FOR THE FARM AND HOME.

Repeated Manuring Not Needed.

The impracticable advice is occasionally given not to apply all the manure when a crop is planted, lest it should be wasted, but to dole it out in doses as it seems to be needed. Most kinds of manures are not so evanescent in their effects as this suggestion implies. If applied in the Spring, there is little or no loss except the plant food used before Fall. A moment's reflection would show the impracticability of manuring a growing crop even once in a season on a large scale. It would not pay, if it were practicable. How wagons and teams could be driven through a growing field of corn even once without injury is a question hard to answer. A little manure distributed by hand would not amount to enough to pay the trouble. The better way is to manure heavily before planting. Then with hoed crops even cultivation through the season makes the manure more available, and is in effect the same as adding to its quantity. After a crop is planted, cultivation will answer every purpose of manuring. If it does not, the fact only shows that the field was not in the right condition to be planted. *Cultivator.*

Ration for the Dairy.

A most successful butter making dairyman, who keeps a large herd, says one of the best average rations he has tried is: One quart Indian meal, 2 quarts each of oatmeal and wheat bran and 1 pint oil meal. This should be mixed with about half a bushel of cut hay and well moistened with water before feeding. He gives this ration night and morning to cows of medium size, in addition to what hay they may eat, of which clover is best, if cut just as it is coming into blossom, and cured so that all the leaves adhere to the stems when transported to the barn and stowed away. Larger or smaller cows require correspondingly less or more. Of course when in good pasture, or abundantly soiled, neither meal nor bran is necessary, but if scant then they should be fed whatever they may need of these to keep up flow of milk. It would be better to grind the corn and oats together, at the rate of one bushel of the former to two of the latter, and then mix three quarts of this provender to two quarts of wheat bran, and one pint of oil meal for the ration. Instead of oil meal some substitute cotton seed meal, but the latter does not agree well with all cows, and being richer and heartier than the former, it might be safer to begin with a gill or half-pint night and morning, and watch its effects before increasing the dose. All grass for hay for cows should be cut not later than when just coming into blossom; some dairymen say it is better to cut before this, and then it will make yellow butter all winter, the same as grass pasture in summer. *A. B. Allen.*

Poultry on the Farm.

We have much yet to learn in regard to the profitable keeping of poultry upon farms. The French farmers generally, and some of the English, surpass us in their methods in this respect. The following account of how fowls are kept upon an English farm contains some valuable hints:

"The fowls are divided into families and spread all over farm. This is so far done that it is necessary to walk between three and four miles in order to see all the various flocks. Nearly every large field has a small poultry house in it with a pen of fowls, and in some of the largest fields there are a couple of these houses. Of course they are put as widely apart as possible, and where there are two in one field these are placed at the extreme limits. There is no fencing or wire netting used to form runs, and the birds have the fullest liberty. The farm is studded about with fine large threes, principally elms, and these give splendid shelter to the fowls. Cattle are kept in the fields, and the only attention the birds get or need is to be fed and have their houses cleaned daily, and moved occasionally. Each flock, generally a distinct breed, appears to keep to its own company, and it is the rarest thing for a bird of one lot to be found mixing with any of the others. The houses are movable ones, so made that they can be lifted and carried by a couple of men, handles being provided for the purpose. These houses are of home erection, and roughly put together, but are well and substantially made. They stand upon legs about two feet high, thus giving a shelter to the birds below. The inmates reach the house by a ladder. Every day the flocks are carefully looked over to see if any are missing, or whether any show symptoms of disease; but the latter is very rare indeed. The hardy, natural way in which they are kept and the common sense fashion of feeding make disease more conspicuous by its absence than its presence. In two or three instances permanent buildings are occupied by pens of fowls, but, throughout, in no case are the poultry allowed to interfere with the regular work of the farm, or to occupy that which would otherwise be needed."

Management of Colts.

