FOR THE FARM AND HOME.

Ringbone.

"Sometimes ringbones can be removed by applying the red iodide of mercury ointment," says *Home and Farm*. "Usually, however, they remain in spite of all treatment. Should you wish to employ the ointment, have a druggist make some of the strength of one part of drug to sixteen parts of simple cerate. Wash the parts thoroughly and rub in ointment for three days. After putting on, tie the animal's head up for several hours, so that he cannot bite the place on which you have put the medicine. Discontinue for six days, and apply as before. Do not let any of the preparation get into the hollow of the heel and to protect it grease with lard. It is a good plan to smear some lard over ringbone during the six days that the ointment is not used."

Silos for Poultry.

The editor of the *Poultry Monthly* says he does not believe it would pay to build silos for poultry houses, unless one had a large number of hens, and then they should be in the shape of air-tight tierces, which could be pressed solid and covered like a can. Then a tierce opened at a time could be used before sowing, young clover being used as the food covered. If one will sow clover and herd's grass and cut it four times a year and dry it in the shade, so that the leaves will not fall off the stems, it will be found to be the best of green food for hens in winter, as there is no food in grass and roots that will give a yellow yolk like clover and meat, and by its use a yellow sponge cake and custard can be had in winter as well as in summer.

Sweet Peas.

Among out-door climbing plants the sweet pea takes a prominent place as a general favorite among lovers of flowers; and surely it should be a favorite, for but few garden plants are hardier and none sweeter or more beautiful than this enterprising climber. If planted early, even though the weather be not fair, the seeds soon germinate and send up a vigorous growth, which is not diminished until cold weather and frost comes on. As the sweet pea continues to bloom all summer, and makes a very heavy growth, it forms a very good screen for unsightly objects, or it may be made to act as a protection for tender plants. It grows to a height of six feet, and may therefore prove very ornamental covering for a trelis work of rough fences.

There is quite a variety of colors of sweet peas: white, rose, red, crimson, purple, black, striped, etc. The seeds should be planted three or four inches deep. The plants should be grown about an inch apart, and support should be furnished early. Either trellis, lattice, or bush makes an admirable support.

The varieties of sweet peas are numerous. Butterfly is a very beautiful one, having a pure white ground delicately laced with lavender blue; it is exceedingly fragrant, and is desirable for bouquets. Scarlet invincible is remarkably fragrant, and produces a great number of crimson flowers. Violet queen is dwarfer in habit than any of the other varieties; the flowers are of a deep violet color. Almost all of the varieties advertised in seedsmen's catalogues will be found to be very beautiful and attractive, and a great addition to the flower garden. *Rural New Yorker.*

Good Butter Making.

Butter is finished in the dairy, but not made there. The stamp of the dairywoman puts the gold in market form; but the work must be commenced in the field or in the feeding stables; and this leads at once to the consideration of feeding for butter. During the early summer months, when nature is profuse in favors, there is little to be done but accepting her bounty. The tender grasses are full of the needed nutrition, and they afford the constant supply of moisture, without which the secretion of milk is greatly lessened. Yet, at this season, as well as all others, a pure supply of water is absolutely necessary. It does not meet the requirement if cattle have a wet hole full of surface drainage in the pasture, or a frog pond. While it is not probable that the tadpoles and wrigglers, sometimes found in city milk, have been drank by the thirsty cow, many infusions do exist in such pools that are hardly eliminated or rendered entirely harmless by the wonderful milk secretions of the animal. The cattle should drink from spring-fed boxes; and as often as these, under the hot sun, are seen to produce green growth or floating scum, a pail of coarse salt may be put in, and the current checked until the fresh water-growths are killed; the salt water is then drawn off, and for a long time the trough will remain pure and the water bright.—*Breeder's Gazette.*

Reviving Fruit Trees

Mr. S. D. Pratt writes to the American Institute Farmers' Club about the care of fruit trees as follows: Remembering Prof. Liebig's theory that when a vegetable is burned the part which came from the ground is reduced to ashes, I came to the conclusion that ashes would be beneficial when applied to the roots of the trees. They were standing in the soil strongly inclined to clay, with a turf around them that had not been removed for several years. After pruning them properly, removing every indication of worms, etc., and washing the body and branches with soapsuds, I began operations below, first removing the turf two feet around the tree, then with a garden pick the ground was loosened from six to twelve inches in depth, taking care not to injure the larger roots. Twenty or thirty quarts of loose dirt were removed, leaving a large cavity, shaped like a saucer, with the tree standing in the centre. About one pint of unleached ashes was sprinkled about the tree, and upon this chip manure was placed, nearly filling the cavity. Another pint of ashes was sprinkled upon the fertilizer, which was gently pressed down, and the hole covered with the loose dirt taken from the cavity, leaving the surface nearly as it was, excepting the turf. A young orchard was treated in a similar way. The effect was wonderful. Plum trees that were going to the bad revived. Peach trees that had presented small and shrivelled leaves threw out luxuriant foliage, and cherry trees gave fruit larger and fairer than ever before."

