FOR THE FARM AND HOME.

Pastures.

Prof. E. W. Stewart writes: "A variety of food is as important in pasturing as in stall feeding, and those pastures having the greatest variety of grasses are the best. Some old pastures contain a large number of varieties, each having its peculiar qualities of nutriment, aroma and flavor. Such old pastures produce the finest flavored beef, mutton and milk. Too little care is taken in seeding for pasture to select a sufficient variety. The greater the variety the better for the thrift of the cattle. In addition to the standard timothy and clover, other varieties are valuable, such as blue grass or June grass, flat-stalked blue grass or wire grass, rough-stalked meadow grass, meadow fescue, sheep fescue, orchard grass, red top and sweet-scented vernal grass.

Watering Window Plants.

The question is frequently asked how often and how much should window plants be watered, and scarcely any one, not even a florist, can tell you just what you want to know. Some plants require more water than others, and in rooms that are kept very warm more water is naturally required. In no pots, however, should the water be allowed to fill up the saucers, or decay or injury will be sure to ensue. Just when and how much water must be applied will come to be known by experience. We would ask, who is more successful in flower raising in rooms than those who have been following it for some time? The knowledge comes naturally by witnessing the spiritedness or the growth of the plant. When anything is wrong in the attention bestowed, shown by drooping and languor, the remedy is not long being sought for. Hence, experience only will teach one how to raise window flowers or plants in the greatest perfection, and this mainly depends upon good, rich soil and careful watering, in a moderately warm room, always remembering that it is better to water too little than too much.

A Good Apple Orchard

The New England *Farmer* gives an account of a successful apple orchard belonging to Levi Swift in Central Vermont. On a farm of sixty acres, which he came in possession of ten years ago while yet a boy, having an apple orchard of eighty trees, he has added 100 more at one time and 220 at another, making 400 in all. Before planting, two years were devoted to putting the land in excellent condition, and for the first few years afterward it was cultivated and then seeded to grass. The soil is kept constantly as rich as for farm crops, wood ashes and stable manure being applied every year. The trees branch low and are trimmed sufficiently to let in the light from the outside. Although less than a quarter of the trees have come into bearing, enough fruit has been sold during the past ten years to pay off the debt of $1,500 which was on the farm when Mr. Swift came in possession, to remodel and repair the buildings and to pay for the trees set out. The farm has paid him $300 clear above all expenses during the last eight years, or nearly $400 a year. Among the varieties of the apple chiefly planted are Baldwin, Rhode Island greening, russet and Tallman sweet for winter and red Astrachan and Oldenburg for early sorts for near market. Gilpin's Favorite and Flemish Beauty prove hardy and profitable among pears.

Sheep Manure.

Farmers well know the good qualities of manure made by sheep. For some reason it seems to be worth more than any other kind, even when the sheep are not fed at all extra well. Some persons say the quality of the manure does not depend in any degree upon the animal, and only on the food. I can scarcely believe that, although it has been so stated in the *Times*. I may feed cows never so well, but the manure will not be so rich as that from sheep equally or even less well fed. The cow turns the food into milk; the sheep, excepting for a short time, makes no milk, and half the flock perhaps will not be of the milking kind, and so a larger portion of the food given to sheep will find its way into the manure heap and make it rich. The abstract principle that the value of the manure depends upon the food and not the animal is no doubt a true one; but I find very few principles of that kind apply to farming. Therefore we may admit that sheep manure is always better than cow manure, and the better the sheep are fed the richer the manure is. A friend who is a well-known sheep feeder, told me that a forkful of his sheep manure put within a foot of a Canada thistle would kill it every time. That is a strong story, and the manure must be as strong, too, but this farmer is a veracious, careful, and observant man. But what an example it affords of the advantage of feeding sheep well, even for the sake of the manure. The flock in question is fed upon mangels, clover hay, and a liberal quantity of bran and cotton-seed meal.

Household Hints.

To clear and strengthen the voice, the best method is in vogue among all distinguished vocalists, viz: swallow the yolk of a raw egg, whole, every morning on rising; also avoid pastry, and sponge the throat and chest well with cold water daily.

