FOR THE FARM AND HOME.

The Rope Cure for Pawing Horses.

The habit of pawing can be overcome in most cases by lifting the foot and holding it up for a while each time the horse begins to paw. To give the horse his first lesson, put on an old harness, buckle a strap around each of the forward fetlocks, attach a small rope five or six feet long to each strap, pass the ropes through rings or loops on the top of the saddle, take the horse to a soft, smooth spot so that he will not be liable to get hurt, girt the saddle tight so that it will not turn, take up one forward foot and hold it up for some ten or fifteen minutes by making the rope fast at the ring on the saddle. The object of this lesson is to teach the horse that standing on three legs is tiresome and disagreeable work; and also to teach him that his foot is held by a superior power, and that he cannot put it down without the consent of that power. For him to get these ideas he needs to stand long enough to get very tired of it, and needs to do his best to get his foot free before he can realize that it is impossible for him to free it. Having given this lesson, put the horse in the place where he is in the habit of doing the most pawing, and when he lifts either foot, take that foot up by pulling on the rope attached to it, and hold it for a short time only. The object of this lesson is to teach the horse that it is when and only when he lifts his foot to paw that the control of it is taken from him. When he learns this he will probably stop the practice, but for him to get this idea the foot must be taken and held long enough for him to realize that it is held every time he attempts to paw. In this, as in all teaching and all disciplinary work, the teacher and governor need a good supply of patience and perseverance.—*Josef W. Fortman.*

Scraping Trees.

Do we approve of scraping trees, asks a friend of ours. Certainly we do, provided they need it, and one can rarely find an old tree that does not. Aside from the fact that the removal of the old bark scales leaves open cracks for various insects, including the woolly aphis, the life-sized bunny of the tree requires the bark. There are scrapers made for the purpose, one of these has a triangular blade, another a long blade with one flat and another slightly concave edge. Should time be quite as good a tool as any, set the handle to about eighteen inches, and be not grind the blade too sharp, as a cutting implement is not wanted, but only a scraper. On a very old trunk some force may be needed to detach the scales that are partly [illegible] on a young tree be careful not to cut into the healthy bark. The scraping may be done now, next month or [illegible]. When there comes a rainy day go all over the scraped bark with good soft soap made thin enough with water to apply with a brush. Put on a thin coat of this soap and let it remain on the trees. Later in the season the trees will appear as if furnished with mahogany trunks.—*Iowa Homestead.*

Don't Overdo It.

A writer in the *Gardener's Monthly* says: There is rarely a farmer who does not plant a larger acreage than he can profitably attend to, and the result is that three acres hardly cost so much as one acre research has and we hear of twenty, thirty or forty bushels of corn to the acre where it might be sixty to one hundred bushels, and if the time spent on twenty acres of corn were spent on ten, and the manure dribbled on the twenty were judiciously used on the ten, there would be ten acres to put in grass, set to enriching itself and at the same time making splendid pasturage for a half score of yearlings. Besides realizing full as much corn as in the old style ways and, instead of plowing the corn only two or three times, we had better plow it six times. Now I know whereof I speak. During a drouth, several years ago, a neighbor farmer hired his boys plow the corn seven times that summer, and while the neighbors cribs were very lean that year his crop was the largest ever gathered on that farm.

Receipts.

Potato Chops.—Mash nicely with a little milk, butter, pepper and salt any potatoes left from the day before, spread evenly over a boned loin-chop previously sprinkled with finely chopped fried mint. Fry to a golden brown in boiling fat, then place it on blotting paper to remove the superfluous grease. Garnish with fresh mint and watercress.

Egg Pie.—Hard-boiled eggs taste good at any time, but never so well as when, like the four-and-twenty blackbirds, they are in a pie. Boil a dozen eggs hard, and, when cold, shell and slice them and put them in layers in a buttered pie-dish, alternating with butter, breadcrumbs, pepper and salt, and covering them with this mixture. Add a cupful of cream and bake to a brown.