It was formerly claimed by some that feeding oats to young colts ruined their feet, but that idea has exploded. There is much less danger of injury to the feet than the stomach from overfeeding, and as a rule more stomachs suffer for the want of grain than overeating. The quantity of grain that can be profitably fed to a weanling by farmers in the country where hay is worth only from $10 to $12 per ton, and where the colt must depend solely on pasturage from May till November, and perhaps later, can not be determined by the quantity fed by those breeders whose colts are entered to trot at 2 and 3 years of age, and will have plenty of exercise during the winter as well as extra feed during the summer months. Possibly from two to three quarts of oats daily, with half that quantity of wheat bran and all the choice early cut hay it will eat, will prove about as much as country farmers can profitably feed under ordinary circumstances. If the colt gets too much grain or concentrated food during the first winter its stomach will not be properly distended, and when turned to grass in the spring it cannot eat enough to keep it in a thrifty condition, hence its growth is checked at a period when it is important that it should be increased. The feet of colts suffer much more for the lack of care in keeping them properly shaped by the aid of a rasp than from excessive feeding of grain. The feet of every colt should be examined and trimmed at least once a month, so as to keep all the toes properly shortened thus preventing undue strain to the tendons, which in time is liable to result in serious lameness. The bottoms of the feet should also be rasped, so as to be kept perfectly level. It requires some knowledge of the anatomy of the foot to do this properly, yet every farmer by examining can see when one side of the foot is becoming twisted out of shape, and by exercising a little ingenuity can, with a few properly applied strokes of the rasp, prevent defects, which, if not arrested, are sure to detract from the value of the animal when ready for the market. Most country colts suffer more for the want of a comfortable bed at night than from a lack of feed.

Household Hints.

A little saltpeter or carbonate of soda mixed with the water in which flowers are placed will keep them fresh for two weeks.

To polish marble, cut the surface with a piece of fine sandstone, using fine sand and water. When the whole surface has been equally gone over take a piece of felt or old hat wrapped around a weight, dip it in fine emery powder and rub the marble until all the marks left by the former process are worked out. Afterward finish the polish with putty powder and fine rags.

Good housekeepers are frequently annoyed by oil marks on papered walls against which careless or thoughtless persons have laid their heads. These unsightly spots may be removed by making a paste of cold water and pipe clay or fuller's earth, and laying it on the surface without rubbing it on, else the pattern of the paper will then likely be injured. Leave the paste on all night. In the morning it can be brushed off, and the spot will have disappeared; but a renewal of the operation may be necessary if the oil mark is old.

Recipes.

Yorkshire Pudding.—One pint of sifted flour, one pint of milk, four eggs, one half teaspoonful of salt; to be baked in the dripping pan with roast beef one half hour before the beef is done, and serve on the dish with the meat.

Shredded Maize, with Cream.—Boil two quarts of water in a porcelain lined sauce pan; add a teaspoonful of salt, and stir into it gradually six ounces of shredded maize. Stir constantly, and boil twenty minutes; serve with rich cream. It is excellent served cold.

Canned Fruit. Put the prepared fruit in a jar, and cover with boiling syrup sweetened to taste. On three successive mornings drain off the syrup, boil again, and pour over the fruit. The last morning let fruit and syrup come just to the boiling point, but do not boil; then seal immediately. Fruit prepared in this way has been tested by the author and found perfect.

Scalloped Eggs.—Have as many hard-boiled eggs as are needed and slice them round in rings. Butter a baking dish and put in it a thin layer of bread crumbs, then a layer of the sliced egg, with bits of butter and a sprinkle of pepper and salt. Fill the dish in the same way, putting the crumbs on top. Pour over a cupful of cream, or, if no cream is at hand, use milk, and bake until thoroughly heated through and browned a little on the top.

Was Willing to Go.

"I do not regret our separation, dear brethren," said a Virginia clergyman in his farewell sermon, "for three good and valid reasons. The first is that you don't love me; the second that you don't love one another, and the third, that God does not love you. You don't love me—my salary is several months in arrears; you don't love one another—or there would be no such deaths or marriages among you, and God doesn't seem to love you as you ought to be loved, because there have been so few funerals among you lately." He was not pressed to remain.—*Rochester Democrat.*

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

The annual income of Vanderbilt is about ten tons of solid gold. That of the average laboring man is about two pounds, out of which he has to live and support his family.

The interest factor is one of the most potent features in all business transactions. Money will double itself at ten per cent. in about seven years, at nine per cent. in eight years, at eight per cent. in nine years, at seven per cent. in ten and a half years, at six per cent. in twelve years, at five per cent. in fourteen years, at four and a half per cent. in sixteen years, and at four per cent. in eighteen years.

The National Museum at Washington has received some relics of the first iron furnace in America. This was at Falling Creek, in Chesterfield County, Virginia, a few miles below Richmond, but on the opposite side of the James. The works were begun in 1619, but in 1622 were destroyed in an Indian massacre. They were never renewed, and the next attempt to manufacture iron was made by Gov. Spotswood, near the present site of Fredericksburg, about 1726. To this the plantation of George Washington's father, Augustine, contributed much ore.