Ploughing in Crops for Manure.

A large number of farmers are unable to understand how it is possible to better the condition of lands by ploughing in clover, rye, buckwheat, &c., in a green condition. The difficulty is in comprehending methods by which crops that are supposed to draw their sustenance from the soil in which they grow can return anything more to the soil than they took away in their growth. The point is cleared up when it is known that all plants draw nourishment from the atmosphere, as well as from the soil, and this is one source of gain. While the leaves are accumulating stores of fertility from the air the roots are busy searching for it in the soil, and thus the two distinct parts of plants work together. It is probable that crops absorb in some way nitrogen from the atmosphere; at least, it has never been satisfactorily proved that they do not, and hence from that source come the most valuable of the various forms of plant food may be derived. If this point is in doubt, it is certain that the leaves gather from the atmosphere the elements of organic matter, and organize them so as to form the body of the plant, and when we turn under the clover it leaves its organic matter in the soil, and this is an important source manure. But the excellent effect of ploughing under clover or other green crops are not due alone to elements of fertility obtained from the air. The great, deep penetrating roots go to a point lower than most of the cereals, and hence they draw supplies of mineral food from sources inaccessible to other valuable plants; and further it is to be observed that these roots of coarse texture disintegrate and loosen the soil, so that air is let in, and in some sense the work of the plough is performed by them. When these roots decay they form a considerable portion of organic or vegetable matter, which combined with the mineral, gives a compost for better plants to thrive on. From these brief considerations it will be readily seen how it is possible to manure land by ploughing in green crops; and we will here remark that it is a practice not often enough followed by our husbandmen. The clover is perhaps the best of all plants for green manuring, and it is easily and cheaply raised. A thin dressing of superphosphate (home made) will almost give a heavy crop of clover on common land, and this crop turned under when at its maturity, and allowed to decay, brings it into good tilth, and certainly affords to the farmer a wide margin for profit in successive crops.—*Journal of Chemistry.*

Household Hints.

An ordinary pail may be lined with silk or satin and painted upon the outside with pretty selections of vines and flowers, and used as a paper receptacle or scrap receiver. The handle should be replaced by a showy cord.

To provide endless subject of study for your children, take a one-quart glass fruit can, get it nearly full of pond water; then let them observe the forms of life, both of plants and of insects, which flourish there. Small magnifying glasses are luxuries that will be appreciated.

A well-beaten egg is a great addition to a dried apple pie, giving lightness and a good flavor also.

White shades for gas or lamps may be beautified by covering with a lace veil dotted with gold spots.

Castor oil or olive butter are recommended as a goon waterproof dressing, and can be used to soften walking boots, especially the former. Begin by pouring the oil from the bottle all around the welt so that the angle between the sole and the upper leather is quite filled with oil, and then proceed all over the foot, including the edges of the soles, rubbing it in with the hand. When one is done have a turn at the other, and so alternately till you have got in about a tablespoonful and a half to each boot. The tongues, being thinner leather, should be quite saturated. Subsequent dressing will not require so much oil. Shoes thus treated, it is said, take very little labor to polish and keep bright with blacking.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

The carp, which is becoming popular as a pond fish in this country because the agricultural journals have urged that it be raised as a cheap article of food, rapidly increases; but is soft of flesh and muddy of flavor.

Oleomargarine has found its way into the English market from this country, and is creating considerable talk among the people there. It is certain to encounter fierce opposition, and there is a strong probability that stringent prohibitory laws will be enacted.

The number of stations of the African International Association now amounts to 39. One hundred and twenty-eight white and 1,800 black men are in the service of the association. Of the whites 40 are Belgians, 39 Englishmen, 24 Swedes, 11 Germans, 5 Frenchmen, 4 Italians, 2 Americans, 2 Austrians, and 2 Dutchmen. The association has a flotilla of 13 vessels.