Gold jewelry may be cleaned and made very bright in this way: Line a small tin cup with soft paper, fill with nice suds, put the jewelry in (one piece at a time, of course), shake it about well, rince with clear water, and dry with a piece of chamois skin.

To purify the air of the cellar, and to destroy parasitical growth, a German authority says: Put some roll brimstone into a pan, set fire to it, close the doors and windows as tight as possible for two or three hours; repeat this inexpensive operation every three months.

Court plaster made at home is economical, and is said to be highly successful. Dissolve one pint of French isinglass in one pint of warm water; to this add ten cents' worth of pure glycerine, and five cents' worth of tincture of arnica; lay a piece of black or of white silk on a board, and paint it over with the mixture.

Knives with ivory handles, which have become loosened or have fallen out entirely, can be cemented at home, and with small expense, by using this cement: Take four parts of resin, one part of beeswax, one part of plaster of Paris; fill the hole in the handle with the cement, then heat the steel of the handle, and press it firmly into the cement.

Kiss the Children Good Night.

Send the little ones to bed in a happy frame of mind. It requires some discipline and self-denial on the part of a weary parent to answer all the foolish questions and attend to the many wants that multiply so fast as the hour of bedtime draws near, but it is a labor of love that will bring a large recompense. Children never forget. They will carry with them through life's long and weary pilgrimage the remembrance of the love that hovered over them at night, and that was ever associated in their immature minds with heaven and God. And the little tiresome last questions mean so much to them. What if we should never answer them and they never awakened here? Unanswered questions and unanswered problems have followed men and women through life with harrowing persistence. Never give a thoughtless answer to a child's question.

No one can so gently and kindly prepare the little ones for the perplexities and disappointments of life, which are inevitable, as the fathers and mothers, to whom their education should be their great consideration. The moral lesson taught by the mother's knee or by the bedside can never be forgotten, nor can the father shirk all responsibility in the matter of home tutelage. That child is to be pitied who is afraid to ask its father any question which arises to its young mind; who dare not climb to the paternal knee and challenge the world to dislodge it. Dr. Holland in his first poem of "Daniel Gray," which is said to typify his own father, says:

> "He had some not one that did not improve him
> He never kissed his children, so they say."

We feel sorry for the children of a father so austere, but we can afford to pity one who lost so much beauty and value out of his own life. Then kiss the children good-night and good-morning and answer all their questions, and you will find in such work two are blessed—one giving and the other receiving.

Music and Physic.

There can be no question, says the St. Louis *Globe Democrat*, about the influence of music upon the processes of thought and emotion, and disease, we know, is very largely a matter of thinking and feeling. Why, then, should not disease be checked and controlled by the application of a concord of given sounds as well as by the swallowing of a prescribed course of pills or powders? In many cases, perhaps, what we call disease is only a longing for harmony and melody, a reaching out after something pleasant to listen to. It may be, if we but knew it, that often when we think we require calomel, quinine, or podophyllan, we really need to have the "Arkansaw Traveler" executed for us on a violin, or "Peek-a-Boo," warbled for us in a voice adapted to the emergency. Herbert Spencer has analyzed this mysterious connection between music and the scheme of feeling in a very profound and skilful manner. He does not go quite to the extent of recommending music in place of ordinary medicine, but his theory evidently tends toward such a result. Every mental excitement or emotion, he declares, is accompanied by a corresponding muscular action, and the finer and loftier feelings find expression through the muscles that are exercised in the production of music. The philosophy of treating neuralgia with a tuning fork obviously rests upon the same principle which Mr. Spencer here announces, and we have but to pursue it to its legitimate conclusion and it is bound to justify the doctrine that in music lies the true secret of dealing with sickness.

Didn't Like It.

Clara playfully tapped Augustus on the head as if knocking at the door.

"Come in," said Augustus facetiously.

"Thanks, dear," said Clara, I don't like to go into an empty room, it's so cheerless and lonesome like, you know."

LORENZO DOW.

