FOR THE FARM AND HOME.

Scaly Legs on Fowls.

The crusted substance which grows upon fowls' legs and forms thick scales is caused by the work of a small mite, a scab-mite, which burrows under the scales and causes an effusion of watery matter, which dries and hardens, and forms scabs. In time these scales fall off and new scales appear. But sometimes the legs become so diseased as to prevent the fowl from moving. The remedy is to wash the legs with warm water in which some soap and kerosene oil have been beaten up; then thoroughly work in under the scales with a brush a mixture of equal parts of sweet oil and kerosene oil.

Begonias.

Begonias in summer should have a cool, shaded situation. The best plan we have ever seen adopted was a small lattice house, made entirely out of laths placed half an inch apart, sides and top alike; benches were arranged on either side, the same as in an ordinary greenhouse; upon these the plants were placed, and all the interstices filled with sphagnum. There the plants thrived most luxuriantly; we have never seen greenhouse plants in summer look better, it as well. Not only was this the congenial home of the begonia, but all kinds of ferns, coleus, and many other plants, grown expressly for exhibition purposes, were here to be seen in the best possible condition. This was the work of an amateur, and when his plants were placed beside those of the professional florist, the latter was completely nonplussed.—*American Cultivator.*

How to Graft Grape Vines.

An agricultural paper says: We desire to have new varieties of grapes come quickly into bearing, but vines from nurseries are frequently tardy. Even after carefully nursing they will often droop and die, while a few buds cut off on arrival and properly grafted may produce fruit in a short time. Grafting on cut off, undergrowed, gnarly stumps of vines is usually practiced, is very uncertain at best. Our method is to take a good strong branch or cane of vine, even a whole young vine, when a change of fruit is desired, and whip the graft in the usual way. We then cover up the vine in the soil as near the roots as possible, leaving above ground only a bud or two of the graft. It is well known how quickly a layer will make a bearing vine, as it has the advantage of the parent roots as well as the root it produces. The layer may be extended, if long enough, to grow where the vine is to remain. Vineyards may in this way be quickly changed to better varieties.

Working the Butter.

Butter may be spoiled in working it. The object in working the butter is to remove the buttermilk, work in the salt, and form it into a solid mass. After the butter has come in the churn and before it has been gathered into a mass, it is well to drain off the buttermilk, add clear cold water, rinse it about, and add more water until it passes off clear, and the butter is quite free from the milk. It is then to be removed from the churn and salted, usually at the rate of about one ounce of salt to the pound of butter. The butter should be marked with a table or butter marker, and not be touched with the hands. When it has been worked till the salt is properly distributed, set it aside to stand for twenty-four hours or less. It will then appear streaky, and is to be worked over till it becomes free from the streaks, and is even in color throughout. The first working requires about ten minutes for a churning of twenty to twenty-five pounds, and the second working about fifteen minutes. The making of good butter is a fine art of itself, but when this art has once been acquired, it is an accomplishment of which no one need be ashamed.

Pruning the Cherry Tree.

The cherry tree must be moderately pruned when it requires pruning, and young trees when transplanted, or young trees cut back for grafting, must have this work done early in spring before the buds have swollen a particle. Young cherry stocks have been killed by grafting when the grafts did not grow, by being deprived of their entire foliage; and newly set trees have been ruined by cutting back too late in spring. In transplanting, the cherry requires reducing at the top as well as other fruit trees, but it must be done moderately, and will not bear the operation after the buds have swelled. We tried the experiment of cutting back early a part of a newly set orchard, and left a few trees till the leaves had begun to expand before pruning. Those which were timely shortened did well and made new shoots from half a foot to a foot long; but those on which the operation was deferred scarcely survived, and did not grow an inch. Bearing trees sometimes need some thinning or shortening into shape. Mr. Jessup stated in the California fruit convention that a different treatment was required for different sorts; on the black Tartarian for instance, which grows tall and upright, he always cut so as to leave the outside growth running out or diverging; but on the Napoleon, which has a spreading growth, he takes out the horizontal branches and leaves those with a more upright and symmetrical form. By watching the trees and doing the work in time, he never makes large wounds by the removal of large limbs. He never uses any props for any kind of trees in his orchard, but keeps the fruit properly thinned by pruning and by not allowing long branches to run out.—*Country Gentleman.*

Household Hints.

Sponges are improved by being soaked in cold buttermilk.

