FARM AND HOME.

Change of Feed for Cows.

After a decrease of milk has commenced on account of insufficient food it is very difficult to recover the shrinkage, however well the cows may be fed, says the *Chicago Times*. This is the experience of almost all dairy farmers. Great pains must be taken to prevent this shrinkage. It is generally advisable to feed some cut food before the pastures begin to fail, so that the cows will become accustomed to eating it. A sudden change from one kind of food to another generally leads to unfavorable results. The change should be made gradually. Cows, as well as other grazing animals, relish an occasional feed of something besides grass, even when pastures are in their best condition. They will eat dry corn meal, bran, and even old hay, and appear to derive much benefit from them. Milch cows should be fed liberally during hot and dry weather, even if the feed in pastures is tolerably good. They should not be required to walk about all day in search of food. If they are continually on the move their blood will become heated and their milk in poor condition. They should be fed so liberally that they can lie at rest a considerable part of the time.

When to Cut Grass.

The analytical chemist of the Department of Agriculture, summing up the results of analyses of nearly all the cultivated grasses, says it is apparent that in most cases the time of bloom, or thereabout, it is the best for cutting grasses in order to obtain the most nourishment and largest relatively profitable crops, and for the following reasons: The amount of water becomes diminished, and the shrinking will therefore be less. The weight of the crop will be the largest in proportion to the nutritive value of its constituents. The amount of nitrogen not present as albuminoids will be at its lowest point; fibre will not be excessive as to prevent digestion, and the nutritive ratio will be more favorable. It is earlier the shrinkage is larger, although the fibre is less and albumen is a little larger. The palatability may be increased, but the total nutriments to the acre will not be so large and the nutritive ratio will be more abnormal. The disadvantages of late cutting are evident in the increase of fibre destroying the digestibility of the nutriments and the falling off of the albumen by conversion into amides. This is not made up by the larger crop cut.

Farm and Garden Notes.

Eel grass is relished by hens.

Hogs in orchards destroy insects.

Never roll ground when it is moist.

Jersey red hogs most leave fresh feeding.

Starchy foods are not good for skin diseases.

Always burn decayed trees. They harbor insects.

Pea vines ploughed under enrich the soil wonderfully.

Cultivate Lima bean vines until they shade the ground.

Mangel wurzel should be thinned out to ten inches apart.

Thick or skimmed milk fed to sows increases the quality of the eggs.

Hickory and cherry require a growth of thirty years before they are valuable for timber, maple twenty years, and beeches fifteen years.

The farmer who allows himself to become too busy with his field labor to plant a garden makes a mistake that he will see when his table is scantily supplied in mid-summer.

Ground bone is gradually assuming its value as a fertilizer, especially when mixed with other and home fertilizers. Insects do not frequent the neighborhood of ground bone in so great numbers as may be seen in other places.

It is absolutely essential to success in onion culture that the ground should be rich. Almost any soil that is free of sticks and stones can be made to raise good onions if it is thoroughly drained and fertilized.

Beware of chicken mites. They are very small black and gray insects. If they once get to the loft on a henhouse they will soon cover the land round about, people, dogs, cats and everything else, and are very annoying, particularly to fowls.

The best way to rid a horse's ears of warts is to rub them well with a coarse cloth, and then touch them with a little nitric acid every alternate day until you have administered three applications. A single drop of the acid will be quite sufficient for the smaller ones.

An English dockmaster says that he keeps his nursing ewes in rather high condition, contending that fat dams make fat lambs. Thus treated, the ewes not only give a larger quantity of milk for their offspring, but it is also of a more nourishing quality. This renders the treatment better all around.

Nothing which is applied to seed corn in planting, says an exchange, will protect it against the attacks of cut-worms. This pest does not disturb the seed, but eats off the stalk at or just below the surface of the ground. To soak the seed in a strong solution of tobacco will help repel the wire worm.

The Massachusetts *Ploughman* says: "When a tree becomes covered with moss it should be scraped off, because, if left to any extent, it sucks the life of the tree, and thus checks its growth. After the tree that has moss on it is scraped, it should be well washed with a solution of soap and water strong enough to kill the moss.

Chestnut, walnut, hickorynut and butternut trees are all nearly as fine in appearance as horse-chestnut and maple, and, aside from the source of revenue which will in time accrue to their owners from the fruit, the timber of such trees is always in demand, and the tree itself may become profitable should it become desirable at any time to remove it.