Reminiscences of a Noted Itinerant Preacher

It is fifty years since the death of Lorenzo Dow, one of the most conspicuous characters in America at the beginning of the century. He was born in Coventry, Conn., October 18, 1777, and was buried in Washington, D. C., in 1834, after a world-wide itinerancy of thirty-six years. He joined the Methodist ministry at the age of twenty-one, in 1798, and was sent the first year to Cambridge and the next to Essex, when those circuits embraced all the counties north of Rensselaer to the Canada line. But the field, wide as it was, did not suffice for his roaming propensities or his evangelistic ambition. He was dropped from regular work on account of his eccentricities, and for thirty years preached as he liked, all over the United States, and even in Ireland and Great Britain. He was a voluminous writer, shrewd and amusing.

Many singular stories are afloat about him, some true and some apocryphal. His dress and address were alike singular. He wore a Quaker garb and had his beard and hair long, in a day when clean shaves and a close crop were in fashion. Starting out on one of his annual tours for some distant point, he would sing and pray and preach from his wagon in the public square of every village he passed through, and leave a string of appointments to be filled on his return trips, weeks and months ahead, never failed to be on hand at the time, and always found things in waiting at each place. He rode his "Pedgy" in the contest one day, proposed to her, was accepted and married the same evening, and next morning started off on one of his tours, and was gone a year. By the sales of his books and a fortunate second marriage, he became well off, and entered into a small manufacturing business in later life. The first great object of his warfare, both with pen and tongue, was the fatalistic Calvinism rife in New England a century ago. His sermons of its alleged decrees to reprobate from all eternity without predestination he described in the humorous lines:

> "Vessels of wrath prepared,
> Vessels of mercy, too,
> Ye must be born again,
> Ye must be made new,
> Ye must be made to shine
> Or else you can't come in."

He was a great "Jackson" man, and when the president made his eastern tour in 1833 his route led him past Dow's place, who had a hickory pole erected, nailed fast in the soil with clare-tipped end of Dow's figurative politic dispatch. Having a case in court in his native county, and importuned to preach, in the interval between morning and afternoon sessions, in the Universalist church, he announced his own appointment characteristically, thus: "I will preach five minutes hence, to as many as will follow me, in hell's insurance office in this city," and away he went with the crowd at his heels, bench, bar, jury and spectators.

Every one has heard how he raised the devil, but it is a story that will bear repeating as every new generation of readers comes upon the stage. In one of his frontier tours in New York or Pennsylvania, he came to a log house, the inmates of which entertained him hospitably in his character as a preacher, gave him his supper and a bed in a sleeping room adjoining the living room. After he retired, a familiar friend of the women came to visit her, and the two chatted till midnight, when the woman's husband came home drunk and undertook to land the door fastened. For fear of his drunken wrath, the woman's companion got into a barrel and she covered him up with tow. Then she let in her husband, swearing lustily at being barred out. "Hush," said she, "you'll wake up the preacher sleeping in the spare room." "Preacher? What preacher?" "Why, the celebrated Lorenzo Dow." "Dow? Why, I've heern on him, and blamed if I don't have him up," and in spite of the woman's remonstrances, Dow had to dress and exhibit himself, saying to the master of the house, "Well, sir, Lorenzo Dow is, before you: what will you have?" "Why, I've heern tell as how you can raise the devil—now let's see you do it!" Dow took the candle from the table, made a circuit of the room, saying, "Hocus pocus," and touched the flame to the tow, when the fellow in the barrel rose up all afire, and with a screech and a howl ran blazing out of the door. The drunkard was sobered in an instant. Fright cured him of his drinking habits. He reformed and joined the church, and Dow kept their secret till after the parties were no more.

A Tierra Del Fuegian Canoe.