The interchange of commodities between nations has many apparent restrictions. Russia sends flour to the United States, and competes successfully with our own millers. America sends cutlery to Sheffield and manufactured cottons to Manchester, France buys wine in Ohio and California and cotton seed oil in St. Louis, returning the former to New York as claret or Burgundy and the latter as pure olive oil, and so on; the peculiarities of commerce to exchange continue through a long series of articles of both luxury and necessity. With the present cheap systems of expeditious transportation, constantly being improved in every direction, it would seem that the time is approaching when it will be impossible to be sure where any article we eat, drink, wear or otherwise use had its origin. The only thing certain is that the people who show the most energy, ingenuity and business capacity will certainly lay the rest of the world under tribute. In such a conflict as this implies the future prosperity of the United States is assured.

The casual reader of the newspapers forms no adequate idea of the annual loss of life and property in this country by violent wind storms. The year 1884 was remarkable in this respect. The records of the Signal Service department show recorded during that year 178 tornadoes in the United States, 38 occurring in Georgia, 22 in South Carolina, 18 in Alabama, 12 in North Carolina, and 10 each in Iowa and Wisconsin. Lightning occurred in 28 of the tornadoes. Their average width was 1,047 feet, and their average length was 36.10 miles. Their velocity averaged 42 miles per hour. The tornadoes average 1.45 seconds in passing a given point. The temperature before the tornadoes was generally warm, and generally they were succeeded by cooler weather. Their greatest frequency was between 4 and 5.30 p. m. The largest number of tornadoes occurred in July. Over 1,000 buildings were destroyed by tornadoes during the year. The most extensive tornado was in Minnesota, September 9, the estimated losses by which were $4,000,000. Contrary to the general opinion, it will be observed that more than half of the tornadoes occurred in the Southern States.

Grant's Autographs.

While at Mt. McGregor it did not escape the general's attention that everything he wrote was carefully preserved by those to whom he addressed his slips. One night he showed that this amused him by a pleasant allusion to it in a note to Dr. Douglas. "I notice," he wrote, "that when any one gets a slip it is carefully fold it up and saved. No one throws one away. I think I shall have to stop writing, or some day I will be hauled over the coals for my English."

"Whatever may be the criticisms on what you have written, General," Dr. Douglas promptly replied, "no one can assail your English."

The general smiled, and his output of slips was not thereafter stinted. Every one, of course, wanted one. Dr. Douglas was the envy of people at the hotel, as he went about with a memorandum book thick with slips, and he was besieged with applications to mail for specimens; but he rarely parted with one.—*New York Times.*

A Reason for Selling.

Indignant purchaser—See here, sir; I don't want this horse you sold me. He balks. I can't get him over the bridge.

Jockey—That's the reason I sold him. Why did you come to me for the horse?

"I saw your advertisement in the paper."

"I thought so. I gave you my reasons for selling him."

"Yes. 'To be sold,' you stated, 'for no other reason than that the owner wants to go out of town.'"

"Well, if you can go out of town with him it will be more than I can do."—*Philadelphia Call.*

How They Vote in Germany.

A striking feature of the German municipal system is its entire independence of national politics. No issue but those arising out of municipal questions are allowed to influence the city elections. Every male inhabitant twenty four years of age has a right to vote on municipal questions provided he has his own household and is not dependent upon father or mother; that he has not received alms from the public funds within twelve years; that he has paid all municipal dues; that he occupies a house or pursues a trade with two employes; that he pays an income tax or a class tax. Under one or another of the active conditions all industrious persons are included. That all votes should count equally is regarded as unbusiness like. The arrangement adopted to meet this point of view is this: Voters are decided into three classes, each of which elect one third of the city council. To the first class are assigned as many of the largest tax payers as pay one third of the taxes assessed; to the second as many as in aggregate pay the second third of the taxes; to the third class belong all not included in the first and second. Each of the three classes elects forty two members of council, its influence upon questions of finance being kept in strict equality with its tax payments. The city council of Berlin has long been conspicuous for the education and financial standing of its members. Election to it is accounted an honor to which the ablest men of the city aspire.

A Modern Chesterfield.

I know the French are a most polite nation, and I have heard it said that some Americans can be polite, says a writer in the San Francisco *Chronicle*. And the proprietor of a lodging house in New York compares very favorably with the record. A friend of mine went one day to this lodging house to take apartments for his mother, who was coming from California. He rang the bell. It was not answered. He rang again. There was some skurrying inside, but the door did not open. Once more he rang. The door was then opened.