Green Peas, Boiled.—Shell a peck of fresh green peas; if the pods are not clean wash them before shelling, but do not wash the peas. Put the peas into two quarts of boiling water, with a tablespoonful of salt, and boil them fast for about ten minutes, or until they are tender—no longer; then drain them, season them palatably with salt, pepper and butter, and serve them at once. A small bunch of green mint should be boiled with green peas which are to be served with lamb.

Mélange Cake.—Beat to a cream one cup of butter and two cups of sugar, add half a cup of sweet milk; mix two teaspoonfuls of baking powder with three cups of flour, beat the whites of six eggs to a froth, stir all together and flavor with lemon; bake in sheets. Filling: Whites of three eggs beaten with sugar as for frosting; keep out enough for the top of the cake; add one cup of seeded and chopped raisins, two teaspoonfuls of extract of lemon. Spread between the cake.

To Test the Health of a Horse or Cow.

In horses the pulse at rest beats forty times, in an ox from fifty to fifty-five, and in sheep and pigs about seventy to eighty beats per minute. It may be felt wherever a large artery crosses a bone, for instance. It is generally examined in the horse on the cord which crosses over the bone of the lower jaw in front of its curved position, or in the bony ridge above the eye; and in cattle over the middle of the first rib, and in sheep by placing the hand on the left side, where the beating of the heart may be felt. Any material variation of the pulse from the figures given above may be considered a sign of disease. If rapid, hard and full, it is an indication of high fever or inflammation; if rapid, small and weak, low fever, loss of blood or weakness. If slow, the possibilities point to brain disease, and if irregular, to heart troubles. This is one of the principal and sure tests of the health of an animal.

Drunken Russian Peasants.

Moujiks are curious when drunk. They hardly ever quarrel, but become affectionate and embrace each other. Their idea of drinking is to imbibe until they are quite insensible. When I was in Russia I had a coachman, who once a month used to come and ask me for leave to get drunk during two consecutive days. I put to query I found that only on these occasions would a coachman remain sober during the rest of the month. Having obtained leave, he would go to a drinking house, show the proprietor his money and state how long he might remain there. Then he would sit down at a table with some spirits before him. Gradually and solemnly he would get drunk, place his arms before him on the table and recline on them. Thus he would remain for two days and nights, the proprietor supplying him with more liquor whenever he looked up. Then up the proprietor would drag him outside the house and set him up in the waggon against the wall, having first filled his cap with snow. Every charitably disposed brother coachman passing by would lash his cars. In about half an hour this discipline would sober him; he would get up, shake himself together and resume his duties.—*London Truth.*

Poisonous Stockings.

In a communication to the *London Lancet*, Dr. Woodland states that, having had his attention directed to a number of cases involving great irritation to the feet and legs, causing small pustules to arise and the skin to subsequently exfoliate, and suspicion being fastened upon red stockings which the patients wore, he carefully analyzed a number of the hose, to ascertain the precise nature of the difficulty. He found a tin salt which is used as a mordant in fixing the dye. He succeeded in obtaining as much as twenty-two and three-tenths grains of this metal in the form of the dioxide, and, as each time the articles are washed the salt in question is of course rendered more easily soluble, the result is that the acid excretions from the feet attack the tin oxide, and an irritating fluid is formed.

Not Altogether.

"I have made it a rule through life," he said at the lunch table to the other fine man at his left, "never to meddle with another man's business."

"That's right—perfectly right," was the reply.

"But I see you have a new confidential clerk."

"Yes, sir—yes."

"He's a hard-looking case. I've seen him drunk a dozen times, and I wouldn't trust him out of sight with a nickel. Took him in out of charity eh?"

"Well, not altogether, you know. He happens to be my oldest son."

Then there was a period of silence so painful that both wished some one would yell "fire!" to break it.—*Wall Street News.*

Birds of Passage.

"How many donkeys have you in Austin, my little man?" asked a passenger on the South bound train, protruding his head through the car window at the depot.

"O, we've got some few donkeys here in Austin, but most of them keep right on through to San Antonio."

The stranger bumped the back of his head on the car window and sank back in his seat.—*Siftings.*

The production of beer in the United States last year amounted to 10¼ gallons for every man, woman and child in the country.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

The United States government is about to establish a signal service station on the summit of Mount Whitney supposed to be the highest peak of the Sierra Nevada range, and, in fact, the highest in the United States, having an altitude of 14,898 feet above the sea level.