Nothing is better for whitening garments, particularly those that have become yellow from being laid aside for several months, than a teaspoonful of borax dissolved in the rinsing water.

For washing hands that have become cracked or blackened, there is nothing better than Indian meal rubbed on with the soap. It not only removes the dirt, but softens and whitens the hands as well. For men or boys doing farm or shop work it is excellent, and should be always kept on hand.

To keep off the excessive heat of sunshine, it is a good thing to have a veil so contrived as to cover the back of the neck, ears and side of the face, or to cover the whole face if preferred. Such a precaution makes a great difference in a prolonged exposure to the sun, and in some cases such an arrangement is almost equally advantageous while walking or riding in a very cool wind.

When Niagara Was Dry.

A correspondent of the Buffalo Courier relates an instance when the great Niagara ceased to flow, and describes remarkable discoveries in the dry channel, as follows:

In the spring of 1849, I think it was at all events it was about that date the people on the banks of the Niagara were surprised to see the water steadily receding from the shore. It continued to fall until there was absolutely no water flowing through the rapids, except a small stream in the very middle of the river bed. As a matter of course, curiosity was excited to find out the cause of this phenomenon, and attracted people to the river from far and near. I have forgotten how just how long the water ceased to flow, but it must have been for nearly a day. What was done while the river bed was dry could not have been accomplished short of several hours, and I distinctly remember that hundreds of people spent most of the day in exploring the bottom. For some reason the impression prevailed upon people in Chippewa, that in the river channel was a spring similar to the burning spring on the shore near the head of the rapids. Such was instituted, and sure enough a gushing of large proportions was discovered quite a distance out in the channel from the opposite mouth of Chippewa creek. The thought occurred to somebody that it would be a good idea now that the river was dry, to attach a tube to the well and keep the gas burning. Accordingly a number of men repaired to the foundry in the village and there found a large iron kettle such as is used in boiling down soap. They drilled a hole in the bottom, put a thread in it, fitted a piece of tubing to it, and carried the two down to the gas well in the river channel. The kettle was turned bottom side up over the well, the tube inserted in the bottom, and a glass lamp put on the top, the idea being to have a sort of natural beacon light. But the flow of gas was so strong that when a match was applied the lamp was blown into fragments. The gas, however, continued to burn from the end of the tube, making a brilliant light at night, for a long time afterwards, and until the tube was carried away by ice.

Coining Metals.

The coining of all the metals is practically the same. The gold comes to the mint in properly alloyed ingots, weighing about 180 ounces each. These ingots are taken to the rolling-room, where they are heated to a bright red heat and then rolled between chilled iron rolls until they are two-tenths of an inch thick and about six inches wide. The plates are then annealed at a red heat and are plunged in cold water, which makes the gold or silver soft and tough. The plates are again rolled into plates the required thickness for the coin, called fillets, and these fillets are then "drawn" to give them a uniform thickness. The fillets are next cut into round blanks, or "planchets," a little larger than the required coin. Every blank is here carefully examined, to see if it is perfect, and if it is too light it is remelted, and if too heavy it is reduced by filing. The next process is to raise the slight rim on the edge of the coin, which is done by a milling machine at the rate of 120 coins a minute. By these processes the blanks have become hard and disordered, and they are again cleaned and annealed, which process is quite a long one. The blanks are then coined. It is impossible to describe the coining machine, but the blanks are fed to it through a tube. A peculiar iron hand takes each piece and lays it upon the lower face of the die. Both faces of the coin and the fluted or reeded edge are struck with one blow, when the iron hand picks up the coin and puts another blank in its place. The pressure upon the coin is, for a $20 gold piece, equal to about seventy-five tons, and eighty pieces are coined per minute.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

Sweet Peas.

"Please wear my rosebud for love, Papa,"
Said Phebe with eyes so blue.
"This sprig of myrtle put with it, Papa,
To tell of my love," said Prue.
Said Patience, "This heart's over-full, when you go, Papa,
Forget not my love is true."

Papa looked into the laughing eyes,
And answered to each little girl's surprise:
"My darlings, I thank you, but leave them these,—
Forgive me,—for dinner, are bonne sweet peas."
Then he clasped them close to his heart so true,
And whispered, "Sweet Pea, Phebe, Prue, and Prue."

—*Lilian Payne, in St. Nicholas.*

The Gorilla.