The most crushing objection thus far recorded to the scheme for converting the Sahara into a sea has just dropped from the pen of a statistician, who calculates that a canal 100 feet wide and twenty-five feet deep, with a flow of four miles an hour, would require several thousand years to flood the desert.

English vital statistics show a gradual decrease in deaths from zymotic diseases—the diseases, in other words, against which modern sanitarians are most obstinately contending; diseases which are caused by poison in the atmosphere or the water, which are produced by foul air, impure water, overcrowding and the like. Nowhere has so much practical attention been given to these subjects as in England. Some of the cities there have the best systems of drainage house plumbing, etc., in existence. In some of these cities, where the plumbing is under inspection and the sewerage of the best, the death rate has been reduced to a very low rate. This is all the more noticeable, too, because the number of deaths from causes not so much dependent on pure air and water have not greatly diminished, they establishing a direct connection between cause and effect.

Dr. Reinsch, a German chemist, has found, as the result of a long series of minute investigations, that the surfaces of filigreeing pieces which have been long in circulation in Germany as the home and feeding ground of a great variety of bacteria and vegetable organs. An extended series of observations showed that this is the case with the small coins of all nations, the oily discrimination of organic matter deposited upon their surfaces in the course of long circulation rendering them very suitable for this parasitical settlement. Dr. Reinsch scraped off some of these incrustations, and, with a small scalpel, divided them into fragments, which were subsequently dissolved in distilled water. The employment of lenses of a very high power showed the bacteria and fungi distinctly. This is a matter of no little importance, from a hygienic point of view. It has now been conclusively established that bacteria form the chief agency in the propagation of epidemic disease. The revelation that they have a chosen domicile in the most widely circulating medium which probably exists in the world, presents us with a new factor in the spread of infectious disease. There is however, a remedy. Where coins have been in circulation for a number of years, if they are washed in a boiling weak solution of caustic potash they will be cleansed from their organic incrustation, and so freed from the unwelcome guests which they harbored.

The Washington monument was begun in 1848 by an association incorporated by Congress, and $230,000 raised by private subscriptions was expended, when work was suspended. After standing in that unfinished condition, Congress, in 1876, appropriated $200,000 for completing the work. It is seventy feet square at the base, and is to be 555 feet high when completed, which will make it by forty-four feet the tallest structure in the world.

Many distinctive articles of dress and personal use have taken their names from noted persons. Thus we have the Derby hat and scarf, the Byron collar, the Wellington boots, the Prince Albert coat, and the Victorine, a peculiar fur cape named after Queen Victoria. Queen Elizabeth's name is given to a peculiar high neck ruff, and that of Madame Sontag to the comfortable knit jacket so much worn by ladies in cold weather. Louis Kossuth distinguished his visit to this country by introducing into general use the soft felt hats which were then called Kossuth hats. The Gainsborough hat took its name from the artist Gainsborough, and the Rubens hat from the great Flemish painter. The names of Mme. Pompadour and Marie Antoinette are associated with peculiar styles of ladies' dress, and that of Mrs. Langtry, the Jersey Lily with a tight-fitting waist now worn by ladies, called the jersey. Lord Brougham gave his name to a species of cab, and Lord Lansdowne is remembered by the Lansdowne collar.

CLIPPINGS FOR THE CURIOUS.

The first elephant seen in England was presented to Henry III., in 1238, by the king of France.

Distillation and the various kindred processes were introduced into England by the Moors about 1150.

The American turquoise is usually blue when found, but turns green from exposure.

A scheme is on foot for establishing turtle parks on the coasts of Provence, Algeria and Corsica.

A Japanese traveler says that certain classes of murders in that country are punishable with the death of the murderer, all his family, and his schoolmaster.

Cinnamon, a species of laurel, is mentioned among the perfumes of the sanctuary (Exod. xxx. 23), 1491 B. C. It was found in the American forests by Don Ulloa, 1735; was cultivated in Jamaica and Dominica, 1788, and is now grown in Ceylon.

The term "Grace of God" is said to have been first used by bishops at Ephesus in 431; by the Carlovingian princes in the ninth century, and by the popes in the thirteenth; about 1410, kings assumed it as signifying divine right. William II. put the motto on his great seal.

More than 100 tons of human hair are annually bought and sold. Four ounces is an average clipping from a human head; so that 100 tons represent the product of from 800,000 heads. In Europe the heads of female criminals are shorn, and they supply a large market, but the greater part is bought by traveling peddlers. Between the ages of 15 and 40 a woman can grow seven crops of hair.