"Have you any rooms to let?"

"Well, no sir," and the speaker kept opening unusually wide grain as he spoke. "The fact is, they are all held by people who are out of town for the season."

"Have you nothing at all?"

"I have some up stairs, but I could perhaps not put you out of the first of October."

"Can I see them now?"

Just then a small boy appeared at the head of the stairs.

"It's breaking out all over," he said.

"Really, you must excuse me, sir. I should be delighted to show you the rooms, but the fever in the house is about up stairs. Ring the alarm, Johnny."

And in ten minutes the neighborhood was strewn with engines and streams of water pouring everywhere.

A Mountain that Moves.

In Churchill county, Nevada, there is a great curiosity, mention of which we do not remember to have ever seen in the papers. This curiosity is nothing more nor less than a travelling mountain of sand. The wind has gathered together a great heap of sand, and keeps it constantly moving like an immense glacier. It crawls steadily along over valleys and through canyons, never ceasing the sandy, sighing, low musical sound as they rub against each other, much as they do around the Sphinx every morning at sunrise, which gave rise to the legend that the stony statue was greeting the morning sun with a song.

But the moving mountain of Churchill contains still another peculiarity. While its sides are symmetrically formed and lay in folds like solidified waves, there is no crest at the top. Instead of it going to a peak there is a hole there made by counter winds, and whenever a rock enough to scale the ridge and pass into that hole pays for his rashness with his life, for the fickle sand yields beneath his feet, and the more he struggles to get back the faster he sinks until he is smothered to death. The Indians tell of several of their tribe having been swallowed up, and no trace has ever been found of them since.

Personal Deficiencies.

Some persons, who freely admit the importance of all pursuits that minister to the idea of utility, express only contempt for those which supply the needs of imagination, the cultivation of sentiment, the production of beauty, or the means of amusement. They really seem to think that they are proving their intellectual depth or moral superiority by boasting of their utter indifference to things that interest, charm, and inspire multitudes. One of the lord chancellors of England declared in open court that he would not go across the street to hear Madame Catalani sing. Doubtless he spoke the truth, and yet it was a truth which good sense should have taught him to conceal rather as a personal deficiency than to boast of. If he had been deaf he might have asked for sympathy, but would hardly have exulted in his misfortune, and his inability to appreciate tones that filled thousands with wonder and rapture could certainly entitle him to another sentiment than that of pity. So the unwarranted manner in which persons throw contempt upon poetry, art, fiction, the drama, simply because they lack the sentiments to which they respond, is merely a proof of their own deficiency. Let them modestly keep silence upon matters of which they can only speak to expose their ignorance.

Wisdom.

If we apply ourselves seriously to wisdom, we shall never live without true pleasure, but learn to be pleased with everything. We shall be pleased with wealth as far as it enables us to benefit others; with poverty, in not having much to care for, and with obscurity for being unenvied.

He Kept the Whole House Awake.

Washington, D. C.—Mr. F. O. McCleary, a prominent solicitor of patents of this city, was troubled for several weeks with a severe cough which not only deprived him of sleep but annoyed others. The only thing which did him any good, he says, was the now popular Red Star Cough Cure, a purely vegetable compound, free from opiates, narcotics or poisons of any kind.

A recent contest been several sketch artists resulted in a draw.

IT IS AMAZING that any human being should continue to suffer from biliousness, nervous headache, indigestion, or general weakness, when it is as notorious as that the sun is the source of light that VINEGAR BITTERS inevitably cures these complaints. This medicine is sold everywhere, takes everywhere, and cures everywhere. Reader, it will cure you.

A woman is seldom merciful to a man who is timid.

Helpless Upon a Friendless Sea!

Who, in taking passage in a great transAtlantic steamer, does not feel a thrill of exultation over her magnificent power. Against her the Storm King may hurl his elemental forces, nor pierce her armor; nor stop her onward course.

But let us describe a scene when, one morning in mid ocean, there came an alarm from the pilot house followed by a cry, "The ship's rudder is lost!" From the consultant expression consternation came to every face. The wheelman being helpless to direct her course, the vessel was at the mercy of wind and wave.

The captain had been negligent—the hangings of the rudder were allowed to wear weak, and suddenly it had dropped deep into the sea!