The gorillas are the terror of Africa. In the gorilla country no lion will live. They are man-haters and kill them for the love of it, leaving the body, never eating it. When they spy a negro they come down from a tree, hit him on the head with a club, which they wield with their hind claw, or carry him up into a tree, there to murder him. Their strength is so great that they will bend the barrel of a rifle. Only one live one was ever brought to England, and that soon died. Several have been shot, but they are tough customers, and the natives dread them more than any animal of the African forests. The gorilla makes a bed like a hammock, and swings in the trees. The gorilla is the sworn enemy of the elephant, because each despises and fears from the same source. When he sees an elephant pulling down and wrenching off the branches of a favorite tree, the gorilla leaps among the boughs, strikes the sensitive proboscis of the elephant a terrible blow with his club, and drives off the clamor and startled giant, shortly trumpeting his pain and rage through the jungles of the forest.

Brave and Tender.

When Sir John Lawrence was governor-general of India he was told one day of a little girl who had been taken ill, and was pining away with grief at the loss of a very curious pet. The pet was a young ostrich, which the child had raised from the egg left by the ostrich mother in the grounds of the park at Barrackpore.

The little girl's father was the keeper of the park, and soon after her discovery of the egg he died and his orphan was appointed.

Fearing that foxes or jackals would eat her treasure, or that the cold dews would destroy it, the little girl carried the big egg to the bungalow, and buried it safely in a little box filled with dry white sand. Then she took pains to set out in the sun every day just where the fervent rays would pour on it. At night she carried a motherly lion, whose own eggs she transferred elsewhere, to cover over the box.

By and by to the great delight of the poor little orphan a great chick broke the shell, and stepped into view. The hen ruffled her feathers, spread her wings, and fled.

The little girl and the ostrich became fast friends, and one was never seen without the other. What, then, was her dismay when the park-keeper took it into his head that the ostrich was public property, and must go to the government aviary!

The child was so distressed at the removal of her pet that her mother feared she would die. But the military surgeon who came to see her thought he knew of something better for her than medicine, and he wrote a letter to Sir John Lawrence telling him all about it.

The viceroy was a very great man, and had pressing affairs of state to attend to, for millions of people looked to him as their ruler. But he had a very tender heart, and far away in England he had little girls of his own, so he wrote a reply by the return mail, that the ostrich was at once to be given to its rightful owner, who led to time no ring ting well.

Does anybody ask, "How can Aunt Margerie make a lot of advice out of this little incident?" Well, you know we wrap pills up in sugar, and we tell stories, and hide lessons within them.

A brave heart is always a tender heart, children. No matter how busy you are, you may, like Sir John Lawrence, take time to do a kind act for some one who is weaker than yourself.

The Real Home.

The real home is in the country, and it is something more than a dwelling; the field and trees around it are part of it, and the views from it of the landscape, and of distant mountains, perhaps, make it unlike any other place in the world. The country home with its fixity of surroundings, has usually some measure of permanence, and the social life formed there is under the favorable conditions of old family associations. Some have the happy condition of living in the home of their fathers, and are surrounded with objects of precious memory, daily mementoes of parental affection and instruction.

The home which it makes is the best thing of farm life. There is a necessity of permanence, and as there is no sudden or great accumulation of wealth, or large increase, the family is free from that discontent which usually comes with sudden or great acquisition. It is one of the compensations of their condition that the farmer's family is in that "fixity of surroundings" which favors their highest culture.—*Country Gentleman.*

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

A Reporter's Visit to New York's Noted Prison—How Convicts are Received.

A *Tribune* Reporter who visited New York's famous penal institution says: To the summer pleasure-seeker who passes up and down the East river, Blackwell's Island appears an attractive spot, its natural charms being too many to be quite spoiled even by its stern and forbidding edifices. A glimpse of several gangs of men, clad in the hideous uniform of State convicts, steadily toiling in the hot sun, under supervision of armed patrolmen keepers, presents the initial idea to the gazer of the suffering endured by its population from the hard toil and iron discipline exacted and enforced in that penal institution.