It is true with fowls, as with all else of animal life, that after the breeding season is over it is of no benefit whatever to have the sexes together. Let the male fowls be kept in a large run by themselves, if practicable, and give the females the free range. This does not apply to turkeys, geese and ducks, however, but solely to chickens. The first named retain more of their wild nature and instinct, and more closely follow the laws that governed them in their mating and breeding when in their wild state.

Household Hints.

Save your cold tea, it is excellent for cleaning grained wood.

Mildew may be removed by dipping the stained parts into buttermilk and putting them into the sun.

Table mats made of some twine are exceedingly durable. They wash well, and two sets of them will last almost a lifetime.

Common wheat flour made into paste with cold water, applied dry will take out grease spots without injuring the most delicate fabric.

To destroy moths in carpets take a wet sheet and lay it upon the carpet and then apply a hot iron over it, in order to convert the water into steam which penetrates the carpet beneath, and destroys the eggs of the moth.

A Pianist's Waggish Gardener.

Meissonier had a gardener who was a good botanist in a great way. He knew the seeds of all sorts of plants and Meissonier was always trying, and always failing to puzzle him.

"I have got him now," said Meissonier to some friends at a dinner party, and he showed them a package of the finest dried herrings. This was sent for the gardener. All the guests smiled. The gardener arrived.

"Do you know those seeds?" Meissonier asked.

The gardener examined them with great attention.

"Oh, yes," said he, at last, "that is the seed of the *polypus dorsuosus*, a very rare tropical plant."

A smile of triumph lighted the face of Meissonier.

"How long will it take the seed to come up?" he asked.

"Fifteen days," said the gardener.

At the end of the fifteen days the guests were once more at the table. After dinner the gardener was accompanied.

"M. Meissonier," he said, "the plants are above the ground."

"Oh, this is a little too much," said the great painter, and all went out into the garden to behold the botanical wonder.

The gardener lifted up a glass bell under which was a little bed carefully made, and in which three rows of red herrings were sticking up their heads. The laugh was against Meissonier. He discharged the gardener — but took him back next day.

Managing Stoves.

Miss Parloa, in a recent lecture in New York, said one of the most frequent mistakes people makes in putting on too much coal. Never have the coal come above the lining of the stove. It is a waste of fuel, and the fire will not be so bright and clear, because the draught will not be so good. When not using the fire, keep the dampers closed; it will be ready when needed; then open the draughts. For cooking, either on top of the stove or in the oven, no matter how hot the fire desired, having the coal come nearly to the top of the lining, the fire ought to last four hours without new coal or poking. The top of the stove may be red hot, and the coal piled up to the lids, and yet the oven will not bake. It is because there is too much coal, and the draught is stopped by it. The practice of having the top of a stove or range red hot will soon destroy it.

Teaching Health to the Young.

We have never found the slightest difficulty in obtaining evidence, after strict examination, that lads and lasses may learn very thoroughly as much of the structure of the body and as much knowledge of its functions and hygienic requirements as fits them for understanding clearly and intelligently such vital matters as the nature of breathing, the nature of food and digestion, the circulation of the blood, the work of the muscles, etc. Boys and girls are naturally interested in science; and they are generally delighted with the study of the nature of their own bodies, and can learn more of the laws of health in a year at a tender age, if properly taught, than in ten years after they are old, and their habits fixed and not easily changed.—*Dio Lewis' Monthly.*

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS

M. Pasteur, the eminent chemist, proposes to extend his experiments in rabies to cattle.

Metallic chrome is found to be, of all metals, the worst conductor of heat.

The texture of sponges is said to become denser and finer the higher the Littitude of their place of growth.

Some persons walking by the shore of Loch Etine, in Scotland, found that they cast a double shadow. Upon examination they ascertained that one was produced by the direct, and the other by the reflected rays of the sun; the latter coming from the surface of the lake.

In the Northeastern island of Terra del Fuego the Ua people, who intermarry frequently with the more Southern Yahgans (as they are called by the English missionaries), are the fallen race on the globe, according to the French Mission to Cape Horn report, presented to the Academy of Science, Paris, by Dr. Hahn. In stock and speech this tall people appear closely related to the Patagonians of the Continent.

The power developed by the explosion of a ton of dynamite is equal to 45,665 foot-tons. One ton of nitroglycerine similarly exploded will exert a power of 66,452 tons, and one pound of blasting gelatine similarly exploded, 74,050 tons.

