FOR THE FARM AND HOME.

Heavy Farm Tools.

As a general thing, says a sensible writer, all of our farm tools are too heavy. Generally speaking, the farm wagon that will bear up under a ton weight with ease is plenty heavy enough for all practical purposes to which a farm wagon should be put. If you want to haul two tons it is far better and cheaper in the end to make two loads of it. The saving in horse flesh and feed will, in a few years, amount to enough to buy a new one and have something left for profit. If you are about ordering a new wagon have it made light and of the best material and you will never regret it.

Farm and Garden Notes.

Is that map of your farm completed?

It is well to arrange for crop rotation.

What about farm improvements this year?

Brains tell in farming as in other pursuits.

A good time to make gates, repair tools, etc.

It is claimed that cross-bred pigs are the best fatteners. The sire should be thoroughbred.

Remember to underdrain orchards that are on low, damp land. Such orchards cannot be productive without it.

Slaked lime sprinkled over potatoes is said to prevent the potato rot, which is a scourge to many farmers. It is worth trying.

In pruning trees cover all stems half an inch or more in diameter with grafting wax or shellac, otherwise the end of the branch may decay.

Fowls require a great deal of attention. A knowledge of their wants and habits is indispensable. Unceasing vigilance is the price of chickens.

The one great principle of success in preparing cattle, fowls or swine for slaughter, is to keep them growing as rapidly as possible from the start.

Plant a few acres of artichokes When once seeded they need no re planting. They will give the most feed for pigs for the least money of any crop that is raised.

Roup is one of the most common diseases among fowls at this time of the year. It comes from exposure to draughts, cold, and from improper food. It is contagious to a certain extent.

Parmentier says that the best method of storing thoroughly dry and clean wheat is in sacks isolated from each other, care being taken to keep a sufficiently low temperature in the granary.

The fleeces of sheep are badly injured around stacks. Long-wooled fleeces are more damaged than the downs of the fine wools, since they are longer and more open, and catch more beards, chaff and straw.

Every care and attention shown to horses, no matter what their condition is, will bring its reward. The kind of influence thrown around a young horse will have its effect on its character in after years.

One of the advantages of the soiling and ensilage system of feeding is the greatly increased amount of manure that can be made on a given quantity of land. To realize this advantage to the utmost, however, the manure should be carefully saved and applied.

Lambs can be made to shear from two to four pounds more wool by a little extra care and feed during the winter. The extra wool will more than pay for the extra feeding, and the result will be a much larger and stronger sheep. For this purpose feed good clover hay, with bran, oats and corn mixed equally.

The use of coal ashes has not been recommended by agricultural chemists, but practical tests show that they have more value than is popularly supposed, especially on heavy soils. Probably as good a use of them as can be made is to throw in the hen-house or the vault. They will absorb the ammonia instead of liberating it, as is the effect of wood ashes.

Double flowers are most commonly the result of the substitution of brightly-colored petals for stamens or pistils or both; hence a perfectly double flower, where all the stamens and pistils are thus metamorphosed, is necessarily barren. Such a plant must needs be propagated by cuttings. It rarely happens, however, that the change is quite complete throughout the flower, and so a few seeds may be formed, some of which may be expected to reproduce the double-blossomed plants.

Household Hints.

When boiling cabbage put a slice of salt pork in the water, and an agreeable flavor with no objectionable grease or fat will be given to the cabbage.

A simple but delicious dish for dessert is made by cutting up oranges in small pieces and then pouring over them some rich boiled custard. Serve with cake.

If before you put rolls in the tin to bake them you rub the edges with a little melted butter, you will not be troubled with their sticking together when baked, and the edges will be smooth.

Do not throw away the bones of turkey or of chicken. Crack them and let them boil for two or three hours in a little water; put in also any nice bits of the fowl that are left, particularly the neck, which is never eaten. To this add any soup stock you have, and with a little barley or sago you will have a nourishing soup. Season with pepper, salt and any herbs you choose.