The term shinplaster is applied to any paper money and especially to that which has depreciated in value. The term is said to have been first used during the Revolutionary war, Continental currency having become almost worthless, and an old soldier unable to dispose of what he had, very philosophically made use of it as plasters for a wounded leg.

Posts are said to have originated in the regular couriers established by Cyrus, who erected posthouses throughout his kingdom 550 B. C.

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

It is vanity to seek after perishing riches, and to trust them.

It is vanity to desire to live long, and not to care to live well.

Perfection is the point for which all should steadily aim.

It is vanity to strive after honors, and to climb to high degree.

We are all frail, but do thou esteem none more frail than thyself.

Next to love, sympathy is the divinest passion of the human heart.

If you wish to remove avarice you must remove its mother—luxury.

Charity and personal force are the only investments worth anything.

Many words do not satisfy the soul; but a good life comforteth the mind.

Who hath a greater combat than he that laboreth to overcome himself?

Recollection is the only paradise from which we cannot be turned out.

Affect not to be otherwise, but rather acknowledge thine own ignorance.

Learned men are never anxious to seem learned to others, and to be called wise.

Our "Forty Immortals."

Fifteen at least of the "Forty Immortals"—the native American men authors who by the readers of the New York *Critic* are deemed most worthy of membership in a possible American academy formed on the same general principle as the French academy—live in or near Boston. Ten live in or near New York. The list, with the number of votes cast for each man named, is as follows:

Oliver Wendell Holmes, 130; James Russell Lowell, 128; John Greenleaf Whittier, 125; George Bancroft, 121; William Dean Howell, 119; George William Curtis, 118; Thomas Bailey Aldrich, 111; Francis Bret Harte, 105; Edmund Clarence Stedman, 101; Richard Grant White, 102; Edward Everett Hale, 100; George W. Cable, 87; Henry James, 86; S. L. Clemens (Mark Twain), 84; Charles Dudley Warner, 81; Henry Ward Beecher, 83; James Freeman Clarke, 82; Richard Henry Stoddard, 82; William Dwight Whitney, 77; Walt Whitman, 76; Asa Gray, 69; Noah Porter, 66; John Fiske, 62; Theodore D. Woolsey, 57; A. Bronson Alcott, 55; Julian Hawthorne, 55; John Burroughs, 52; Mark Hopkins, 52; Thomas Wentworth Higginson, 49; John G. Saxe, 49; Octavius Brooks Frothingham, 48; George P. Fisher, 47; Moses Coit Tyler, 45; Charle A. Dana, 44; Donald G. Mitchell, 41; Alexander Winchell, 38; Edwin P. Whipple, 37; George Parsons Lathrop, 36; W. W. Story, 36; Francis Parkman, 34.

Nature is sanitive, refining, elevating. How cunningly she hides every wrinkle of her inconceivable antiquity under roses and violets and morning dew! Every inch of the mountains is scarred by unimaginable convulsions, yet the new day is purple with the bloom of youth and love.

AN ARMY EXPERIENCE.

How an Old Veteran Escaped Annihilation and Lived to Impart a Warning to others.

A pleasing occurrence which has just come to our notice in connection with the New York State meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic is so unusual in many respects that we venture to reproduce it for the benefit of our readers.

Captain Alfred Ransom, of New York, while pacing in the lobby of the armory previous to one of the meetings, suddenly stopped and scanned the face of a gentleman who was in earnest conversation with one of the Grand Army officers. It seemed to him that he had seen that face before, partially obscured by the smoke of battle, and yet this bright and pleasant countenance could not be the same pale, and death like visage which he so dimly remembered. In the recollection, the dangerous stress, we did not "down" at command and hunted him the entire day. On the day following he again saw the same countenance, and ventured to speak to its owner. The instant the two veterans had each others voice that instant they recognized each other by name. Their faces had changed, but their voices were the same. The man whom Captain Ransom had recognized was Mr. W. K. Sage, of St. Johns, Mich., a veteran of the 131 N. Y. Light Artillery and fellow member of Burnsides famous expedition to North Carolina. After the first greetings were over, Captain Ransom said:

"It hardly seems possible, sir, to see you in this condition, for I thought you must have been dead long ago."