A Californian was told by a lawyer that, in consequence of an inaccurate statement in the newspaper about him, he could get heavy damages, and he consented to the bringing of a suit. On the trial his character was shown to the jury in so unpleasant a light that they decided it to have been injured to the extent of $1. His expenses were $500, and he has sued his counsel for that sum on the ground that his advice was bad.

The Watertown N. Y., weatherologist who has kept a record of the Weather for thirty-five years states, as one of the things he has learned by it, that all years ending in 9, 0, or 1 are extremely dry; those ending in 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6, are extremely wet; those ending in 7 or 8, are ordinarily well balanced; those ending in 6 have extremely cold winters, those ending in 2 have an early spring; those ending in 1 have a late spring, those ending in 3 or 4 are subject to great floods.

A military empire possesses manifold advantages when it comes to the construction of public works. The experience of Russian building railroads has repeatedly illustrated this fact, but seldom in a more striking manner than in the construction of the Jabinsk-Pinsk railway. The road is 120 miles long, and it was necessary to erect no fewer than sixty-nine bridges, but military battalions accomplished the whole work in five months at a cost of only $17,000 a mile.

It has been proposed to celebrate the discovery of America in 1892, and many suggestions have been made. It seems that the king of Spain favors it strongly, but thinks it should be wholly within the borders of Spain. He prefers Huelva as the place of which Palos is the harbor. Señor Castelar, on the other hand, thinks some doubt take the initiative, and that the occasion should be represented by Spain, Portugal, Italy, France, England and the United States, and also that one feature of the celebration should be a voyage from Palos to San Salvador, in imitation of the voyage of Columbus.

Mr. Atkinson, of Boston, recently sent a cask of maize fodder and a cask of rye to Professor Voelcker, the well-known agricultural chemist of England, with the view of showing the sort of ensilage prepared in America. Having analyzed the samples, the professor reported the maize fodder to be perfectly sound, and the rye very slightly moldy, but both were wholesome food for cattle. A little cottonseed meal having been added to the fodder, it was given to cows on an experimental farm. They took to the ensilage at once, and evidently enjoyed it. With careful management Mr. Atkinson calculates that four cows can be maintained in good condition on the acre of ensilage.

There are in the Dominion of Canada 110,500 Indians, of which number 6,944 are living under tribal relations in Manitoba and the northwestern territories. The Indians are kept on reservations, under conditions generally similar to the American Indian system. The difference is that the British government maintains a more consistent, because a less political, control of her red wards. They are taught to support themselves by farming, and are generally peaceable. The blood-stirring accounts of recent Indian raids in the Southwest or of former outbreaks in Montana, are never heard of by the British Indians. The recent report of the Dominion Indian commissioners alludes with considerable anxiety to the fact that the international boundary line is still a protection for the raiding tribes who will not stay on reservations.

"Dead Drunk."

"Dead drunk" is described by savants of the Paris biological society to be a condition in which there is a proportion of one part of alcohol to 125 parts of blood in the circulation. Should the proportion ever come to be one part of alcohol to 100 of blood, death would ensue. This might happen, and in fact has happened repeatedly, where a very large quantity of alcoholic liquor is swallowed at one time and quickly. In ordinary drinking consciousness is lost, and with it the power to drink more, before the proportion of alcohol in the circulation becomes fatal.

American Agriculture.

The development of American agriculture is unequaled in the history of any other nation. The wheat acreage of the United States has increased from 21,000,000 acres in 1871 to 38,000,000 in 1881, and the corn acreage during the same period from 33,000,000 acres to 64,000,000. Cotton has doubled, the crop of 1871 being 3,000,000 bales, against 6,000,000 in 1881.

"Torpedoing" an Oil Well.