A good way to keep cut flowers fresh is to lay them in wet cloths. Take them out of the vases at night, sprinkle with cold water, and wrap them with cloth made very wet. The weight of the cloth will not crush the most delicate flowers, while it keeps out the air and prevents their falling to pieces or opening further.

Coats of Arms and Seals.

New York has a "College of Heraldry," which does a good business in supplying coats of arms to people desirous of creating the impression that they are descended from aristocratic ancestors. A New York correspondent says of this growing practice: I inquired of an outsider who knows the college of heraldry well, and he told me of the modus operandi. The clerks (or professors) of this college can tell any man all about the past glories of his family. They can discover people's forefathers in no time. The Norman line and the Saxon kings, and the Welch nobility and the Scottish lairds—everything is at their finger ends. Their acquirements are wonderful—in tinctures, the dexter and sinister chiefs, fess and nombril, bends, chevrons saltires, nebuly, raguly and dancette and gules of every color. It is noticeable that the people who talk most about their family and high birth and lofty breeding are those who have inherited their money from industrious fathers, and are ashamed to have it known that their ancestors worked. A coat of arms is supposed to say to the world, "We have never earned a dollar in our life, and our father never earned a dollar; the money on which we live was bequeathed to us by an ancestor, who was one of the most illustrious robbers in Europe."

The correspondent also dropped in to see a well-known engraver on stone to inquire about seals. "Oh, yes," said the proprietor, "I engrave thousands of escutcheons on rings every year, mostly for gentlemen. What they wear them for I don't know, they never stamp letters with them of course. It is what Darwin or Spencer would call a 'survival,' I suppose, survival of a habit that was once reasonable and useful. When people want to know what their coat of arms is, or want it engraved on a stone, they generally apply to a jeweler and the jeweler sends to us."

Seal rings are mostly of sardonyx amethyst and topaz, and the engraving is done with a lathe, a pedal turning a little shaft of soft iron, whose sharpened end has been blunted to a small disk. The stone is held to the edge of this whirling disk, which has been wet with olive oil containing diamond dust. Much of the engraving is so fine as to be illegible without the aid of a strong glass

A Floral Follower of the Sun.

That the sunflower follows the sun in its westward journey is well known, but when does it turn its face back again to the east to greet the morning sun? Mr. C. A. White, of Washington, in a letter to *Nature*, relates an incident which throws some light upon the subject One evening, he says, during a short stay at a village in Colorado, in the summer of 1861, I took a walk along the banks of a long irrigating ditch just as the sun was setting. The wild variety of helianthus annus grew abundantly there, and I observed that the broad faces of all the flowers were as usual in the clear sunset, turned to the west. Returning by the same path less than an hour afterward, and immediately after the daylight was gone, I found to my surprise that much the greater part of these flowers had already turned their faces full to the east in anticipation, as it were, of the sun's rising. They had in that short time retraced the semicircle, in the traversing of which, with the sun, they had spent the whole day. Both the day and night were cloudless, and apparently no unusual conditions existed that might have exceptionally affected the movements of the flowers.

Industrious Convicts.

It is said that the fancy articles made by the convicts in the New Jersey penitentiary are numerous and of every description. A German, who is in on a forty years' sentence for killing his two children, has made a pretty little bureau with many drawers of cigar boxes. A Frenchman made another out of the heads of flour barrels Several flower baskets, laden with flowers, are exhibited as being made out of crumbs of bread. They are a wonderful piece of work. Fine vases of variegated colors are made from paper. There is no end to the variety of pretty articles made from bone and horn. There are tooth-picks, fancy whistles, crotchet-needles, shoe-horns etc. The work is all done with small saws and files and then polished with alcohol. In addition, the cells are ornamented in every conceivable style Pictures of sweethearts, wives and children adorn the walls. The articles of workmanship made by the convicts are no longer kept on sale in the prison as formerly.

The Peanut.