The canoe is a rough, primitive structure; several breadths of bark stitched together with sinews of the seal and gathered up at the ends. Along each side a pole is lashed joining the gunwale rail, while several stout pieces laid crosswise serve as beam timber. In the bottom, amidships, is a mud hearth on which burns a fire, with sticks set up around it to dry. There are three compartments in the craft, separated from one another by the cross-pieces; in the forward one are various weapons—spears, clubs, and slingstones—and fishing implements. The amidships section holds the fire-hearth, the men having place on the forward side of it; the women, who do the paddling, are seated further aft; while in the stern division are stowed the boys, girls, and dogs.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

A Philadelphia manufacturer says his firm last year made and sold 100,000 bats and 1,315,000 balls. They had orders for balls from Hong Kong, Heidelburg and several cities in England. The demand is chiefly from the North and West in this country, the national game not being so popular in the South, but it is growing in favor there.

The Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal* says there is now living in Penn Yan a man who, for two years, has had a bullet embedded in his brain. Before receiving the shot he was dissolute, morose, and quarrelsome, but has now become a peaceable, sober, and industrious citizen. The records show analogous cases, but very few that are so well marked.

The Empress Augusta of Germany a number of years ago publicly signified her intention to bestow a golden cross upon every female domestic servant in Prussia and Alsace-Lorraine who should be found to have served in one family for forty consecutive years. Of these crosses, accompanied by a diploma with the Empress's signature, 1,027 were distributed during the seven years ending with last December.

Iceland is attracting more and more attention. The interior of the island—an area of glaciers, sandy wastes and lava fields—has never been decently explored, and offers a field for adventure. The sulphur deposits are now extensively opened by an English company, and prospecting for other minerals is going on. The fisheries were very successful last season, and as the products of these furnish two-thirds of the exports, Iceland is just now seeing a period of unwonted prosperity.

What cannot be made out of paper is something which cannot yet be safely decided. A Hartford, Conn., man has lately taken out patents for devices by which very beautiful and substantial carpets can be made of paper at prices much lower than the cost of common cotton matting. This new fabric even seems to have qualities entirely superior to ordinary carpets. It can be doctored so as to resist water, fire and insects without losing any of the soft elegance which is common to fine woollen carpets. So saith the inventor and his friends.

A volunteer well known at Wimbledon writes to the London *Times* to urge riflemen to use two eyes in shooting, instead of one. The present method, practised by most target-shots, of shutting one eye and looking through the sights with the other, is unnatural, he tells us; and all marksmen know that after a time it causes a painful strain on the single eye. Besides, according to Mr. Hay, it is a device which cannot be used with any degree of success on a battle-field—where the light is shifting and uncertain, where the view is obscured by smoke, and where, in short, the soldier wants to have both his eyes open to see the moving objects at which he is aiming—however useful it may be for shooting at a fixed target with the sights accurately adjusted to a range which, of course, is known to a yard.

It is said that 15,000 cows are yearly purchased in one leading Western dairy county. The average value of a good dairy cow in the Western States where dairying is a prominent industry, is about $40. The money, therefore, spent every year for fresh cows is about $1,500,000. This is a very respectable sum of money to be distributed from one county, says the New York *Times*, and it might be retained there with very little trouble and cost. An excellent cow can be reared from a calf fed upon skimmed milk, and it will cost about $20 to bring a calf to a profitable condition as a cow at 2 1-2 years old. But, then, perhaps the other people who sell the cows to these dairymen are making this money, and the loss of one is the other's gain. Nevertheless it is worth while for every dairyman to know at what little cost he can rear a cow, and how, by rearing his own, he can improve his stock.

The New York *Sun* has discovered a man in that city who buys all the "left-over" food of the Fifth Avenue, St. Nicholas, Continental and Gilsey hotels, which he then sells to people in the poorer portion of the city. He pays as high as $35 per week to the first-named house. As things are never heated up twice in these hotels the stuff is sold to him or thrown away. He has twelve wagons and calls twice a day at these places. This is not what is left over by the guests, but what is cooked in excess of the demand. The food is clean and wholesome. It is taken out of the warming-pans, and each variety of food kept separate and sold to the people at the up-town shop of this man. Fruit cobl tea and coffee, cake, pudding, ice-cream, etc., are also bought. He has been in the business twenty-five years and has made a "barrel" of money.