Four steps are regarded by Dr. B. W. Richardson as all important for the advancement of national health, viz: The physical purification of the general public, the radical suppression of diseases which arise by communication of the affected with the unaffected, the promotion of knowledge and thrift and adequate provision for food and drink among the masses, and lastly the encouragement of unity and organization in sanitary administration.

A South African Pet.

The tawdel mongoose of South Africa, when domesticated, becomes a most amusing little household favorite. This mongoose is in size rather larger than a guinea pig, and is of a grizzly color, with a tinge of chestnut, a number of thick lines crossing the face. The eyes are peculiarly brilliant. A tame mongoose will allow himself to be freely handled, merely giving vent to an odd chattering sound, apparently indicative of satisfaction; should he become provoked, however, he will utter a sharp scream of anger. The tawdel mongoose is reputed to be a great destroyer of snakes, a statement which I have always doubted. That this animal occasionally kills and devours a small snake is probable, but I certainly do not believe that snakes are its usual food. In a state of domesticity the mongoose will eat and thrive upon all manner of scraps from the table, and looks upon an egg as a great treat. When one is given to him he generally rolls it for a short distance, and then embracing it with his fore-legs and raising himself upon his hind quarters, will bring the egg down with sufficient force to break the shell, after which he greedily devours the contents. I have seen the trick played of throwing an empty pill-box to a tame mongoose, which he would seize in the same manner as he would an egg, and continue to hammer upon the floor with much chattering and noise until it was taken from him. I have seen a pair of these little animals running loose in the streets of Durban and permitting even strangers to handle them. Another I have seen following his owner along the highroad like a dog. This last was, if I remember rightly, killed by a Kafir's dog. Perhaps the most remarkable characteristic of the mongoose is the manner in which he will, especially if hungry, spring upon a piece of food thrown to some distance, bringing his fore-feet directly down upon it after a long leap. A tame mongoose, although not given to wandering very far from his owner's dwelling, is so extremely active and restless in its habits that it is difficult to know at any time where to look for him.—*London Field.*

Cremation in Siam.

Southern Asia, the original home of cremation, is also the region where it is celebrated with the greatest pomp and splendor. In Siam, when any famous man is cremated, a magnificently decorated building is erected especially for the occasion, and vast sums are expended in making the whole spectacle as gorgeous as possible. The ceremonies observed at the cremation of the late regent of Siam may serve as a fair specimen of those customary on such occasions. Immediately upon his death, in March, 1883, his remains were inclosed in a vast urn of costly material several yards in height, which was placed in a large room opening upon the courtyard of his palaces, which lands on a creek flowing into the river that traverses the capital. Bands of native priests, relieving each other in turn, kept repeating prayers night and day in the death-chamber, around which were displayed all the orders and decorations worn by the dead man in his lifetime. Twelve months after his death the urn and its contents were carried in state to a kind of temple erected for the purpose, where the cremation was performed in the presence of thousands of spectators, including the king himself and his entire court.

THE COST OF LIVING.

Present Prices of Articles of Food Compared with those of Eighty Years Ago.

The following comparison between present prices of some articles of food and their cost nearly a century ago are from a speech made by Senator George of Mississippi, in the United States senate:

Rents, of course, are enormously greater now in the large cities than they were at the beginning of the century, but while this fact must be kept in mind for those places, Mr. George insists that even rents "in the rural districts in the non-manufacturing and non-commercial states are as low now as ever they were, and are lower than ever before in the south." Here are some of the statistical comparisons of Senator George:

Beef per barrel was worth in 1795 $13, in 1796 it was worth $11, in 1834 it was worth $8.50, and the average price of beef for the forty years commencing in 1796 and ending in 1834 was $10.25 per barrel. In the last ten years the price of beef has been less than $10.25 per barrel.

Take the article of corn, a very necessary article. In 1795, 1796 and 1797 it was worth $1 per bushel and over. That was the lowest price. The average price for the forty years from 1795 to 1834 was 50½ cents per bushel. In the last ten years it has never been as high as this average, except in 1862, when there was a drought and corn was exceptionally high.

Take the article of coffee. In 1796 and 1797 it was worth respectively 21½ and 26 cents per pound, and the average price for the forty years up to 1834 was 22 cents. For the last ten years it has not been up to that average.