The ground-nut is becoming one of the important staple productions of the soil. A late number of the *Gardener's Chronicle* gives an interesting account of it. On the west coast of tropical Africa, north of the Congo river, it is the principal crop, and many thousand tons are sent to Europe from that part of the world annually, chiefly to France. A very large and crowded population is supported mainly by this prolific and nutritive plant. After burning off the grass and weeds, the African women dig the ground superficially with little hoes, drop the seeds in October and November, and begin to use the green nuts in April. They are said to be really delicious then, roasted in their husks, and they are mashed between stones for use in soups. In July and August the nuts are thoroughly ripe, and are gathered for storage and sale. The natives used to separate the valuable oil for export by squeezing the pounded seeds in hot water with the hands, but as it is very easily expressed cold by machinery, and as enormous quantities are now called for, the primitive African process is left far behind. Great quantities are produced in India, and the price of the ripe nuts has declined from $100 per ton to $70. The oil is used as olive oil, which it much resembles in blandness, sweetness and liquidity, and it is now a principal ingredient in toilet soaps, creams, etc. The residual cake is a valuable cattle food. The nuts are not so much in favor with English youth as they have become with Americans. They are called there, by the children, "Monkey nuts." The *Chronicle* says that in America a sweetmeat is prepared from them by parching them and treating them with sugar; they are also beaten into a pulp and sold for use as chocolate, and roasted as a substitute for coffee. Nothing is said about that short and simple process of consumption which leaves our halls of amusement covered with shells after an evening performance.

A Prediction that Came True.

A Confederate soldier, in some reminiscences written for the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, tells this story: While quartered near Bowling Green, Va., during one of the winters of the war the boys managed occasionally to get hold of some "corn-stop" whisky. On one occasion a member of one of the batteries in Col. Jones' cottage became intoxicated, and laid down in the woods near the camp. Two of his messmates determined to have some sport at the expense of the drunken soldier, and proposed the idea of digging a small hole in the ground, putting him in it, covering him with brush and leaves and a quantity of earth, and watch the effect it would have when the unfortunate man awoke from his stupor. They had even gone so far as to place a board at his head to represent a tombstone. After a while the young man awoke, rubbed his eyes and looked about him in fully horror. Meanwhile the other two were enjoying themselves immensely. Being now pretty well awake, and feeling somewhat humiliated at the turn affairs had taken, he surmised, and rightly, who were the perpetrators of the outrage upon him. Rising to a sitting posture, with the leaves, brush and dirt piled upon him, he called out to the two men who were still laughing at the joke they had perpetrated, "Never mind, boys, your heads will lie lower than mine before the war is over." And his prediction came true. One of those boys died the next spring in a hospital and the other was killed at Gettysburg.

Curious Calculations.

This curious calculation is sometimes found in old family Bibles:

	Bible.	Testament.	Total.
Books	66	27	93
Chapters	929	260	1,189
Verses	23,214	7,959	31,173
Words	592,439	181,293	773,692
Letters	2,728,100	556,200	3,284,100

ABSTRACTS.

Chapters	189
Verses	6,081
Words	12,183

The middle chapter and least in the Bible is Psalm cxvii.

The middle verse is Psalm cxviii, 8.

The middle clause is 2 Chronicles xvi, 16.

The word "and" occurs in the Old Testament 35,543 times, and in the New Testament 10,684 times.

The words "Jehovah" occurs 6,855 times.

BIBLE

The middle book is Proverbs.

The middle chapter is Job xxix, between the 17th and 18th verses

TESTAMENT.

The middle book is Thessalonians.

The middle chapter is between Romans xiii and xiv.

The middle verse is Acts xvii, 17. The last verse of Ezra viii, contains all the letters of the alphabet.

Second Kings, xix, and Isaiah xxxvii are alike.

The above took three years casting up.

"Do you believe in woman's rights?" she demanded, jabbing him in the ribs with her umbrella. "Yes," he replied, as he moved to a safe distance, "I believe in woman's funeral rites."