"Yes, I do not doubt it, for if I am not mistaken, when we last met I was occupying a couch in the hospital, a victim of 'Yellow Jack' in its worst form."

"I remember. The war seems to have caused more misery since its close than when it was in progress," replied the captain. "I meet old comrades frequently who are suffering terribly, not so much from old wounds as from the malarial poisons which ruined their constitutions."

"I think so myself. When the war closed I returned home and at times I would feel well, but every few weeks that confounded 'all-gone' feeling would come upon me again. My nervous system, which was shattered in the service, failed me entirely and produced one of the worst possible cases of nervous dyspepsia. Most of the time I had no appetite, then again I would become ravenously hungry, but the minute I sat down to eat I lost the feed. My skin was dry and parched, my flesh loose and flabby. I could hold nothing on my stomach for days at a time, and what little I did eat failed to assimilate. I was easily fatigued; my mind was depressed; I was cross and irritable and many a night my heart would pain me so I could not sleep, and when I did I had horrid dreams and frightful nightmares. Of course, these things came on me one by one, each worse than the other. My breath was foul, my tongue was coated, my teeth decayed. I had terrible headaches which would leave my nervous system completely shattered. In one my existence, since the war, has been a living death, from which I have often prayed for release."

"Could not the old surgeon do you any good?"

"I wrote him and he treated me, but like every other doctor, failed. They all said my nerves was gone and will not that be hold upon I could not get well. When I was at my worst, one of the oldest nature came to my aid. He made me take it and with out the use of cathartics I could not move the bowels at all. My blood got into a stream of fire and seemed literally to burn me alive."

"Well, you might better have died in battle, quick and without ceremony."

"How many times I wished I had died the day we captured New Orleans!"

"And yet you are now the picture of health."

"And the picture is taken from life. I am in perfect condition. My nerve tone is restored, my stomach regulated, my flesh solid and healthy, in a word renewed blood, new energy and new leased life which is the result of using Warners Tippecanoe. This remarkable preparation, which I consider the first tonic and stomach restorer in the world, has cured me of all the evil influences of malaria, of the poison of the army, all traces of dyspepsia, and has assimilated food and indeed is a new man of me."

The captain remained silent for a while, evidently musing over his recollections of the past. Which again raised his head he said:

"It would be a good deed if all the veterans who have suffered as intensely and who still live in the land who are enduring as much misery could know of your experience. Sir, and the way by which you have been restored."

And that is why the above conversation is recounted.—*National Tribune, of Washington.*

Native Home of the Potato.

The impression is very general that the only home of the potato is in South America. This is an error, and arose no doubt from the historic fact that it was first brought to the notice of civilized men from that country. No doubt it was the cultivated tuber that Raleigh took first to Europe, and Hackluyt labor to prove that it was ever found there in its wild state. Authors seem to have taken little interest in the inquiry as to where its native home is, but I have abundant evidence to prove that it grew wild high up in the northern temperate zones. More than thirty years ago Mr. Forsyth, of St. Louis, who had been for several years a hunter and trapper in the Rocky Mountains, told me that he once camped in a sheltered valley in the mountains, a considerable distance north of the line of New Mexico, and that he soon discovered that his camp was in the midst of a considerable field of vines, which he readily recognized as those of the potato and with his hunting knife he dug a good supply, which he boiled and found them a rich accompaniment to his venison, which was almost his exclusive diet when in the mountains. As this camp was on a fine beaver stream he remained in it some time, subsisting largely on the wild potatoes, which he found both nutritious and healthy. He described them as very small, the largest not bigger than a hazel nut and attached together by short connecting cords, a considerable number in a string. We sometimes see several of the cultivated potatoes thus connected.

About 1850 I was shown some potatoes near Lisbon, Kendall county, in this State, which I was assured, were grown from wild potatoes found in the Rocky Mountains, west of Tucson, brought by volunteers on their return from the Mexican campaign. They had been grown for several successive years, increasing in size every year till now they were of a fair size and good flavor. I procured a bushel, which I planted with fair results but as they were not as good as the pink eye, which was then the favorite potato throughout this country, I did not continue their cultivation. I investigated the origin of that potato and became satisfied that its claim was well founded. The late Col. W. B. Warren, of Jacksonville, Ill., assured me that about sixty years ago he found the wild potato growing on the banks of the Ohio river, and described them as much the same as those observed by Mr. Forsyth.

Sugar.

