FOR THE FARM AND HOME.

Keeping Peafowls.

Peafowls are not only ornamental but excellent for the table. They are slow in reaching maturity, and the hen seldom lays before she is two years old. The chicks, however, grow very rapidly at first, but as they begin to feather almost at the start of life they require frequent feeding or they will perish. They soon begin to fly, and roost on the highest positions they can find. The hen lays from ten to twenty eggs, according to age and treatment. The young chicks should be fed the same as young turkeys, but meat, finely chopped, should be given three times a week after the first week. The male is a quarrelsome bird in the barnyard, and often makes short work of young chicks. They are more ornamental than profitable, though the tail feathers may be pulled for sale as soon as the molting season begins.

Summer Care of Work Horses.

The grooming as it is called of horses, is quite as important as the feeding, and in summer time when the teams are worked hard, it is indispensable to their welfare. When a horse is working, the excretion from the skin is profuse, and pours from it in the form of perspiration. When this dries on the skin it leaves a quantity of impure matter adhering to it, which is apt to close the pores and prevent the escape of the perspiration. This produces disorder, in the form of congestion of the myriads of capillary vessels which form a close network near the surface of the body, and the excretions and secretions being stopped, the skin becomes harsh, dry, contracted and diseased. The impure matter—being unable to escape—gathers in places and forms pimples, blotches or tumors and, if it is not removed, there is danger of poisoning the blood, and, with the appearance of farcy and glanders, finally death. All this may be prevented by careful attention to the skin, by occasional washing, regular currying and brushing, and proper care to avoid galling by the rubbing of ill-fitting harness. As prevention is the best cure, it is well that owners of horses should exercise all possible precautions to avoid the frequent disorders which result from neglect in the direction pointed out, and thus save much annoyance and loss.

Hints on Haying.

In general, says a Colorado contributor, it is a good practice to keep close up with the scythe while haying. Or in other words to stop the mower, and proceed to getting in as soon as the hay is made enough for the purpose. Much unnecessary labor is often saved by so doing. Especially is this so late in the season, when the weather is likely to be showery. One need not fear to get hay in quite green rather than to have it wet with rain. The real juices of the grass will not be of much injury to the hay.

Water is a great damage to hay or grass after it is cut. When there is no water on the hay it will not be injured so much by three weeks' heating in the mow as by lying three days in hot, moist weather upon the ground. The heating in the mow injures only a small portion, that being the top, where the vapor collects and cools, while that up in the mow is damaged all [illegible].

A good practice in haying is to mow in the morning what can be readily handled during the day. Early in the day rake that which was mowed the night before, and haul in before the dew falls. Rake and bunch the hay cut in the fore part of the day during the hottest part of the afternoon. This will make very much during the night, and only needs turning up from the bottom to be in condition to get in early the next day. When the conditions are for a still dry [illegible] the morrow, it is advisable to get in as much of the present day's mowing as possible. In bunching hay in good weather the horse rake will answer every purpose.

Saving Liquid Manure.

The convenience of being able to buy and use artificial fertilizers when it is desired to put in crops at a time when one has no barnyard manure ready to use, or when he does not want to leave other work long enough to draw manure, should not lead to the neglecting to try to make all that it is possible to make upon the farm or to the allowing of any waste thereof. As the liquid excrements from a full grown horse or cow in each year are said by chemists to contain from $12 to $14 worth of fertilizing elements at the rate they are sold in artificial fertilizers, it is very important that they should not be wasted. The plan of conducting them from pipes in the barn to a cistern and then distributing from a tank on wheels, like a city watering cart, has never become popular, and it has certain serious objections, not the least of which is the highly concentrated character of this fertilizer. Where this is not done there should be a sufficient quantity of dry earth or peat to absorb them. Just how much to use for this purpose would be a difficult problem to solve, as much of the liquid would be absorbed by the solid excrements, and much of the water might be evaporated with loss of but little, if any, of the valuable salts which are principally nitrates and potash. One good load for each animal would not seem to be too much, and it might be safer to double that amount, if the two loads would add $12 value to the manure heap, or even the half of that amount, as there would be some loss by the amount voided in the pasture or on the road.