It was early morning, and sixteen newly arrived prisoners were being put through their preliminary exercises in a large chamber on the ground floor, dignified with the style and title of "Reception-Room." At a desk erected in an elevated position, his book recording admissions before him, sat Hall-keeper Michael Kennedy. On the opposite side, range in rows, were numerous large baths and three or four chairs, such as barbers invite their clients to be seated in. A gauge for measuring the height of prisoners and a weighing machine completed the list of accessories to the "Reception-Room." Presently a keeper on the outside thrust his arm through the iron bars and inserting a huge key in the lock, opened the door. They entered the sixteen sinners in double file and ranged themselves in a row before Keeper Kennedy. "Your name?" shouted that official to the foremost offender. It was given. He is followed in succession the questions, "Your age?" "Native country?" "Religion?" "Occupation?" "Been here before?" and if the answer were in the affirmative, "How many times?" "Under what name or names?" These questions being satisfactorily answered and the replies recorded, the prisoner was handed over to an attendant who measured his height and weighed him, the result of these two operations, together with the color of his hair, eyes and complexion, being quickly added to the statement and spread before Keeper Kennedy. Each man was then made to strip and enter a bath and, under the vigilant eyes of the keeper and his satellites, not failed to escape a thorough washing. This cleansing process completed, each prisoner dressed himself in the suit provided for him by the State which, whatever may be said of its utility, cannot by any stretch of the imagination be considered aesthetic. The clothes belonging to each prisoner were then collected, neatly folded, made into parcels and labeled with the owner's name previous to being put away. Unless a man were sentenced to a very short term and raised an objection to it, he was next shaved, after which he was considered to be duly prepared for the prison life before him. Deputy Warden Osborne rapidly scanned the column headed "Occupation," and assigned every man to some particular keeper's gang: some to work in the quarry, some to the blacksmith's and some to the carpenter's shop. After this all that remained to be done was for Keeper Kennedy to show the prisoners their cells and explain the manner of cleaning them. Then they were marched off, every man to his gang.

The number of prisoners admitted daily varies greatly, but approximately, it may be said to average ten. At present there are 700 male and 150 female prisoners in the penitentiary, but, although on one occasion in January, 1878, it accommodated the large number of 1,181, it is much overcrowded, and the system of "doubling up," as putting two prisoners in one cell is termed, is in some cases found to be necessary.

A Forty-Four-Ton Statue.

Probably the most colossal statue yet ordered for the States has just been finished in the plaster form by an American sculptor at Florence, Mr. Larkin G. Mead. There are but two in America that can ever be compared with it, Greenough's "Washington" and his group of "Civilization," which adorn the capitol in Washington. Some idea of it may be obtained by a short description. The subject is the "Mississippi River," a large recumbent statue not unlike the treatment to the "Nile" group in Rome. The figure is represented leaning against a cluster of rocks whence springs the source of the father of waters, while as a support to the other arm is a broken paddle-wheel caught in a snag, a not uncommon sight on the mighty river. At the base are represented in bas-relief the various objects characteristic of the stream during its long course, stern-wheeler and side-wheeler, sugar-cane and crocodile and its mineral wealth in the representation of a lead mine while negroes are seen loading and unloading bales of cotton and tobacco and the sugar and vegetable, too, are not forgotten, while the giant right foot rests on a ledge of limestone, and in the right hand talks of that great product of the Mississippi valley, Indian corn, ears in the husk, one maturing, the other in the shock. A wreath composed of tobacco and cotton crowns the head of the colossus while a fishing net is carelessly thrown across the base. The plinth or pedestal is twelve feet in length and the weight of the marble is less than forty-four tons. This is to be presented to the city of New York by Mr. Elliott F. Shepard, a New York lawyer, a son-in-law of W. H. Vanderbilt.—*Roman News.*

Conscientious Duty.

"I conceive it to be my duty to you and to the public equally," wrote Will Carlton Hargrave, Esq., of the Wesleyan Female College, Murfreesboro, N. C., as far back as 1878, "to state that in a constant family use of Dr. Worthington's Diarrhœa and Cholera Medicine, I have found it of unfailing efficacy. While it is of priceless value in Diarrhœa, Dysentery and Cholera Infantum, it is scarcely, if at all, less efficient in nervous affections generally, and as an adjunct in Fever and Ague." Sold for 25 and 50 cents a bottle.

Steve Hedemah, for many years a notorious Western gambler, has settled down as pastor of a mission church in Louisville. He draws from his own experience for warning illustrations to use in his sermons.

A QUEEN OF THE STAGE.

"Her Second Love," and the important secret She Reveals for the Benefit of Women.