Take the article of sugar. In 1795 it was worth 14 cents per pound. It went as high as 17 cents in 1816, and never got as low as ten cents till 1820. Now the price is from 6 to 8 cents. So there has been a fall in the price of sugar.

Take pork. In 1795 it was $18 per barrel, in 1807 it was $26. In 1808 it fell to $15, and was never as low as $15 again until 1820, and then it was $14.50. The average price for the forty years from 1795 to 1834 was $16.80 per barrel. It is less than that now.

Take flour, a very essential article of support. The average price of a barrel of flour from 1795 to 1834 was $8.51. In 1795 it was $12, in 1796 it was $10, in 1801 it was $13, in 1817 it was $14.75, the average being, as I have stated, $8.51. It is now and has been for a long time much lower than that.

Take wheat. My statistics of wheat do not go beyond the year 1806, I can not find them beyond that time. In that year the average price of wheat was $1.35; in 1807, 1808, and 1809 it was $1.25 per bushel; in 1810 it was $1.50 per bushel, in 1811 it was $1.75 per bushel, whereas the price to-day in Chicago is about 98 cents.

Since that time wheat has fallen lower, but the fluctuations through speculation do not affect the general comparison.

Take rice, another article of consumption. In 1795 it was worth 7 cents per pound, in 1796 it was worth 8 cents per pound, and the average for the forty years from 1795 to 1834 was $4.61 per hundred, or $4.61 per pound, and this average was caused by the low price from 1820 down. Before that time it was higher. The average for the last ten years would be but very little more.

Take the article of fuel. In 1825 anthracite coal was from $8 to $11 per ton. It never got lower than $6 until 1855. Then it rose again, and it is now regularly under $5 per ton.

The Contagion of Scarlet Fever.

In 1862 a case occurred in a New York boarding-house. As soon as the child was able to be moved it was taken away, and the rooms occupied by the family were thoroughly cleansed. In three days afterward another family moved into the same apartments, and in two days a child belonging to the latter was taken with the disease. Dr. Flint then related the case of Miss G., the daughter of a deceased New York physician, who had been well-known and highly esteemed in the community. Having entered the Protestant sisterhood of St. Barnabas, she was called upon to nurse a child suffering from scarlet fever; and after she had finished her attendance on the child, she hung up her clothing to air for several weeks. She then gave away the waist of the dress that she had worn, and put the skirt away in a trunk. It was in February, 1870, that she nursed the scarlet fever patient, being in attendance for ten days. In January, 1871, she wore the skirt for the first time, and one week afterward was herself attacked with acute diffused nephritis and pulmonary oedema, which proved fatal. The lesson of these cases, therefore, was the necessity for effective disinfection in all cases of scarlet fever.—*Medical News.*

Dr. Cyrus Edson, chief of the New York health department, collected samples of the so-called essence of coffee, which is used in large quantities by the poorer class of boarding houses, and subjected the stuff to a strict analysis. It contained a striking variety of ingredients, such as dried blood, powdered licorice paste, poor chicory, and a small quantity of poor coffee.

What a Man Says:

When a woman tries on a pair of new shoes she pulls them on part way carefully, twitches them off again to take a last look and see if she has got the right one, pull them on again, looks at them dreadfully, says they are just right, then takes another look, steps suddenly to smooth out a wrinkle, twists around and surveys them sideways, exclaims "Mercy, how loose they are," looks at them again square in front, works her feet about so that they won't hurt her quite so much, takes them off, looks at the heel, the toe, the bottom and the inside, puts them on again, walks up and down the room once or twice, remarks to her better half that she won't have them at any price, tilts down the mirror so she can see how they look, turns in every possible direction, and nearly dislocates her neck, trying to see how they look from that way back off, steps up again, takes thirty or forty farewell looks, says they make her feet look awful big and will never do in the world, puts them off and on three or four times more, asks her husband what he thinks about it, and pays no attention to what he says, goes through it all again, and finally says she will take them. It is a very simple matter, indeed.

A Wolf's Dislike for Music.

It is well known that domestic dogs dislike music, but the hatred of it seems to be much more stronger in a wolf. Dogs have become familiar with it, and have learned to endure it; but to the wolf it is intolerable. It would be well for those who live in countries infested by wolves to arm themselves with some loud sounding musical instrument, as the following anecdote would suggest:

A Scotch bagpiper was traveling in Ireland, when he encountered a wolf, which seemed to be very ravenous. The poor man could think of no other way to save his life than to open his wallet and try the effect of hospitality. He did so, and the savage beast swallowed all that was thrown to him with such voracity that it seemed as if his appetite was not in the least degree satisfied.