In his article on "striking Oil," in the *Century*, E. V. Smalley says "When a well fails it is usually 'torpedoed' to start the flow afresh. A long tin tube, containing six or eight quarts of nitro-glycerine, is lowered into the hole and exploded by dropping a weight upon it. The tremendous force of the powerful explosive tears the sand and rock apart and loosens the imprisoned oil and gas. Nothing is heard on the surface save a sharp report like a pistol shot, but the ground heaves perceptibly, and pretty soon the oil comes spurting out in a jet that breaks in spray above the lofty derrick. The 'torpedo man' is one of the interesting personages of the oil region who is seen with most satisfaction from a distance. He travels about in a light vehicle with his tubes and his nitro-glycerine can, traversing the rough roads at a jolly round trot, taking the chances of an accidental explosion, and whistling or singing as he goes. Sometimes the chances are against him, and a blow of a wheel against a stone sets free the terrible force imprisoned in the white fluid in his can. There is no occasion for a funeral after such an accident, for there is nothing to bury. Man, horse and doggy are annihilated in a flash, and an ugly hole in the ground and a cloud of smoke are all that is left to show what has happened. The torpedo company lays on a new horse and hires a new man, and there is no more difficulty about one transaction than the other. The business of 'torpedoing' wells is in the hands of a single company, which has made a large amount of money from a patent covering the process of using explosives under a fluid. Most oil producers regard the patent as invalid, because nature supplies the fluid in the well into which the nitro-glycerine tube is lowered; but the courts have sustained the patent. Sometimes well-owners 'torpedo' their wells stealthily by night to avoid paying the high price charged by the company. This operation is called 'moonlighting,' and many lawsuits have grown out of it."

Houses and Homes in the Great City.

The population of New York city is now nearly 1,500,000, and for dwelling purposes in whole or in part, says the *Scientific American* there are said to be 78,508 houses. Of these 19,556 are exclusively occupied as dwellings. The total number of families is 260,000, and of this number only 32,000 own their houses. The remainder pay rents. Within a comparatively brief period large numbers of what are known as apartment houses or flats have been erected. For the most part they consist of large buildings about 50 feet wide, 90 feet deep, and 6 stories high. Through the centre is a hall and stairway. On each side of the hall way on each story, the space is occupied by a series of connected rooms, small in size, ordinarily intended to consist of a parlor, kitchen, dining room, bath room, and three bed rooms with sundry closets. These apartments, collectively called "a flat," are cramped and contracted, affording but a limited amount of light and air. The rentals run from $20 to $70 per month, depending upon the location of the building.

For better flats the rents are from $100 to $500 per month, for the latter sum large and superior apartments, in a ten story fireproof building may be had, with passenger elevator, etc. For entire dwelling houses, of three or four stories, with nine to thirteen rooms, the rentals vary from $600 a year to $3000; the finer houses costing much more. The opening of the great bridge between New York and Brooklyn will, it is supposed, be of great advantage to the working people of New York, by enabling them to secure new and comfortable homes at moderate prices, without the necessity of the close crowding to which they are now subjected.

What Causes the Timber Line.

The causes of what is known as the timber line on high mountains continues to be discussed in scientific periodicals, and the attempt to connect the line in some degree with mean annual temperature. The writer of this paragraph has had the matter in mind when on these high elevations, and the explanation seemed very simple. On all these high peaks there is a continuous, though in some cases slow, descent of the soil from the summit to the base of the hill. He has never seen a case where there was soil enough to grow a tree where trees were not growing. As the wash from rain or melting snow will be nearly uniform in a given range, there will be of necessity some uniformity in the timber line. On Mount Washington and other high places little plots of dark vegetable earth can often be found far above the present timber line, the remains of trees which existed before the earth was washed away. What is called the timber line seldom shows graduated sizes, as a mere matter of temperature would call for. Generally the line is formed of very tall trees and immediately scrubby plants, from the absence of deep soil, begin.—*New York Independent.*

The ground on which the Assumption college at Sandwich, Canada stands has been in possession of the Catholic church 136 years.

NO HOME EXEMPT.

The Source of Those Mysterious Troubles That Come to Every Household Explained.