The importance of admiting the light of the sun freely to all parts of our dwellings cannot be too highly estimated. Indeed, perfect health is nearly as much dependent on pure sunlight as it is on pure air.

HEREDITARY TAINTS.

Some Revelations on a Subject Which Concerns the Welfare of the Race and the Happiness of All.

To any one who has studied the laws of life, and especially those which relate to reproduction, an experience such as we are about to relate, will come with special force and interest. The transmission of certain mental traits of prominence, and of certain physical traits of equal prominence, are facts which all acknowledge, but which none can understand. The father may be distinguished,—the son, an imbecile; or, the parent may be decrepit and unknown, and the child achieve the highest place possible to humanity. But through it all, there will be certain characteristics, which mark the individual as descending from certain ancestors. Too often, indeed, these characteristics are infirmities, and often of a physical nature.

These facts were strikingly brought out during a conversation, which a representative of this paper recently had with Mrs. Carrie D. T. Swift, who is the wife of one of our prominent citizens. The lady related that she inherited from her parents certain tendencies, over which she had no control, and which were in the nature of blood difficulties, assuming the form of rheumatism. Her experience can best be described in her own words. To the writer she said:

"I felt the beginning of this hereditary taint many years ago, in vague pains, which seemed to come unaccountably and at unusual for times. They were annoying, exhausting, and interfered not only with my duties, but also totally destroyed my happiness. At first, they would be only transient, appearing for a day or two, and then disappearing; then again they would come in such violent forms that it was impossible for me to lift a cup to my mouth. Afterward, my feet and hands swelled so that it was impossible for me to draw on my shoes or gloves without the greatest effort. I realized what the difficulty was, but seemed powerless to avert it. I finally became so bad that I was confined to the house and to my bed most of the time. My joints pained me, continually, and my feet swelled to enormous proportions. Knowing that I inherited this tendency, I had about abandoned hope, when I began the use of a remedy, which was recommended to me by a friend as being specially efficient in cases of a similar kind. To my great gratitude, I found that it relieved me, restored my appetite, and I am able to say that now I have gained forty pounds in weight, feel perfectly well, and am in the best possible condition, owing, wholly, to Warner's Safe Rheumatic Cure, which was the remedy I used."

"No one would ever suspect you had suffered so, Mrs. Swift to see you now," remarked the reporter.

"That is what all my friends say. Only yesterday, an acquaintance of mine, whom I had not seen for some time, hesitated, before speaking, and apologized by saying, 'Why, I really did not know you, you have changed so for the better since I last met you, how well you do look.'

"Have you any objection to giving the name of the party who first mentioned this remedy to you?"

"Not the slightest. It was Mr. R. H. Furman, the photographer."

The newspaper man, after bidding Mrs. Swift good bye, repaired to the photographic rooms of Mr. Furman, where the following conversation ensued:

"Have you been a sufferer from rheumatism, Mr. Furman?"

"Well, I should think I had."

"For how many years?"

"Twelve or fifteen."

"Did you try to cure it?"

"Yes, I tried everything, and at last, went to the Hot Springs of Arkansas, and nothing seemed to do me any good until I tried Warner's Safe Rheumatic Cure."

"And it cured you, did it?"

"Yes, completely."

"And you can cordially recommend it?"

"Yes, indeed, more cordially than anything I have ever taken of. It is simply a wonderful medicine. I believe that two-thirds of all cases, both acute and chronic, could be cured as I was cured by the use of this remedy. In fact, I know a number of persons who have been in the worst possible condition, and are now completely well, wholly through its use."

The statements above made are from sources, the authority of which cannot be questioned. They conclusively prove the value of the preparation named and show that even hereditary traits can be removed by the use of the proper means.—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

Mother Swan's Worm Syrup.

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

A Large Nose.