Protecting Young Trees.

Mr. W. D. Boynton, of Wisconsin writes to *The Indiana Farmer*: Young trees need protection the first summer. It is, in fact, the most critical time with them. The winters are bad enough, but the summers are often worse. The sun and drying winds are fully as fatal in summer as the alternate freezing and thawing of winter. Mulching is a great thing for the roots, but the tops and the trunks of young trees taken from the thickly planted nursery are in no way protected, and they miss such protection very much. The greatly reduced root can not supply the top with the requisite moisture or sap, while the sun and wind make constant and heavy drafts upon it. I find that planting corn among young newly set trees is a great help to them the first summer. Trees four or five feet high will be well shaded by corn growth during the driest, hottest weather of summer. Growing corn also breaks the force of the wind. It prevents the stems from being wrenched about in the usual way of exposed trees. It may always be noticed, too, that thick corn growth gathers and retains moisture. The air is more vaporous and cool near the ground, which is a desirable condition for tree-growth. I think this is an excellent way to shelter a hedge-row of young evergreen or other trees. Any plant with a mutilated root needs protection from the sun and wind; some need it much more than others; some for but a few days, as they quickly establish vigorous roots, while others need a whole season or more to recuperate in. To this latter class belong young trees. We may be sure that we have not done our part until all newly set trees are in some manner protected from the scorching sun and drying winds of our intense mid-summer. The young orchard may be regularly planted to corn and cultivated as any other field, omitting the horse cultivation in those spaces in which the roots of trees are located.

Household Hints.

A well-ventilated bedroom will prevent morning headache and lassitude.

To remove mildew, soak in buttermilk and spread on the grass in the sun.

If the oven is too hot when baking, place a small dish of cold water in it.

To prevent flat-irons from scorching, wipe them on a cloth wet with kerosene.

Sal volatile or hartshorn will restore colors taken out by acids. It may be dropped upon any garment without doing harm.

To cleanse spots from broadcloth or woolen goods take half an ounce each of glycerine, alcohol and sulphuric acid, two ounces of spirit ammonia, half an ounce of powdered castile soap and add water enough to make one quart of the mixture. Use with brush or sponge and rinse with pure water.

To clean marble the following is recommended: Common soda, two pounds, powdered pumice stone and finely powdered chalk one pound each. Pass through a fine sieve and mix to a thin paste with water. Rub it well over the marble and the stains will be removed, then wash the marble over with soap and water and it will be as clean as it was at first.

Recipes.

[illegible] Pie.—[illegible] Cover the bottom of a pot with chopped salt pork, strew with minced young onions, lay in the meat and pour in a quart of stock made from the [illegible] and [illegible] trimmings. Cover closely and stew tender. Take out the birds, [illegible] and keep it hot, covered, over boiling water. Strain the gravy left in the pot, return to the fire with two quarts of green peas and [illegible] until they are done. Strain and lay about the meat.

Potatoes Creamed With Parsley.—Peel the potatoes, cut them into dice and lay in cold water for half an hour or more. Put over the fire in cold salted water and stew tender; drain out the water and supply its place with a cup of hot milk in which has been stirred a tablespoonful of butter rolled in flour. Then, for each cupful of potato, allow two tablespoonfuls of green parsley, very finely minced. Bring to a lively boil, pepper and salt to liking, and dish.

Lemon Cake.—One and one-half cups of sugar, one-half cup of butter, three eggs, one-half teaspoon of soda dissolved in milk, two heaping cups of sifted flour, a little salt, the grated peel and juice of one lemon; bake in two shallow pans and cut into squares.

Stewed Apples With Rice.—Scoop out the cores and peel six fine russet apples, and stew them in clarified sugar. Boil some rice in milk with a pinch of salt, a few strips of lemon peel and sugar enough to sweeten it. Leave on the fire until the rice is quite soft and has absorbed nearly all the milk, remove the lemon peel and place in a dish, arrange the stewed apples on the rice and put it in the oven until it is of a pretty golden color.

Origin of the Dollar.