The following article from the *Democrat and Chronicle*, of Rochester, N. Y., is of so striking a nature and emanates from so reliable a source, that it is herewith republished entire. In addition to the valuable matter it contains, it will be found exceedingly interesting:

To the Editor of the Democrat and Chronicle:

SIR—My motives for the publication of the most unusual statements which follow are, first, gratitude for the fact that I have been saved from a most horrible death, and, secondly, a desire to warn all who read this statement against some of the most deceptive influences by which they have ever been surrounded. It is a fact that to-day thousands of people are within a foot of the grave and they do not know it. So to speak I was caught away from just this position, and to warn others against incurring the same my objects in this communication.

On the first day of June, last, I lay at my residence in this city surrounded by my friends and waiting for death. He was only waiting the agency I then sought, to which can never disclose it. And yet, if a few years previous any one had told me that I was to be brought to this, and by a terrible disease, I should have smiled at the idea. I had always been unusually strong and healthy, had weighed over 200 pounds and hardly knew, in my own experience, what pain or sickness were. Very many people who will read this statement realize at times that they are unusually tired and cannot account for it. They feel dull and have nine pains in various parts of the body, and do not understand it. Perhaps they are exceedingly hungry one day and entirely without appetite the next. This was just the way I felt when the relentless malady which had fastened itself upon me first began. At first I thought it was nothing; that probably I had taken a cold which would soon pass away. Shortly after this I notice d a heavy, dull at times severe pain in my head, but as it would come one day and be gone the next, I paid but little attention to it. However, my stomach was out of order and my food often failed to digest, causing at times great inconvenience. Yet I had no idea, even as a physician, that these things meant anything serious, or that a mortgage on my life was becoming fixed upon me. Candidly, I thought I was suffering from malaria and so doctored myself accordingly. But I got no better. I next noticed a peculiar color and odor of the fluids I was passing, also that there were large quantities one day and very little the next, and that a peculiar froth and scum appeared upon the surface, and a sediment settled in the bottom. And yet I did not realize my danger, for, indeed, seeing these symptoms so frequently, I finally became accustomed to them, and my suspicion was wholly disarmed by the fact that I had no pain in the affected organs or in their vicinity. Why I should have been so blind I cannot understand.

There is a terrible future for all physical neglect, and impending danger always brings a person to his senses, even though it may then be too late. I medicated for months and arouse myself to overcome it. And, oh! how hard I tried. I consulted the best medical skill in the land. I visited all the prominent mineral springs in America, and traveled from Maine to California. Still I grew worse. No two physicians agreed as to my malady. One said I was troubled with spinal irritation; another, serious prostration, another, malaria; another, dyspepsia; another, heart disease; another, general debility; another, congestion of the blood of the brain; and so on through a long list of common diseases, the symptoms of all of which I really had. In this way several years passed, during all of which time I was steadily growing worse. My condition had really become pitiable. The slight symptoms I at first experienced were developed into terrible and constant disorder—the little twigs of pain had grown to oaks of agony. My weight had been reduced from 200 to 140 pounds. My life was a torture to myself and friends. I could return no food upon my stomach, and lived wholly by injections. I was a living mass of pain. My pulse was uncontrollable. In my agony I frequently fell upon the floor, convulsively clutched the carpet, and prayed for death. Morphine had little or no effect in deadening the pain. For six days and nights I had the death premonitory hiccough constantly. My urine was filled with tube casts and albumen. I was struggling with Bright's Disease of the kidneys in its last stages.