And so my fair correspondent, you have an unduly prominent nose, and wish to lessen the size of that feature, if possible? I am afraid the evil is beyond human remedy. Experiments with spring cloth-pins and compressors result only in confusion. While an exaggerated mouth may be modified, and an expansive ear concealed, the nose must be left to itself, naked to the eye of criticism and the teeth of the north wind. But take comfort. A prominent nose is not so unlovely a thing on the face of a lady, and Langtry bangs and a plenty of fluffy lace around the neck will materially aid in casting the unduly prominent feature into shape. The pages of history and the records of royal houses are full of deeds of brave men and triumphs of fair women whose noses were as uncompromising as your own. Cæsar, Charlemagne and Napoleon, Semiramis, Queen Elizabeth and Catherine of Russia, all rejoiced in an overgenerous nasal prominence. Why should their physical antitypes, of lesser fame and broader culture, regret the mark of distinction which nature has placed indelibly upon their faces? If fashion is at odds with such a feature then the wise woman will compel fashion to yield to it, and will avoid the straight-haired, straight-collared order of attire which renders her nose too conspicuous. She is bound in justice to herself to do this. The fashionable rage for novelty has much to answer for with regard to the desecration of "the human form divine." It has alternately bleached and blackened the hair, and given to deadly poisons a permanent place on the toilet table. It has squeezed the feet twisted the ankles and prescribed a gate that is half waddle and all wobble. But so long as no question is made of introducing the beard of the flatheads and the foot bandages of China, it may be assumed that the nose, whether bulbous, beakish, tipsified or "sharp as a pen," will be permitted to remain untouched. If you preserve an easy temper, eat wholesome food and exercise properly, your nose need never cause you a moment of worry. Whatever its shape it will be exactly suited to your other features, and your face will present a a perfect harmony of outline. Left to itself and not vitiated by bad blood or a diseased mind, this nose or any other nose, will be precisely as it should be. Unvexed nature never makes a mistake in these matters.

What Chinamen Have Done.

China is nearly as large as Europe, and contains a much larger population, every third man in the world being it is calculated, a Chinaman. Their progress in the past has been most marked; thus the Chinese appear to have been among the earliest, if not the very earliest, of the human race to emerge from barbarism. They have a literature older than the days of Moses, and astronomical observations that go back at least to the days of Abraham. Comparing their early progress with that of European nations, they were clothed in silk robes when our savage ancestors still painted their naked bodies. They invented printing, and had printed books about the middle of the tenth century, five hundred years before the time of Caxton. Gunpowder and the mariner's compass were Chinese inventions long before they were known to Europeans. Lieut. H. N. Shore pointed out, in a recent paper read before the Society of Arts, that in the matter of canals the utilization of carrier pigeons, the artificial culture of oysters, fish and poultry, and in the satisfactory solution of the great sewage question, the Chinese have been before us in time, and in some of these at east, are still ahead of us in results.

"Rough on Coughs."

Ask for "Rough on Coughs," for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness. Troches, 15c.

A charming resolvent, matchless laxative, infallible nerve conqueror, *Scientific Nervine*. Rev. Mt. Greenfield, Knoxville, Tenn., says *Scientific Nervine* cured my son of epileptic fits

Decline of Man.

Weakness, Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility. Cured by Wells' Health Renewer. $1.

PURENT AND BEST COD-LIVER OIL, from selected livers, on the seashore, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., N.Y. Absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians declare it superior to all other oils.

CHAPPED HANDS, face, pimples and rough skin cured by using Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Phœnix Pectoral cures cold and cough. 25c.

It Stands to Reason

That an oil devoid of all irritating properties, that never becomes rancid, should make an excellent Hair Dressing. Such is Carbo-line. Made from pure petroleum: all druggists.

Camphor Milk cures aches and pains. 25c.

His Son's Advice.

I have been troubled for over twelve years with a weakness of the kidneys and bladder, which the doctors said was diabetes. I could not at times stand up, and would have to continually use the urinal both day and night with intense pains in my back and sides. There was brick dust deposits in my water; could not rest well or lie easily in bed in any posture. I was at that time employed by the Maine Central Railroad, and had to give up work for a time. Fearing that it would sooner or later turn to that dreaded Bright's disease, I called in my son in Lewiston, who is in the drug business, and after consulting with him as to my case, he advised me to use Hunt's Remedy, as he knew of so many successful cures that it had made in Lewiston and vicinity. I at once commenced using it, and began to improve. I had less pain in my back and sides, my water was passed naturally with less color and no pain, and after using several bottles found that my pains were all gone and the weakness of the kidneys and bladder were cured, and I have no trouble with them now, and can attend to my business and for one of my years I am enjoying good health, and thanks to Hunt's Remedy for it, and I consider it a duty and pleasure to recommend so good a medicine as Hunt's Remedy, and I have taken pains to recommend it to others in this vicinity.