(*New York World.*)

Several years ago the American public were stunned by the entree upon the stage of a little lady who had been previously but little announced. She was one of an innumerable number of aspirants for public favor and had no instrumentality, aside from her own talents, to cause recognition. In spite of this fact however, she quickly achieved a warm place in the heart of the public, which she has continued to hold ever since. When it was announced, therefore, that Miss Maud Granger would star the coming season in the play "Her Second Love," written by Mr. John A. Stevens, it was only natural that a unusual interest should be manifested in every theatre circle, both on and off the community. This was especially the case, as it was known that Miss Granger had for the past year been recovering from a dangerous illness, and the determination to sacrifice a season's engagement was one surprising to her friends. In this place we accordingly depicted to see the popular lady and very fine run or or announce its success.

Miss Granger's complexion is familiar to nearly every one in the United States. It is a face once seen never to be forgotten. Features remarkable in their outline and contour are surmounted by a pair of large and deep eyes indicative of the greatest soul power. It is easy to see where Miss Granger obtains the ability to portray characters of the most emotional nature. She possesses within herself the elements of feeling, without which no emotion can be conveyed to an audience. The man of news found the lady at her home in this city, and was accorded a quiet welcome. It was evident at once that she was in greatly improved health, which the expression and color of her countenance both indicated.

"Is it true, Miss Granger, that you contemplate a starring tour the coming season?"

"Yes indeed. My season begins in Chicago on July 16. From there I go to San Francisco, and then play the remainder of the season through the Eastern and Western States."

"Are you confident your health will permit such an undertaking?"

A ringing laugh was the first reply to this question, after which she said:

"Certainly. It is true I have been ill for the past two years, but now I am wholly recovered. Few people can have any idea of the strain a conscientious actress undergoes in essaying an emotional part. It is necessary to put one's whole soul into the work in order to rightly portray the character. This not seldom results in an utter abandonment of one's personality and an assumption of the character portrayed. If this is an emotional part it is necessary to *feel* the same emotions the part is supposed to feel. For more than a year I actually cried each night in certain passages of a part I was playing. The audience considered it art. Probably it was but those were none the less real tears and the effort was none the less trying upon my health."

"But do you anticipate avoiding this in the future?"

"Not in the least. I expect to have just as great a strain as before, but with restored health and a knowledge of how to retain it I do not fear."

"You speak of a 'knowledge of how to retain health.' Will you please explain what you mean by that?"

"You must be aware that women by their very natures are subject to troubles and afflictions unknown to the stronger sex. The name of these troubles is legion, but in whatever form they may come they are weaknesses which into fearful every ambition and hope in life. I believe thousands of noble women are to day suffering agonies of which even their best friends and relatives know little or nothing, and when I reflect upon it I confess it causes me out. Now all this misery arises largely from an ignorance of the laws of life or a neglect to carefully observe them. I speak from the depths of a bitter experience in saying this, and I am thankful I know the means of restoration, and how to remain in perfect health."

"Please explain more fully."

"Well, I have found a remedy which seems specially adapt. I for this very purpose. It is pure and palatable and controls the health and life as I believe, nothing else will. It is really invaluable and if all the women in America were to use it I am quite sure most of the suffering and many deaths might be avoided."

"What is this wonderful remedy?"

"Warner's Safe Cure."

"And you use it?"

"Constantly."

"And hence believe you will be able to go through the coming season successfully."

"I am quite certain of it."

"A few questions more, Miss Granger. Will you please give me a list of the parts you have created and the plays you have taken part in since your first appearance in public?"

"I first played for some time with the amateurs in New York and Brooklyn. I then went to the Union Square theatre for two seasons, after that to the Boston Globe for one season and then to Booth's theatre in this city. Next I supported John McCullough and afterwards starred in June, Camille, Rosalind, etc. Subsequently I created the part of Cicely Haine in the 'Valley Slave' and also starred in 'Two Nights in Rome,' playing the part of Antonia. The past year I have been playing in the 'Planter's Wife' and the coming season, as I have said, will be devoted to 'Her Second Love.'"

As the writer was returning home he fell into a train of musing and wondered if all the women in this land who are suffering could only know Miss Granger's experience and the remarkable results achieved by the pure remedy she uses, how much suffering might be avoided and how much happiness secured.

An unhappy marriage is like an electric machine—it makes one dance, but you can't let go.

"NOW WELL AND STRONG."

SHIPMAN, Illinois.