Strong in intellect, in physical vigor, in energy and in ambition, man confronts, undaunted, gigantic tasks and commands applause for his magnificent achievements. But, all unexpectedly, an alarm comes—the rudder of his constitution is gone. He has been careless of its preservation; mental strain, nervous excitement, irregular habits, over work, have destroyed the action of his kidneys and liver. This would not occur were Warner's safe cure used to maintain vigor. And even now it may restore vitality to those organs and give back to the man that which will lead him to the haven of his ambition.—*The Traveler.*

A Wonderful Composition.

A school girl astonished her teacher with the following composition. "George Washington, the first President of the United States, born in Virginia in the year. When George was a little boy he would never tell a lie. Because he thought it was not nice. It is not nice neither. He studied all kinds of things to be a president."

Mark Twain's latest advertisement is his assertion that his children are well behaved, well governed and companionably charming, and he refers to Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, Charles Dudley Warner and his other Hartford neighbors as witnesses. How could you expect them to be otherwise, were they not brought up on Ridge's Food?—*Exchange.*

The line that tailors hang clothes on—Masculine.

Never Open Your Mouth

except to put something to eat into it is an excellent motto for the consumptive sufferer from catarrh. But while the consumptive is practically incurable, there is no excuse for anyone's suffering longer form catarrh. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is an unfailing cure for that offensive disease. It heals the diseased membrane, and removes the dull and depressed sensations which always attend catarrh. A short trial of this valuable preparation will make the sufferer feel like a new being.

Fortune gives too much to many, but to none enough.

Don't take that "cocktail in the morning." If you have a "swelled head," nauseated stomach, and unstrung nerves resulting from the "convivial party last night." The sure and safe way to clear the cobwebs from the brain, receive zest for food, and tone up the nervous system, is to use Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets." Sold by all druggists.

One ungrateful man does an injury to all who stand in need of aid.

The only reliable cure for catarrh is Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

A Florida boy, aged three, bought soda water and told them "Jis mark it up."

The purest, sweetest and best Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the seashore. Its absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

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

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it 25c.

Important.

When you visit New York city, save baggage, expense and annoyance, by stopping at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot.

Elegant rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, regardless of expense, rent from $1 per day upwards. Elegant dining rooms attached to the house. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroad to all depots. Passengers taken to any other hotel free of charge, if rooms cannot be found in the city.

Binghamton, N. Y., is fast seeking to gaze at a cell with two grand columns.

ST. JACOBS OIL

TRADE MARK

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

Cures RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, and other Pains and Aches.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

To a constant sufficient to prevent moderation may be described a majority of the ailments which afflict humanity. It is a well ascertained fact that a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will put even a highly feeble system into such a state of defence that it will be impossible to treat with any hope of excellent success of disease, such as the malign influence of miasma, intermittent fever, excessive heat, damp, cold, sudden changes temperature, &c. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

Cancer of the Tongue.

A Case Resembling That of General Grant.

Some ten years ago I had a scrofulous sore on my right hand, and with the old time treatment it healed up. In March, 1882, it broke out in my throat, and was entitled to cancer, eating through my cheek to the top of my left cheek bone and to the roof of my mouth. I subsisted on liquids, and my tongue was so far gone I could not talk. On October 3rd, 1884, I commenced taking Swift's Specific. In a month the eating process stopped and healing commenced, and the fearful aperture in my cheek has been closed and firmly knitted together. A new under lip is progressing, and it seems that nature is supplying a new tongue. I can talk so that my friends can readily understand me, and can also eat solid food again. I would refer to Hon. John H. Trammel, State Senator, this district, and to Dr. T. S. Bradfield, of Lagrange, Ga.

MRS. MARY L. COMER.

La Grange, Ga., Mar. 11, 1885.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga., N. Y. Off. 157 W. 23d St.

MONEY $10 TO $20 A DAY made with Stencils and Key Checks. Outfit free. Address Stencil and Key Check Manufg. Co. Cincinnati, O.

OPIUM HABIT. Sure cure in 10 to 20 days. Sanitarium treatment, or medicine by express. 18 years established. Reliable. Dr. Marsh, Quincy, Mich.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. Sure relief for ASTHMA. Price 30cts. Sold by druggists. Kidder & Co. Charlestown, Mass.

Gen. Grant's MEMOIRS ready for Agents. Prepaid special terms and inside track. Address APPOMATTOX, Box 1776, Philadelphia, Pa.

U. S. Pocket-book contained 3 samples. Big money for agents. Contained 3 pocket-book Co., 2 New Church St., New York.

Blair's Pills. Great English Gout and Rheumatic Remedy. Oval Box, $1.00; round, 50 cts.

THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER Keeping Teeth Perfect and Gums Healthy.

PATENTS Obtained. Send stamp and invention for Circular. L. BINGHAM, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Dr. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

Pensions to Soldiers & Heirs. Send stamp for Circulars. GEO. E. LEMON, Attys., Washington, D. C.

Only Temperance Bitters Known.

VINEGAR BITTERS

VEGETABLE ★ FREE FROM ALCOHOL

PURELY ★ CALIFORNIA

DR. WALKER'S ★ EUREKA

VINEGAR BITTERS

No other medicine known so effectually purges the blood of deep-seated diseases.

Millions bear testimony to its wonderful curative effects.

It is a purely Vegetable Preparation, made from the native herbs and roots of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol.

It removes the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health.

It is the great Blood Purifier and Life-giving Principle; a gentle Purgative and Tonic; a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to.

The Alterative, Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Anti-Bilious, Stomachic, Diuretic and Tonic properties of VINEGAR BITTERS exceed those of any other medicine in the world.

No person can take the BITTERS according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Bilious, Remittent, Intermittent and Malarial Fevers are prevalent throughout the United States, particularly in the valleys of our great rivers and their vast tributaries, during the Summer and Autumn, especially during seasons of unusual heat and dryness.

These Fevers are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels. In their treatment, a purgative exerting a powerful influence upon these organs is absolutely necessary.

There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as it will speedily remove the dark colored vitiated matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Purify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fortified.

It invigorates the Stomach and stimulates the torpid Liver and Bowels, which results in a pure blood, and you will find that Hop—Bitters have the best curative qualities and powers of all—combined in them.

—And that they will cure when any or all of these, singly or—combined, fail!!!

—A thorough trial will give positive proof of this.

Take all in all.

—Take all the Kidneys and Liver Medicines.

—Take all the Blood purifiers.

—Take all the Dyspepsia and Indigestion cures.

—Take all the Ague, Fever, and bilious specifics.

—Take all the Brain and Nerve force restorers.

—Take all the Great health restorers.

In short, take all the best qualities of all those and the—best.

—Qualities of all the best medicines in the world, and you will find that—Hop—Bitters have the best curative qualities and powers of all—combined in them.

—And that they will cure when any or all of these, singly or—combined, fail!!!

—A thorough trial will give positive proof of this.

Hardened Liver.

Five years ago I broke down with kidney and liver complaint and rheumatism. Since then I have been unable to be about at all. My liver became hardened, my limbs were puffed up and filled with water. All the best physicians agreed that nothing could cure me. I resolved to try Hop Bitters. I have used seven bottles, the hardness has all gone from my liver, the swelling from my limbs, and it has worked a miracle in my case; otherwise I would have been now in my grave.

J. W. MOREY, Buffalo, Oct. 1, 1881.

Poverty and Suffering.

"I was dragged down with debt, poverty and suffering for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring.

"I was completely discouraged, until one year ago, by the advice of my pastor, I commenced using Hop Bitters, and in one month we were all well, and none of us have seen a sick day since, and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's visit will cost. I know it."

—A WORKINGMAN.

Ger None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

BNI 34

DROPSY

TREATED FREE!

DR. H. H. GREEN,

A Specialist for Eleven Years Past.

Has treated Dropsy and its concomitants with marvellous success. Has cured cases given up by other physicians as incurable. It is a wonderful discovery, and the only one that has ever been made that could be relied on. Dropsy is a disease of the system which it takes long to cure. Some patients recommend hopeless in the first stage, others in the last stage. Some cases require but a few days treatment, others a longer time. Some cases require but one bottle of medicine, others more. Some cases require but a few doses, others a long time. Some cases are cured by using nothing but my medicine, others require the use of other remedies. Some cases require a change of diet, others can eat anything they wish. Some cases require but little attention, others require a great deal. Some cases are cured by using medicine only, others require medicine and bathing, others require medicine, bathing and rubbing. Some cases are cured by using medicine, bathing, rubbing and electricity, others require all of these and more. In fact, there is no two cases alike, and no one disease that can be treated by one set of rules. Dropsy is a disease of the blood, and the skin, and the kidneys, and the heart, and the lungs, and the liver, and the bowels, and the nerves, and the system, and the patient, and the doctor, and the medicine, and the cure. Dropsy is a disease that I have cured in my own family, and I have cured it in my own person