There are 40,000 square miles of almost unbroken forests in North Carolina, which it is estimated will be worth in ten years' time more than the present total valuation of all the property in the State, including land.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Persian Patchwork.

Old-fashioned patchwork in which our grandmothers delighted is the subject of a new departure. This novel patchwork is made by cutting foundation squares of muslin, all the same size, and arranging upon them odds and ends of silk or ribbon, plush or velvet, in any way the maker pleases, basting them in position, and then joining them together with feather-stitch in gold-colored floss. The squares when completed are joined together in the same way, and the result is a harmonious confusion of colors which has quite an Eastern effect.

News and Notes for Women.

America Miss Emily Faithfull says, is far ahead of the old world in extending the field of work and education for women.

There are 200,000 working women in Boston over fifteen years of age; their average earnings are four dollars per week, and their board averages three dollars and a half per week.

Embroidery may have said to have broken out in a fresh place, for covering toilets are now completely covered with a mass of embroidery that, in some instances, represents the labor of a lifetime.

There are four ladies now living in Cincinnati, each of whom have locks of hair cut from the head of the Prince of Wales, while he was visiting that city in 1860. There was a great deal of anxiety at the time to obtain relics of the prince, and the enterprising barber who shaved the royal head netted over $50 over and above the $10 he was paid by the prince.

Mrs. A. T. Stewart's elegant mansion in New York, which was erected at a cost of [illegible], seems to be more of a burden than a pleasure to its mistress. Living alone in the midst of an army of servants, she is said to be in constant dread of being robbed by ruffians and held for ransom, and the threatening and scurrilous letters which she receives do not make her existence more agreeable.

Fashion Notes.

Robes of satin appear among the new goods.

Checks and plaids are the features of spring silks.

Sprays of flowers, beautifully imitated in precious stones, are talked of as fancy adornments of the hideous insects called bonnets.

Cashmere and crape cone shawls are made of fine French cashmere, and are embroidered in the same material; or is embroidered as a scarf for [illegible] and finished off with deep fringe, which is really of rich quality.

Braids are in fashion again. Rounded braids are made neat, as the designs can be covered with raised work by its use. It is in vogue to give Eastern effects by employing a free design upon muslin, satin or other materials of any kind.

At a private party for little folks, in New York, a small boy wore a long coat of ruby velvet and satin trousers to match; vest of white satin with gold buttons; shoes of ruby satin covered stockings of white silk.

Tortoise-shell ornaments for the hair are now very fashionable, especially the clear amber sort in different shapes. The most becoming and the favorites are the hairpins with small balls at the top, two or three being used to ornament the hair on one side.

Articles of dress as well as mantles, hats and muffs made of material to match the costume are now trimmed with hand-sewn lace. Large and small fur collars are fastened with long ribbons, and muffs are often to be seen with bows to match in the middle or on both sides.

The Guillotine.

The modern guillotine is placed on the ground. The condemned is seized and pushed against an upright board which falls forward, pivoting under his weight, and brings him in a horizontal position, with his neck between the grooves above which the knife is suspended. The executioner touches a spring, the knife flashes as it falls and it is over. This is far better than the horrible and barbarous bungling which occurs at the hangings here. The Danish prime minister was to introduce a bill this session substituting the guillotine for the method now in vogue, in consequence of a horrid scene at a recent execution.

The methods of transporting cattle across the Atlantic have been so improved that the voyage is accomplished by the cattle now in safety. A system of ventilation has been adopted whereby in all sorts of weather, even with the hatches battened down, the holds in which the cattle are can be kept free from the noxious vapors, which otherwise produce suffocation.

An Incident in Virginia.