The safest sugar for any one to buy is pure loaf sugar, and it is much sweeter than any other. The principal substance used in adulterating sugar is glucose, which is made from various vegetable substances, chiefly grain. While glucose is sweet, it is easily detected by the expert because it is not so sweet as cane sugar. It is, nevertheless, very extensively used to adulterate cane sugar and produce the cheap sugars which are sold in the market. Reputable dealers sell it as glucose but there are many dealers who sell glucose for sugar. The nature of of the glucose is to make a close, sticky sugar; it does not produce grains, like cane.

Oleomargarine is meeting with attacks everywhere. It must learn to suffer. It learned to be strong long ago.

Tallow Candle Fish.

In the waters of British North America, as we are informed, there is a fish, an odd fish, as surprising in its ways as the sea-serpent, and infinitely more useful. It is a species of smelt, and may be poetically described as an aquatic glow-worm. We are told it may be literally used in the same way as a candle, by simply setting a light to the tail, when it will burn with a flame as steady as that of the "dips" which our grandfathers used to have to put up with before gas was invented. It is a small silvery fish, averaging about fourteen inches long, if exceedingly fat, and affords an excellent and valuable oil, and is so inflammable that the dried carcass will serve as a torch. Among the natives the fish is known as the eulahan, and by them, as by others who have tasted it, is considered one of the most delicious products of the sea, being far more delicate in in flavor than the herring. The fish are caught in wicker baskets, and are smoked as much as their oily nature will allow.

Girls shouldn't whistle. It reveals to the young men that they have wind enough to make excellent scolds.

--------The old custom requiring saleswomen in dry and fancy goods stores to stand all day long without rest or relief is being superseded by more humane rules in many of our leading business houses. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is highly praised by those who have not yet been freed from the old necessity for constant standing; and it is a genuine blessing in every such case, as well as to the tired out housekeeper who must be on her feet all day.

The girls in Britany are not allowed to sell their hair. In this country the girls don't have to, as it's a sell itself.

Boils, Carbuncles and scalds are eliminated by using *Samaritan Nervine*. All druggists.

Mrs. E. Forbes, of Potsdam, N. Y., writes: *Samaritan Nervine* cured my son of epilepsy

Piles! Piles! Piles!

Sure cure for Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. One box has cured worst cases of 20 years standing. No one need suffer five minutes after using Williams's Pile Liniment. It absorbs tumors, allays itching, acts as poultice, gives instant relief. Prepared only for Piles, Itching of private parts. Market for $1. Frazier Med. Co., Cleveland O.

Wouldst see little lads, fresh cheeks beguiles
Aye, wouldst see December smile?
Wouldst see heads of new roses blow?
Carbaline makes the hair to grow
On the baldest of heads.

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.

How to Shorten Life.

The receipt is simple. You have only to take a violent cold and neglect it. Abernethy, the great English surgeon, asked a lady who told him she only had a cough, "What would you have? The plague?" Beware of "only coughs." The worst cases can however, be cured by Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs. In whooping cough and croup it immediately allays irritation and insures a prompt termination of the disease. Sold by druggists.

Public speakers and singers use Piso's Cure for hoarseness and weak lungs.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
Vegetable Compound
IS A POSITIVE CURE
For Female Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female complaints, all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves pain, weakness of the stomach, indigestion, bloating, flatulence, sleeplessness, nervous prostration, general debility, sick headache, dizziness, nervous prostration, and indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex the Compound cannot be surpassed. Price $1.00.

No family should be without *LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS*. They cure constipation, biliousness and torpidity of the liver. Sugar coated, all druggists.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

Mme. L. LANGE'S
Lady's Protector and Supporter.
Price $1.0, $2; Linen, $1.50
REMITTANCE WITH ORDER.
SENT BY MAIL.
Send for Descriptive Circular.
704 Broadway, N.Y. City.

I CURE FITS!

ARE YOU POOR

$5 TO $25 PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

$40 PAYS for a Life Scholarship in the Coleman Business College, Newark, New Jersey. Positions for graduates. National patronage. Write for Circulars to H. COLEMAN & CO.

PUMPS Cistern Pumps, Wind Mill Pumps, Tube Well Pumps, and the Jenkins Force Pump is the world. Send for catalogue. Field Force Pump Co., Lockport, N.Y.

AGENTS WANTED to sell our XXX Blended Tea. Gold Band China Cup and Saucer given with each pound. Price 50c. Dealers send for particulars. Jas. R. Clark, 288 Greenwich St., N.Y.