While suffering thus I received a call from my pastor, the Rev. Dr. Foote, rector of St. Paul's church, of this city. I felt that it was our last interview, but in the course of conversation he mentioned a remedy of which I had heard much, but had never used. Dr. Foote cited to me the many remarkable cures which had come under his observation, by means of this remedy, and urged me to try it. As a practicing physician and a graduate of the schools, I cherished the prejudice both natural and common with all regular practitioners, and derided the idea of any medicine outside the regular channels being the least beneficial. So solicitious, however, was Dr. Foote that I finally promised I would waive my prejudice and try the remedy he so highly recommended. I began it one on the first day of June, and took it according to directions. At first it sickened me, but this I thought was a good sign for me in my debilitated condition. I continued to take it; the sickening sensation departed and I was able to retain food upon my stomach. In a few days I noticed a decided change for the better, as also did my wife and friends. My hiccough ceased and I experienced less pain than formerly. I was so rejoiced at this improved condition that, upon what I had believed but a few days before was my dying bed, I vowed, in the presence of my family and friends, should I recover I would both publicly and privately make known this remedy for the good of humanity, wherever and whenever I had an opportunity. I also determined that I would give a course of lectures in the Corinthian Academy of Music, in this city, stating in full the symptoms and almost hopelessness of my disease and the remarkable means by which I have been saved. My improvement was constant from that time, and in less than three months I had gained twenty-six pounds in flesh, became entirely free from pain, and I believed I owe my life and present condition wholly to Warner's Safe Cure, the remedy which I used. Since my recovery I have thoroughly reinvestigated the subject of kidney difficulties and Bright's disease, and the truths developed are astounding. I therefore state deliberately, and as a physician, that I believe more than one-half the deaths which occur in America are caused by Bright's disease of the kidneys. This may sound like a rash statement, but I am prepared to fully verify it. Bright's disease has no distinctive symptoms of its own (indeed, it often develops without any pain whatever in the kidneys or their vicinity), but has the symptoms of nearly every other known complaint. Hundreds of people die daily, whose burials are authorized by a physician's certificate of "Heart Disease," "Apoplexy," "Paralysis," "Spinal Complaint," "Rheumatism," "Pneumonia," and other common diseases, when in reality it was Bright's disease of the kidneys. Few physicians, and fewer people, realize the extent of this disease or its dangerous and insidious nature. It steals into the system like a thief, manifests its presence by the commonest symptoms, and fastens itself upon the constitution before the victim is aware. It is nearly as hereditary as consumption, quite as common and fully as fatal. Entire families, inheriting it from their ancestors, have died, and yet none of the number knew or realized the mysterious power which was removing them. Instead of common symptoms it often shows none whatever, but brings death suddenly, and as such is usually supposed to be heart disease. As one who has suffered, and knows by bitter experience what he says, I implore every one who reads these words not to neglect the slightest symptom of kidney difficulty. Certain agony and possible death will be the sure result of such neglect, and no one can afford to hazard such chances.

I am aware that such an unqualified statement as this, coming from me, known as I am throughout the entire land as a practitioner and lecturer, will arouse the surprise and possible animosity of the medical profession, and astonish all with whom I am acquainted, but I make the foregoing statements, based upon facts which I am prepared to produce, and truths which I can substantiate to the letter. The welfare of those who may possibly be sufferers such as I was, is an ample inducement for me to take the step I have, and if I can successfully warn others from the dangerous path in which I once walked, I am willing to endure all professional and personal consequences.

J. B. HAMES, M. D.

"Does death end all?" Well, no; it merely begins some things. The light over the will, for instance.

Rheumatine Gontaline, Dr. Etienne's, 105 William St., N.Y., is the only one remedy discovered for rheumatism, and best remedy known for kidney, liver and stomach diseases. Abundant proofs. Send for circulars.

Society brides come high, but wife-hunters must have them.

Skinny Men.

Wells' Health Renewer restores health, vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility. $1.

Washington was naturally a soldier; born late in February, he was soon on the march.

For Thick Heads.

Heavy stomachs, bilious conditions.—Wells' May Apple Pills—antibilious, cathartic. 10 25c.

When I hear dat a man's word is as good as his bon', I nex' want ter know how good his bon' is.

Don't Die in the House.

'Rough on Rats.' Clears out rats, mice, roaches, bedbugs, flies, ants, moles, chipmunks, gophers, 15c.

Hard lightning may hop a man's repetation, but dinged if it prove his looks.

Gastrine.

Elegant and palatable remedy for indigestion. Should be taken before or after meals. Gastrine is in liquid form. Sold by druggists.

De Lawd love a cheerful giver, an' so do His ministers.

Nature is the great teacher, she clothes the fowls and animals with warmer clothing for winter, helps them to cast it off in summer; makes the best Hair Oil, Carboline, which is Petroleum perfumed, and sold at $1 a bottle.

Any young man is made better by a sister's love. It is not necessary to be his own sister.