Our old friend, Mr. Wm. Claughton, of Heathsville, sheriff of Northumberland Co., Va., says: "We have many good medicines in our parts, but nothing which equals St. Jacobs Oil, the Great German Remedy. My family keep the Oil in the house at all times and use it for almost everything that a medicine can be used for. They claim that it is unequaled for rheumatism and all bodily pains.—*Tappahannock, (Va.,) Tide Water Index*

Crystal and pearl beads ornament many dressy evening toilets.

ELDER MOSE KITE.

His Hair-Breadth Escapes from Scen and Unseen Foes.

Troy Times Chief, January 19, 1878.

Most of our older citizens well remember Mose Kite (who lived in Petersburg Bottom), the hero of our State's early political history, who was of stalwart build and powerful physique; who in leading a colony of our people to Pike's Peak; who fought the Indians on the plains and was shot through the body; who on his return here after the rebellion was converted and baptized by Elder Henshall, of the Christian Church at Petersburg Bottom, and became a revival preacher of celebrity all through this section. Many will also recall the fact that, attacked with consumption and reduced to a skeleton, he was obliged to remove to the Kansas in the hope of saving his life. None thought he would succeed. Last fall, however, the news of his death came from the head of the Republican river, bigger and more robust than ever. "Why, I thought you died of consumption long, long ago, Elder?" [illegible] "I have had consumption, much! [illegible] that was what ailed me at first, but I cured myself. But the doctors thought my case was a wild goose chase at first, and [illegible] as fatal, and this [illegible]"

The story has been recounted to us, in a [illegible] manner, in the [illegible] in the [illegible] "Why, Elder, I thought you were dead!" "Well, you see I think you were mistaken, for I am here!" "But I thought you died of consumption!" "Why, I don't know what I died of, sure enough, I think I must have died, for I have lived a mighty [illegible] since I died! Let me tell you about it. I was [illegible] in the war, and I contracted a cough and a pain in my side. I thought it would go away, but it kept on growing worse, and I thought I should die. I was [illegible] and I could see my friends [illegible] I was sure I have knocked down on a battlefield with the fever. I have fought [illegible] Guerillas, Indians; but I

PREPARED FOR YEARS

[illegible] disease, that was [illegible] the more certainly in his [illegible]. I was taken by an Indian in a fight [illegible] that would have killed rapidly [illegible] in a few months. After I returned to Kansas and commenced preaching, I first began to see way. I had a dull feeling, [illegible] with a pain in the right side. My family physician, and my lungs were out of order, and I was [illegible] by the medicine of the Indians. But I always had an appetite like an ostrich, but my digestion became [illegible] impaired. While on the circuit I preached to a congregation, who said I [illegible] disease. After this distressing period of [illegible] I began to recover, and the physicians said the was caused by my indigestion and disease of liver, which would probably terminate fatally. Sometimes I had a ravenous appetite, at others too sick at all. I was fearfully sick and thin, skin. My food seemed to do me no good. A special friend told me I had a [illegible] disease. Then I was troubled with unusual quantities of water and a frequent desire to urinate, which was done with difficulty and great pain. The specialists said I had a touch of the gravel, caused by the use of the Kansas water of the plains. I then began to have severe pains in the loins and the small of the back, accompanied with and followed by dizziness, during which I had to sit or lie down, to avoid falling. I was forced to abandon

PREACHING AND PRACTICING,

because I could not long sit on a horseback, or travel myself out alone. I began to be strongly alarmed, and sought the advice of the most noted physicians within reach. He said that my troubles in the loins, riding had jolted and jarred the old Indian wound, which had injured my kidneys, and become inflamed. He treated me with medicines and electricity also, but gave me no permanent benefit. My painful symptoms all increased. I began to cough, got very thin and my legs were disagreeably numb. I went home to die. At each attempt to cure, my ailments became worse, with new symptoms. I next consulted a celebrated physician from the East, who, after thumping and examining me, stated that I was in an advanced stage of consumption and threatened with diabetes and paralysis; he thought I might possibly prolong my life for a year or two, by using morphine and other remedies. This was my condition when the people in your part of the country heard of me.