Complete large, pretty chromo card, excelsior, merry xmas, motto, birthday, friendship, gilt cards, school cards, &c., etc. Prices free. Tuttle Art Co., Warren, Pa.

PATENTS Send stamp for our New Book on Patents. EDWIN G. BINGHAM, Pat. Lawyer, 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.

Pensions to Soldiers & Heirs. Send stamp for Circulars. CHAS. L. BINGHAM, A.B.C. Washington, D.C.

PHOENIX PERFECT RYE will cure gentlemen. Price $2.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD.

Positively cure SICK-HEADACHE, Biliousness, and all LIVER and BOWEL Complaints, MALARIA BLOOD POISON, and Skin Diseases (ONE PILL A DOSE). For Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. "I find them a valuable Cathartic and Liver Pill.—Dr. T. M. Palmer, Mattoiello, Fla." "In my practice I use no other.—J. Dennison, M.D., DeWitt, Iowa." Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cts. in stamps. Valuable information FREE. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

LIST OF DISEASES
ALWAYS CURABLE BY USING
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

OF HUMAN FLESH.	OF ANIMALS.
Rheumatism,	Scratches,
Burns and Scalds,	Sores and Galls,
Stings and Bites,	Spavin, Cracks,
Cuts and Bruises,	Screw Worm, Grub,
Sprains & Stitches,	Foot Rot, Hoof Ail,
Contracted Muscles	Lameness,
Stiff Joints,	Swinny, Founders,
Backache,	Sprains, Strains,
Eruptions,	Sore Feet,
Frost Bites,	Stiffness,

and all external diseases, and every hurt or accident.
For general use in family, stable and stock yard it is
THE BEST OF ALL
LINIMENTS

BNU 21
$20,000.
GIVEN AWAY.

Ward's SOAPS. 512, 514 & 516 West 41st Street, **New York.**

New Process White Washes Without Boiling the Clothes. ¾ pressed cakes, in wax wraps.
White Borax, AMMONIATED: for Bath and general use. In ¾ lb. pressed cakes.
Genuine Oat Meal for Toilet Purposes. Mild, fragrant and delicious. Price 15c. cake. Cheaper by the box of 3 cakes
How to Get Prizes. If your grocer does not keep our soap, send us his name and address and we will send you a cake of soap.
MAKE UP A CLUB among your friends for our soap and we will present you with an assorted box free.
Save Your Wraps and when you get 10 mail them to us and we will send you a present.

AWARDED Highest Medals. Send for Club Rates and Testimonials.

The DULCIPHONE OR SEWING MACHINE ORGAN.

OUR LEADER. We offer an 8 h. p. H. P. mounted Engine with Mill, 36-in. rip saw, 50 ft. lacing, belt hooks, rip complete for operation, on cars or dock at Niagara on cars, $300. Sent for circular to B. W. PAYNE & SONS, Manufacturers of all styles Automatic Engines, from 3 to 15 H. P., also Pulleys, Hangers and Shafting. Elmira, N. Y. Box 1805.

Dr. FOOTE'S Original METHODS OF HOME CURE! OLD EYES Made New without doctoring, medicine or glasses. RUPTURE Cured without operation or uncomfortable truss. PHIMOSIS Cured without cutting; new, painless, safe, sure. NERVOUS Debility, etc.; causes and rational treatment. CHRONIC Diseases of all kinds—so called "incurable." Five pamphlets, 10c. each. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, Box 788, N. Y. City.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY. GOOD NEWS TO LADIES! Greatest inducements ever offered. Now's your time to get up orders for our celebrated Teas and Coffees, and secure a beautiful Gold Band or Moss Rose China Tea Set, or Handsome Decorated Gold Band Moss Rose Dinner Set, or Gold Band Moss Decorated Toilet Set. For full particulars address THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO., P. O. Box 289. 31 and 33 Vesey St., New York.

To Speculators. R. Lindblom & Co., N. G. Miller & Co. Members of all prominent Produce Exchanges in New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Milwaukee. We have exclusive private telegraph wire between Chicago and New York. Will execute orders on our judgment when requested. Send for circular containing particulars. ROBT. LINDBLOM & CO., Chicago.

CONSUMPTION. I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.

Rubber Stamps. Your name, 20c., cards, etc. Agent Out Free. TRADEMAN M'F'G. CO., Baltimore, Md.

CAMPHOR MILK is the best Liniment. Price 25 cents