Liver disease, headache and constipation, caused by bad digestion, quickly cured by Brown's Iron Bitters.

Count Telfener, who married Miss Bonanza Mackay's sister, is called the Jay Gould of Italy.

LEWIS, Iowa.—Dr. M. J. Davis says: "Brown's Iron Bitters give the best of satisfaction to those who use it."

Notice of motion.—The wave of the race starter's flag.

GARRETT, Iowa.—Dr. A. T. Henak says: "Once using Brown's Iron Bitters proves its superiority over all other tonic preparations."

The 40th parliamentary has been granted the right to receive United States presents.

FOR NERVOUSNESS, DEPRESSION of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a tonic against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, use "Horsford's Acid Phosphate."

Amongst precious—"Fine hands make fine teatheis."

In the case of severe coughs, weak lungs, spitting of blood, and the early stages of consumption, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is commended for its excellent curative qualities. While it cures the worst of coughs, it strengthens the system and purifies the blood. By druggists.

"We met by chance," as the lovers said in the clover.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY.

When Dr. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., announced that his "Favorite Prescription" would positively cure the many diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women, incredulous and concerned to empty the bottles and cancel the money, but the mighty truth speedily became acknowledged. Thousands of ladies employed the "Favorite Prescription" and were speedily cured. By druggists.

The New Orleans Picayune avers that if the teeth are good the mouth may be worn open with the poke bonnet.

SOMEBODY'S CHILD.

Somebody's child is dying—dying with the flush of hope on his young face, and somebody's mother thinking of the time when that dear face will be hidden where no ray of hope can brighten it—because there was no cure for consumption. Reader, if the child be your neighbor's, take this comforting word to the mother's heart, before it is too late. Tell her that consumption is curable; that men are living to-day whom the physicians pronounced incurable, because one lung had been almost destroyed by the disease. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" has cured hundreds; surpasses cod liver oil, hypophosphites, and other medicines in curing this disease. Sold by druggists.

Admitted to bale: The sailor ordered into a leaky boat.

The Profession a Unit.

MR. C. H. DRAPER, of No. 223 Main Street, Worcester, Mass., volunteers the following:

"Having occasion recently to use a remedy for kidney disease, I applied to my druggist, Mr. D. R. Williams, of Lincoln Square, this city, and requested him to furnish me the best kidney medicine that he knew of, and he handed me a bottle of Hunt's Remedy, stating that it was considered the best because he had sold many bottles of it to his customers in Worcester, and they all speak of it in the highest terms, and pronounce it always reliable. I took the bottle home and commenced taking it, and find that it does the work effectually; and I am pleased to recommend to all who have kidney or liver disease the use of Hunt's Remedy, the sure cure."

April 11, 1883.

We All Say So.

MR. GEORGE A. BURDETT, No. 165 Front Street, Worcester, Mass., has just sent us the following, directly to the point:

"Being afflicted with ailments to which all humanity is subject sooner or later, I read carefully the advertisement regarding the remarkable curative powers of Hunt's Remedy, and as it seemed to apply to my case exactly, I purchased a bottle of the medicine at Janney's drug store, in this city, and having used it with most beneficial results in my own case, my wife and son also commenced its use, and it has most decidedly improved their health, and we shall continue its use in our family under such favorable results."

April 17, 1883.

Druggist's Evidence.

MR. GEORGE W. HOLCOMB, druggist, 129 and 131 Congress Street, Troy, N. Y., writes April 7, 1883:

"I am constantly selling Hunt's Remedy for diseases of the kidneys, liver, bladder and urinary organs, to my trade and friends, and find that it gives general satisfaction to all who use it."

The Testimony of a Physician.

James Beecher, M. D., of Scammon, Iowa, says: "For several years I have been using a Cough Balsam, called Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, and in almost every case throughout my practice I have had entire success. I have used and prescribed hundreds of bottles ever since the days of my army practice (1863), when I was surgeon of Hospital No. 2, Louisville, Ky.

Henry's Carbolic Salve.

It is the Best Salve for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all kinds of Skin Eruptions, Freckles and Pimples.

Fifty-six thousand cocoanuts have been planted this season in Monroe county, Fla.

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