Then I started for the Rockies but liked [illegible] country and settled here. At first the climate [illegible] but about the [illegible] year ago I became [illegible]. Then I failed so rapidly I could [illegible] one part of bed only part of each day. All my old symptoms returned. At this crisis, a party of Eastern gentlemen,

ON A BUFFALO HUNT,

made my house their headquarters. In the party was a Dr. Wakefield, who informed me that I had a bad case of incurable Bright's Disease and gave me a preparation which [illegible] for a few weeks or months, but that no cure was [illegible] that could be done. About this time I saw a newspaper. Now a newspaper is a rarity in our house, and I attain my clear looking it over when my eye providentially fell upon an article relating a most wonderful cure of Bright's Disease—the very malady that was killing me—by the use of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure (of Rochester, N. Y.). Convinced that further delay would be fatal, and everything else failing, the next morning I dispatched one of my boys to the nearest railroad station, some miles distant, to obtain a bottle of the Safe Cure. The druggist said the demand for the Cure was so great he could not keep it in stock, and he had to send to Kansas City for more. It was more than a week before it arrived, and I was daily getting worse. But it came at last, and I at once began to take it. When I told Dr. Wakefield what I was taking, he gave me a look, half of scorn, half of pity, as much as to say,

"POOR PATIENT!

he is putting his trust in a humbug! Nevertheless I persevered. I [illegible] the past year and about I have been present and using it as I never was in my life. After escaping the attacks of Indians and half a dozen doctors, I was lying at the mercy of a still more dreadful foe that was about giving me the finishing blow, when that great remedy stepped in, drew my adversary, and placed me firmly on my feet once more. I have commenced preaching again for I look upon the circumstances as an answer of my cure as a direct interposition of Providence, and to Providence is my service due. That is my story. I think it is as good as a romance, and much better, for it is true."

Such is the substance and very nearly the language of Elder Kite's narrative. Those who read it, and are suffering, may benefit by his experience, if they will follow his example.

London's grand new Roman Catholic cathedral, to cost $1,250,000, is to be begun in the spring.

Consumption in its early stages is readily cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," though, if the lungs are wasted no medicine will effect a cure. No known remedy possesses such soothing and healing influence over all scrofulous, tuberculous, and pulmonary affections as the "Discovery." John Wills, of Elyria, Ohio, writes: "The Golden Medical Discovery" does positively cure consumption, so, after trying every other medicine in vain, this succeeded." Mr. Z. T. Phelps, of Cuthbert, Ga., writes: "The Golden Medical Discovery" has cured my wife of bronchitis and incipient consumption." Sold by druggists.

Two-thirds of the 19,000 inhabitants of Jaffa go barefoot the year round, since like the Philistines of old and do not yet know the decent use of a pocket handkerchief.

Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is a most powerful invigorative tonic, also combining the most valuable nervine properties, especially adapted to the wants of debilitated ladies suffering from weak back, inward fever, congestion, inflammation, or ulceration, or from nervousness or neuralgic pains. By druggists.

The man who professes to hold newspapers in contempt is the first one to look in the morning journal to see if his arrival has been chronicled.

Dyspepsia, liver complaint, and kindred affections. For treatise giving successful self-treatment, address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

Prince Napoleon is accused, among other things, of being always blessed with a remarkable appetite.

Frazer Axle Grease.

One greasing lasts two weeks; all others two or three days. Do not be imposed upon by the humbug stuffs offered. Ask your dealer for Frazer's, with label on. It saves your horse labor, and you too. It received first medal at the Centennial and Paris expositions. Sold everywhere.

Mother Swan's Worm Syrup.

Infallible, tasteless, harmless, cathartic; feverishness, restlessness, worms, constipation. 25c.

Mother Shipton's prophecy is about 400 years old. Every prophecy has been fulfilled except the end of the world. Buy your Carboline, a deodorized extract of petroleum, the great hair restorer, before the world comes to an end.