You are at liberty to publish this acknowledgement, hoping it may be the means of helping suffering humanity.

E. B. Crane, Furniture Dealer,
Formerly with Maine Central Railroad.
Newport, Me., May 17, 1883.

Rescued from Death.

William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., says: "In the fall of 1876 I was taken with bleeding of lungs followed by a severe cough. I lost my appetite and flesh, and was confined to my bed. In 1877 I was admitted to the hospital. The doctors said I had a hole in my lung as big as a half dollar. At one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs. I got a bottle, when, to my surprise, I commenced to get well, and today I feel better than for three years."

For a cold in the head, there is nothing so good as Piso's Remedy for Catarrh.

MUSTANG
Survival of the Fittest.
A FAMILY MEDICINE THAT HAS HEALED MILLIONS DURING 33 YEARS!
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
A BALM FOR EVERY WOUND OF MAN AND BEAST!
THE OLDEST & BEST LINIMENT
EVER MADE IN AMERICA.
SALES LARGER THAN EVER.
The Mexican Mustang Liniment has been known for more than thirty-five years as the best of all Liniments, for Man and Beast. Its sales today are larger than ever. It cures when all others fail, and penetrates skin, tendon and muscle, to the very bone. Sold everywhere.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS
The want of a reliable diuretic which, while acting as a stimulant of the kidneys, neither irritates nor inflames them, has long been supplied by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This fine medicine exerts the requisite degree of stimulation upon these organs, without producing swelling, and is, therefore, far better adapted for the purpose than immoderate draughts of cantharides, recommended by Dropsies, fever and ague, and kindred diseases, too all cured by it. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH
Easy to use. A certain cure. Not expensive. Three months' treatment in one package. Good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Dizziness, Hay Fever, &c. Fifty cents. By all Druggists, or by mail.
E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.

Pensions to Soldiers & Heirs. Send stamp for Circulars. CYL. L. BINGHAM, Atty. Washington, D. C.
AGENTS WANTED for the best and fastest selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per cent. NATIONAL PUB. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
PATENTS Send stamp for our New Book on Patents. L. BINGHAM, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.
AGENTS Collect Small pictures to enlarge. Outfit free. C. E. Blackman & Co., Milwaukee, Wisc.
KIDNEY COMPLAINTS—Simple remedy free. N. W. FERRINY, Hudson, N. Y.
CAMPHOR MILK is the best Liniment. Price 25 cents.

Answer This.

Is there a person living who ever saw a case of ague, biliousness, nervousness or neuralgia, or any disease of the stomach, liver or kidneys that Hop Bitters will not cure?

My mother says Hop Bitters is the only thing that will keep her from severe attacks of paralysis and headache. ED. OSWEGO SUN.

My little sickly, puny baby was changed into a great bouncing boy and I was raised from a sick bed by using Hop Bitters a short time. A YOUNG MOTHER.

No use to worry about any liver, kidney or urinary trouble, especially Bright's disease or diabetes, as Hop Bitters never fails of a cure where a cure is possible.

I had severe attacks of gravel and kidney trouble; was unable to get any medicine or doctor to cure me until I used Hop Bitters. They cured me in a short time. T. H. ATTY.

Unhealthy or inactive kidneys cause gravel, Bright's disease, diabetes, and a horde of other serious and fatal diseases, which can be prevented with Hop Bitters if taken in time.

LEWISTON, Me., February 2, 1879.—I have sold Hop Bitters for four years, and there is no medicine that equals them for bilious attacks, kidney complaints and all diseases incident to the malarial climates. H. T. ALEXANDER.

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