The whole stock of provisions was, of course, soon spent, and now the man's only resource was in the virtue of his bagpipe. This the monster no sooner heard than he took to the mountains as suddenly as he had left them. The poor piper did not wholly enjoy his deliverance, for looking sadly at his empty wallet, he shook his fist at the departing animal, saying,

"Ay! Are these your tricks. Had I known your humor, you should have had some meat before your supper."

Her Little Brother.

Little Tommy was entertaining one of his sister's admirers until she appeared.

"Don't you come to see my sister," he inquired.

"Yes, Tommy, that's what I come for."

"You like her immensely don't you?"

"Of course, I admire her very much. Don't you think she is very nice?"

"Well, I have to 'cause she's my sister, but she thumps me pretty hard sometimes. But let's see you open mouth once. Now shut it tight till I count ten. There. I knowed you could do it."

"Why, Tommy, who said I couldn't."

"Oh, nobody but sister."

"What did she say?"

"Well she said you hadn't sense enough to keep your mouth shut, and I bet her we big apples you had, and you have, haven't you? And you'll make her stump up the apples, won't you?"

The young man did not wait to see whether she would "stump up" or not.

Malaria.

Scarcely does a day go by but what you meet some one who is nearly dead from the distressing effects of malaria! Men and women of strong constitutions are compelled to give up, and from pictures of perfect wealth are reduced to the condition of apparent consumptives.

It is no uncommon thing to meet a person suffering from chills and fever who would prefer death to their present condition, and their cry is for relief.

To those suffering from these dread diseases we would recommend a trial of Ayer's Ague Cure, which has become so popular from its merits, that dealers are authorized to refund the money in case of it not giving relief. With such an inducement it certainly must be worthy of a trial.

There is nothing new in saying that lemon juice is good for malaria, or, in other words that it is useful to combat intermittent fever by the victims of that disease. A French medical journal recommends a decoction of the fresh lemon, that is, a lemon cut into slices and boiled in a new earthen pot, making practically, a lemon tea. It is to be given four hours before the fever, and is said to be as serviceable as quinine, without having any of its ill effects. *Food's Monthly.*

——The best test of a human life is the amount of good it has been and done to others. Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham may be given a seat of honor among those who have helped to change sickness into health, and to transform the darkness of suffering into the sunshine of rest and hope.

God first — self last — all the rest will come in the right order.

"Rough on Dentist" Tooth Powder.

Smooth, refreshing, harmless, elegant, cleansing, preservative and fragrant 15c. Druggists.

HAY-FEVER. I can recommend Ely's Cream Balm to all Hay-Fever sufferers, it is, in my opinion, a sure cure. I was afflicted for 25 years, and never before found permanent relief.—W. H. HASKISS, Marshfield, Vt.

HAY-FEVER. I have been a Hay-Fever sufferer for three years; have often heard Ely's Cream Balm spoken of in the highest terms. I used it, and with the most wonderful success.—T. S. GREEN, Syracuse, N. Y.

This People

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures dyspepsia, sexual debility. $1.

Young Men! Read This.

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for thirty days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred as thirty days trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet free.

Red-Bugs, Flies.

Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c.

Colonel Sellers's Eye Water.

The Colonel never made a success of the Eye Water business, but Carbolene struck a bonanza with Petroleum as its base. If your hair is thin and falling out, try it.

Mothers.

If you are failing; broken, worn out and nervous, use "Wells' Health Renewer." $1. Drgts.

Another Life Saved.

Mrs. Harriet Cummings, of Cincinnati, Ohio, writes: "Early last winter my daughter was attacked with a severe cold, which settled on her lungs. We tried several medicines, none of which seemed to do her any good, but she continued to get worse, and finally raised large amounts of blood from her lungs. We called in a family physician, but he failed to do her any good. At this time a friend who had been cured by Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, advised me to give it a trial. We got a bottle, and she began to improve, and by the use of three bottles was entirely cured."

The short, hacking cough, which leads to consumption, is cured by Piso's Cure.

Virtue if the beauty and vice the deformity of the soul.

God is the brave man's hope, and not the coward's excuse.