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: *Dear Sir*—I wish to state that my daughter, aged 18, was pronounced incurable and was fast failing as the doctors thought, with consumption. I obtained a half dozen bottles of your "Golden Medical Discovery" for her and she commenced improving at once, and is now well and strong.

Very truly yours,

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"Alligator skin belts," made of pig hide, are much worn.

Young and middle-aged men, suffering from nervous debility and kindred affections, as loss of memory and hypochondria, should inclose three stamps for Part VII of World's Dispensary Dime Series of pamphlets. Address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

"Tales of a wayside inn"—cocktails.

SICK-HEADACHE.

MRS. J. C. HENDERSON, of Cleveland, Ohio, writes: "The use of two of Pierce's 'Pleasant Purgative Pellets' a day, for a few weeks has entirely cured me of sick-headache, from which I formerly suffered terribly, as often, on an average, as once in ten days." Of all druggists.

"Life on the ocean wave"—fish.

The most comfortable boot in town is that with Lyon's Patent Metallic Heel Stiffeners.

"Cheerfulness is the daughter of employment." Then discontent must be its mother-in-law.

The button holes of Chrolithion collars and cuffs are made so they will not tear out like other kinds.

While her mother was taking a fly out of the butter, little Daisy asked; "Is that a butterfly, mamma?"

Skinny Men.

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

If you are really determined to expand your chest the best way to do it is to carry a larger heart.

For Thick Heads.

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

Some people's feet go to sleep once in a while, and other people's heads have never waked up.

Don't Die in the House.

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

The man with the biggest bible in his window is not always the safest person to give credit to.

You would use St. Patrick's Salve if you knew the good it would do you.

Kissing by telephone is justifiable when one of the contracting parties has been eating onions.

We Advise It.

If your hair is thin and falling out, if you are becoming prematurely bald, if your hair is dry and sickly, use Caroline, the great natural Hair Restorer. One dollar a bottle.

When a young man wants to protect a young lady he naturally puts his armor round her.

Gastrine.

This elegant preparation has been on sale since 1878, and is recommended for loss of appetite and general debility. Removes all unpleasant feelings after eating. Druggists.

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A full feeling after meals, dyspepsia, heartburn and general ill-health relieved by Brown's Iron Bitters.

Ladies' dinners, whether ladies like them or not, are the latest fashion.

SPARTA, Tenn. Dr. W. B. Cummings says: "I am strongly convinced of the efficacy of Brown's Iron Bitters, and recommend them."

A relic hunter—A fellow endeavoring to capture a widow.

LEWISVILLE, Ind.—Rev. J. S. Cain says: "I used Brown's Iron Bitters for nervous prostration and found it entirely satisfactory."

Words are but leaves—acts are the fruit.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms; also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all Druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

Acorn blossoms are two weeks tardy; denoting a late fall.

The Frazer Axle Grease.

Is the best in the market. It is the most economical and cheapest, one box lasting as long as two of any other. One greasing will last two weeks. It received first premium at the Centennial and Paris Expositions, also medals at various State Fairs. Buy no other.

It's Ohio etiquette now to call a young girl a "pansy."

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"I have to each a great number," thus remarks Mr. W. N. Greene, of Scranton, Penn., under date of Dec. 12, 1882, "and have yet no other remedy like Kidney-Wort for rheumatism and diseased kidneys."

INFLAMMATION OF BLADDER.

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LADIES' TROUBLES.

Respect the confidence reposed in you by ladies. "It has helped me in intricate diseases," writes Mrs. Anna Rockhold, of Jarrettsville, Md. This lady correspondent wrote us about Kidney-Wort's curative effects.

RHEUMATISM.

"Nothing else would," tersely says Justice J. G. Jewell, of Woodbury, Vt., "but Kidney-Wort did cure my three years' rheumatism."

DYSPEPSIA.

Our correspondent, Mr. Josiah Kennes, of Landisburg, Pa., says: "Kidney-Wort cured my dyspepsia. I had it in its worst form, too."

A WILLING OATH.

"I will swear by Kidney-Wort all the time," writes Mr. J. R. Kauffman, Lancaster, Penn. (All clergymen do the same, Mr. K.)

DELICATE COMPLAINTS.

Another lady, Mrs. J. E. Clark, Am. City, Ia., writes us: "Kidney-Wort has cured me of habitual constipation, pain in the side, as well as some other delicate complaints."

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