The origin of our word *dollar*, as everybody knows, is from the German *thaler* or low German *daler*. But the way in which it came to mean a coin is not familiar. About the end of the fifteenth century the counts of Schlick Joachim's Thal (Joachim's Valley), minted ounce-pieces, which got to be called Joachim's thaler, the German adjective from the name of the place. These pieces gained such reputation that they became a kind of pattern, and other pieces of a like sort took the name, dropping the first part of the word for the sake of brevity. Hence our dollar may be said to be the metallic product of Joachim's Valley.—*New York Commercial.*

Presence of Mind.

Art auctioneer—"We have here, ladies and gentlemen, a most superb marine view."

Assistant (in a loud whisper)—"Hold on; it's a picture of a sheep."

Auctioneer—"As I was saying, ladies and gentlemen, we have here a picture of a most superb merino. What am I offered on a bid?"—*New York Tribune.*

CLIPPINGS FOR THE CURIOUS.

A Russian convict is said to have survived a punishment of 2000 lashes.

It is estimated that the aggregate weight of the diamonds taken from the South African fields up to the present time is six and one half tons, of the total value of $200,000,000.

One of the natural freaks of South Africa is a bug which on being touched emits a perfume, and two or three of which carried in a wagon will scent it delightfully for weeks.

The churches in Venezuela and in all Spanish America are usually without seats, except perhaps a few such long ones as we see in parks, ranged up and down the centre of the church lengthwise.

An ordinary beetle can draw twenty times the weight of the body, and a large horned beetle, which was carefully weighed and allowed to work unmolested beneath a bell glass, drew 42 6-10 times its own weight.

The old Roman custom or law that an enemy who had come to another country, even in times of peace, could, if war broke out, be enslaved, existed in Europe in the middle ages; and the enslavement did not cease till the middle of the seventeenth century.

Henry II. of England, the father of Richard the Lion-Hearted, was wont to travel so fast that the King of France, who was rather lazy, said: "He neither rides on land nor sails on water, but flies through the air like a bird." He went through the country, as kings of old used to do, examining into affairs, and especially as to how the judges used to do their duty.

The Hindoos say that chess is the invention of an astrologer who lived more than 5,000 years ago and was possessed of supernatural knowledge and acuteness. Greek historians assert that the game was invented by Palamedes to beguile the tedium of the siege of Troy. The Arab legend is that it was devised for the instruction of a young despot by his father, a learned Bedouin, to teach the youth that a king, no matter how powerful, was dependent upon his subjects for safety.

Value of Cream as Food.

Few seem to appreciate the value of cream as an article of human diet, most people preferring to use milk fat in the form of butter. Though good and properly made butter may fairly be considered to be the best and most wholesome solid fat in use, it is quite inferior to cream in respect to both economy and health. The superiority of cream over butter or any other solid fat consists, first, in its being not exactly in liquid form, but more [illegible] allowing of great [illegible] between its particles, permitting the [illegible] juices to mix with it in the most perfect manner, and with whatever else the stomach contains, thereby facilitating digestion. Cream is also superior to butter and other fats from its being intimately incorporated with albuminous or flesh-forming matter in a condition favorable for easy and perfect digestion, so that while it serves the purpose of all unctuous matter in developing animal heat and force, it carries along with it nutriment in a most readily available form, a very important consideration in the case of invalids. It is a fact in the functions of the stomach that neither fats alone nor albuminoids alone are digested by it as well as when the two are mingled together in certain proportions. It does not seem to cope with any kind of grease alone, and pure albuminoids it digests with great difficulty. The flesh of lean animals, which is defective in fat, never digests as well as that of animals in better condition, in whose muscles fat is mingled. The palate instinctively recognizes the difference between fat and no fat in the flesh of the animals when used for food, always preferring that marbled with fat. A more perfect combination of fat and flesh-forming food could hardly be imagined than exists in cream, each fat globule of which it is composed being inclosed with an envelope of albuminous matter, and besides this, being suspended in a serum of a similar character, making the incorporation of fat and nutriment matter as intimate as it is possible to make it.

"Some President."

