortune there is something in them that is not disagreeable to him; for where there is nothing but pure misery, there never is any recourse to the mention of it.

A Chicago paper says that the number of destitute children in that city is 10,000.

A Hotel Man's Luck.

Mr. J. G. Tyler, chief clerk at the Union Depot Hotel, Ogden, had rheumatism in the muscles of the chest and left shoulder. By applying the Great German Remedy three days he realized complete restoration, and he is of the opinion that there is nothing equal to the St. Jacobs Oil for pain. The Great German Remedy is also a specific for burns and sprains.—*Salt Lake (Utah) Tribune.*

Within six months 138 car-coupler patents have been granted.

ON THIRTY DAYS' TRIAL.

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for 30 days to men, young or old, who are afflicted with nervous debility, lost vitality and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above.—N. B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed.

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 Curboline.

D. NIXON.

"Rough on Rats." Clears out rats, mice, flies, roaches, bedbugs, ants, vermin. 15c.

MOTHER WAIN'S WORM SYRUP, for feverish, restless, worms. Tasteless. 25c.

LYON'S Patent Metallic Heel Stiffeners keep new boots and shoes from running over. Sold by shoe and hardware dealers.

A Splendid Remedy for Lung Diseases.

DR. R. SNOWDEN, late President of the Eclectic College of Medicine of New York, and formerly of Cincinnati, says, I do not hesitate to say that Wells' Balsamic Elixir is a valuable remedy in the treatment of Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and all diseases of the throat and lungs, and simply tonic. Regular size, $1.00. Trial size, 25 cents. Sold by all druggists.

Kellinger's Liniment.

Apple tree borers, leaf eaters, bark lice, and preventive on sale and for sale at all druggists.

Every druggist and well informed person knows Allen's Brain Food to be the best nerve tonic. Nervousness, Nervous Debility, Wakefulness, Impotency, Sexual Exhaustion, Premature Old Age, Loss of Memory, Pimples on the Face, Blotches, Eruptions, Sunken Eyes, Pain in the Back, Seminal Emissions, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Sexual Decay, Sleeplessness, Nervous Headache, Nervous Prostration, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Costiveness, Piles, Kidney and Urinary Complaints, Diabetes, Dizziness, Convulsions, Epilepsy, Fits, Spasms, Chorea, St. Vitus Dance, Alcoholism, Opium Eating, Tobacco Habit, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Premature Old Age, caused by over-exertion, which leads to misery, decay and death. One box will cure recent cases. Each box contains one month's treatment. One dollar a box, or six boxes for five dollars, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with five dollars, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to return the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by G. J. LUHN, Charleston, S. C. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

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