"Backu-Paiba."

The Quick, complete cure, annoying Kidney, Bladder, Urinary Diseases. $1. Druggists.

Get Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners applied to new boots or shoes before you run them over.

"Rough on Rats."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, bedbugs, ants, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

Have you seen the Chrolithion collars and cuffs? Something new. Ask for them.

Lost Faith in Physicians.

Why is it that so many persons use proprietary medicines, or patent medicines, as they are commonly called? Is it because people lose faith in physicians? There are innumerable instances where cures have been effected by Scovill's Sarsaparilla or Blood and Liver Syrup for all diseases of the blood, when they had been given over by their physicians. It is one of the best remedies ever offered to the public, and as it is prepared with the greatest care, as a specific for certain diseases, it is no wonder that it should be more effectual than hastily written and carelessly prepared prescriptions made by incompetent physicians. Take Scovill's Blood and Liver Syrup for all disorders arising from impure blood. It is indorsed by leading professional men as well as by eminent physicians and others.

SCEPTICISM FLIES

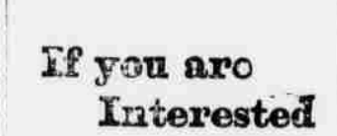
before fact like this is done before the sight. W. A. Wilson, corner Hollins and Eutaw-street avenues, Baltimore, Md., suffered two years from consumption, spent $500 with no benefit, and was almost gone. He says: "Last June I purchased one bottle of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which cured me. My cough has stopped, I sleep well and have a good appetite. I heartily recommend it to sufferers." Sold by druggists. Price 50 cents.

France stands tenth among postal nations in the proportion of postoffices to the number of inhabitants.

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.

FITS A Leading London Physician establishes an Office in New York for the Cure of EPILEPTIC FITS. *From the Journal of Medicine.*



This H.Y. Singer, $20

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. 25 CTS 100

IMITATION STAINED GLASS.

Indescribably beautiful. Easily applied to window glass, picture frames, screens, etc. 25c. in stamps. AGENTS' HERALD, 16 pp. illus. (inc.), fearless in denouncing fraud, sends humbugs indicted by leading government officials and editors. Rare chances to coin money. Subscription price, NEW subscribers ONLY 25c. [illegible] of longest word, each edition of herald. L. LUM SMITH, Philadelphia, Pa.

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HETZEL ORGAN. New style, $55. Sold on the INSTALMENT PLAN. Most elegant case. Best tone. Lowest price, easiest terms. FULLY WARRANTED. C. W. HETZEL, Bethlehem N. J.

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$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

A NOTED BUT UNTITLED WOMAN.

[From the Boston Globe.]

Messrs. Editors—

The above is a good likeness of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., who above all other human beings may be truthfully called the "Dear Friend of Woman," as some of her correspondents love to call her. She is zealously devoted to her work, which is the outcome of a life study, and is obliged to keep six lady assistants, to help her answer the large correspondence which daily pours to her, each bearing its special burden of suffering, or joy at release from it. Her Vegetable Compound is a medicine for good and not evil purposes. I have personally investigated it and am entitled of the truth of this.

On account of its peculiar merits, it is recommended and prescribed by the physicians in the country. One says: "It works like a charm and saves much pain. It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, leucorrhœa, irregular and painful menstruation, all ovarian troubles, inflammation and ulceration, floodings, all displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life."

It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the female system.

It costs only $1. per bottle or six for $5, and is sold by druggists. Any advice required as to special cases, and the name of many who have been restored to perfect health by the use of the Vegetable Compound, can be obtained by addressing Mrs. P., with stamp for reply, at her home in Lynn, Mass.

For Kidney Complaint of either sex this compound is unsurpassed as abundant testimonials show.

"Mrs. Pinkham's Liver Pills," says one writer, "are the best in the world for the cure of Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the liver. Her Blood Purifier works wonders in its special line and bids fair to equal the Compound in its popularity.

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