The frequent revolutions in the governments of South American republics seem to make presidents there as common as military officers are in this country. Moreover, familiarity breeds there the same feeling that it does elsewhere. A traveller in the Argentine Republic tells a story at his own expense:

On one occasion I accompanied the colonel of the regiment stationed on the frontier in one of his periodical visits to the Indians. Seeing me in European dress in the midst of so many military men, and treated by the colonel with great politeness, they said among themselves,—

"Who can this be?"

And the more knowing ones replied,—

"Oh, *some President!*"

Looking for the Other Sal.

Not long since we attended a divine service not far off, and while the minister was speaking, a young man spied a young lady across the house, whom he least expected to see, and concluded he would go over and sit by her; the minister was telling the following anecdote at the time the young man was making his way to a seat by the young lady: "I saw a young man walking around in front of the church door and asked him if he was looking for salvation, he answered no, I am looking for Sal Jackson. He concluded by saying: "There is a young man in the congregation looking for Sal and has found her, maybe we will have better order now."—*Guyton (Ga.) Chronicle.*

A MAIL CAR.

Distributing Postoffice Matter in a Flying Train.

How Uncle Sam's Hired Men in the Railway Service Assort the Mail.

A Chicago *Herald* reporter has been making a trip with the six postal clerks who distribute the mail from a train which leaves the Western metropolis daily. We quote from the reporter's account:

What do the clerks find to do? Plenty. Every morning they take out about twenty-five tons of mail, and on Saturday thirty or thirty-five tons. This mail is composed of letters, postal cards, single newspapers and newspapers in bunches. The most of it must be "worked," that is, assorted and distributed according to address. In one end of the car are two big cases, each containing hundreds of pigeon holes. Each pigeon-hole represents either a post office or a railway mail car, which is a moving post office. Head Clerk Kemper, for instance, picks up a bunch of letters. In that bunch there may be missives for fifty post offices in a dozen states or territories. He must know just where every letter goes in his case, and to know that simply means that he must be familiar with the entire postal route system in the states, for which he is expected to make distribution. In Illinois, for instance, there are 1700 post offices. The clerk must not only know in what county every one is situated, but on what line of railroad or stage, and how it is served. He must, in fact, be able to draw a map of Illinois and place thereon all the railroads, stage routes and post offices. So, as Clerk Kemper takes up bunch after bunch, addressed to thousands of offices in a half dozen states, his mind as well as his fingers must be nimble. A printer's case, with its three alphabets and few dozen characters, is virtually an A B C book compared to the post office gazetteer which the clerk is compelled to carry in his brain and make demands upon a hundred times a minute. He keeps on assorting and throwing, with the postal system of a great deal of the Northwest in his mind, and with the train still hurrying on to its destination.

In the other end of the car four men are standing before long rows of newspaper sacks hanging with their mouths open. There are a hundred of these sacks, and above them, where the births are closed during the day in a Pullman car, are fifty boxes. Into these sacks and boxes the four men fire newspapers as if they were shooting at rats and their daily bread depending upon the number they could kill.

Two clerks thus work on letters and four on newspapers. Just before a town or junction point is reached each man gathers together all of the mail he has for the town or for the connecting lines, the whole is bunched into a bag and the bag locked and thrown off. The newspapers are sacked loose, but the letters and postal cards are tied into packages and addressed by means of a slip, and on this slip each clerk must stamp his name and the date. The postmaster or railway mail clerk into whose hands this package comes for another distribution must mark upon the slip the number of errors which he may find. If, for instance, there are letters in a package addressed to the "Bath & Yates City R. P. O.," which should have been sent by mail by some other railway postoffice, every such letter is an error, and after scoring them all up the postmaster or clerk mails the slip to Captain White, superintendent. In one run from Chicago to Burlington a clerk will handle from two hundred to two hundred and fifty packages of letters or cards, or more than ten thousand pieces in all. These may represent four or five thousand postoffices, and to do the work at all the clerk must lose no time in consulting his books or in scratching his head. Yet it is not often that the overworked public servant will make more than fifty errors a week. At headquarters tab is kept, and the poor clerk who makes a good many errors one week wants to look sharp that he doesn't repeat the offense soon or off may come his head.

A Court Room in China.