The home circle—walking around with the baby all night.

Women are better and stronger than men because they learn how to suffer.

FOR CURING CHILLS AND FEVER

AND

Removing the Distressing Effects of Malaria,

AYER'S AGUE CURE

HAS BEEN FOUND SO

NEARLY INFALLIBLE,

THAT

We Authorize Dealers to Return the Money,

If the medicine is taken according to directions, without benefiting the patient.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Analytical Chemists, LOWELL, MASS.

Sold by all Druggists. Price $1, six bottles for $5.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

The only iron medicine that will not blacken or injure the teeth.

Physicians and Druggists recommend it as the best. Try it.

QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY TRADE MARK

A SURE APPETIZER. BEST TONIC KNOWN.

Will cure quickly and completely Dyspepsia, Weakness, Malaria, Impure Blood, Chills and Fever, and Neuralgia.

INVALUABLE FOR LADIES AND FOR ALL PERSONS WHO LEAD A SEDENTARY LIFE.

RELIEVES INDIGESTION. CURES DYSPEPSIA.

It is a sure remedy for diseases of the Liver and Kidneys.

It strengthens the muscles, tones and invigorates the system.

Brown's Iron Bitters combines Iron with pure vegetable tonics. It is compounded on thoroughly scientific and medicinal principles, and **cannot intoxicate.**

All other preparations of Iron cause headache, and produce constipation. **Brown's Iron Bitters is the ONLY Iron medicine that is not injurious** — it does not even blacken the teeth.

It not only cures the worst cases of Dyspepsia, but insures a hearty appetite and good digestion.

THE BEST TONIC

Brown's Iron Bitters is the Best Liver Regulator — removes bile, clears the skin, digests the food, CURES Belching, Heartburn, Heat in the Stomach, etc.

It is the best-known remedy for **female infirmities.**

The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by

Brown Chemical Co.,

Baltimore, Md.

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 Colds, these Pills have no equal. "I find them a valuable Cathartic and Liver Pill.—Dr. T. M. Palmer, Smithville, 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. J. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

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HUNT'S KIDNEY & LIVER REMEDY NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL

IT IS A SPECIFIC FOR Kidney & Liver Troubles, Bladder, Urinary and Liver Diseases, Dropsy, Gravel and Diabetes.

IT IS RELIABLE In curing Bright's Disease, Pains in the Back, Loins or Sides, Retention or Non-Retention of Urine.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.

It cures Biliousness, Headache, Jaundice, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles.

IT WORKS PROMPTLY and cures Intemperance, Nervous Diseases, General Debility, Excesses and Female Weakness.

USE IT AT ONCE.

It restores the KIDNEYS, LIVER and BOWELS, to a healthy action and CURES when all other medicines fail. Hundreds have been saved who have been given up to die by friends and physicians.

Price $1.25. Send for Illustrated Pamphlet to HUNT'S REMEDY CO., Providence, R. I.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

HUNT'S K. L. & B. REMEDY encourages sleep, creates appetite, tones up the system, and restores health to the broken down.

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 weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the Female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex, this Compound is unsurpassed. Price $1.00, six bottles for $5.00.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents a box at all druggists.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

To the needs of the tourist, commercial traveler and new settler, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is peculiarly adapted, since it strengthens the digestive organs, and invigorates the physical energies to unhealthful influences. It removes and prevents malarial fever, constipation, dyspepsia, for all fitfully stomach or the kidneys and bladder, and corrects as well as purifies the blood. When overcome by fatigue, whether mental or physical, the weary and debilitated find a reliable source of renewed strength and comfort. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

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CATARRH Hay Fever

ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES COLD IN HEAD ROSE-COLD CATARRH HAY-FEVER DEAFNESS HEADACHE PRICE 50 CENTS ELY BRO'S OWEGO N.Y. U.S.A. EASY TO USE

In a typical catarrh having peculiar symptoms. It is attended by an inflamed condition of the lining membrane of the nostrils, tear ducts and throat, affecting the lungs. As the disease progresses, the discharge is accompanied with a burning sensation. There are severe spasms of sneezing, frequent attacks of headache, watery and inflamed eyes.

Cream Balm is a remedy founded on correct diagnosis of this disease and can be depended upon. Sets, at druggists, 50 cts. by mail 60 cts. Sample bottle by mail 10 cts.

ELY BROS., Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

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