The trials are held in a large granite-paved room containing but a few articles of furniture. Near the centre of the room is the desk of the examining Mandarin. The desk is about ten feet long, and on it are an ink pad and paper and the written accusation against the prisoner. Behind the desk sits the examining Mandarin in his handsomely decorated official robes. His rank is shown by the color of the robe and buttons on his hat. At each end of the desk stand two lictors and interpreters. These officials act as interpreters between the Mandarin and the prisoner, and are distinguished by a long red tassel affixed to their hats. At the right hand side of the hall is another small desk, where the Clerk of the Court sits and takes the confession of the criminals being tried. These desks and a few racks and other instruments used in torture were the only articles of furniture in the room.—*San Francisco Examiner.*

A Striking Resemblance.

When Damley isn't behind on his board bill he is apt to be outspoken to an offensive degree.

"Do you know why, Mrs. Hendricks," he said to his landlady recently, as he laid a soft boiled egg which he had just opened as far out of his reach as possible, "do you know why you and this egg are somewhat alike in one respect?"

"Why?" she asked with frigid interrogation.

"Because you have both seen better days."—*New York Sun.*

The Silver Dollar in 1794.

In the Congress of 1794 the subject of the emblems and devices for the new silver dollar to be coined at the Philadelphia mint came before the house. A Southern member bitterly opposed the adoption of the eagle for the emblem on the reverse of the coin, on the ground that "the eagle was the king of birds, and neither suitable or proper to represent a nation whose institutions and interests were wholly inimical to monarchical forms of government."

"Perhaps a goose might suit the gentleman," replied Judge Thatcher, "as it is a rather humble and Republican bird, and moreover, the gosling would answer to place on the dimes."

The fierce Southerner took the playful rejoinder as an insult and sent a challenge to the judge, who promptly refused to fight on so slight a ground.

"Will you be branded as a coward?" asked the Southerner's friend.

"Certainly, if he pleases," replied Thatcher. "I always was one, and he knew it, or he would not have challenged me."

Check Reins.

Check reins, as a general rule, are of little use on the road, except in the case of inveterate stumblers. These it is necessary to sometimes check up high, so as to make them lift their feet, and besides, if they do trip, the check rein punishes them severely. Stumbling is chiefly due to bad shoeing, hence this use of the check savors of needless cruelty. If a horse shows a tendency to stumble, pull off his shoes and drive him barefoot, being careful not to break his hoofs. He will soon get over the tendency in all probability. When the feet wear, if they do, so as to necessitate shoeing, if it is summer weather put on toe clips only, and renew them often.

The check rein is used to make a naturally down-headed horse carry his head high, or as high as his mate, and is often made an instrument of wanton torture by unfeeling grooms and drivers. The real use of the check is to prevent a horse getting his head to the ground when standing. It is of no use at all, except as above explained, when traveling. Every horse works better without one, whatever work he does.

The Circular Saw.

"Have you had any experience in operating circular saws?" inquired the proprietor of a sawing and turning mill of an applicant for employment.

Upon giving an affirmative answer the man was engaged and sent to work. Half an hour later the employer bethought himself to see how his new hand was doing, and found him gazing at the bleeding stump of the forefinger of his right hand.

"How did you do that?" asked the boss.

"How did I do it? Well, I was wondering if that thing was moving," he said, pointing to the circular saw, "and I put my finger down just like that—holy Moses there goes the other one!" he shrieked, as the index finger of his left hand became a victim to his illustration.

"Well are you satisfied that the thing is alive?" asked the owner of the saw.

Doors of Paper.

"Feel the weight of that door," said a New York builder to a reporter, who was looking at an unfinished apartment house up town. The reporter prepared to lift what seemed a polished mahogany door, but it proved too light for any wood. "It is made of paper," said the builder, "and, while it costs about the same as wood, is much better, because there is no shrinking, swelling, cracking or warping. It is composed of two thick paper boards, stamped and molded into panels and glued together with glue and potash, and then rolled through heavy rollers. It is first covered with a waterproof coating, then painted and varnished and hung in the ordinary way. Few persons can detect that they are not made of wood, particularly when used as sliding doors."

A Pretty Basket.

Ornamental baskets can be made of cardboard, painted brown, and then covered with pieces of irregular cork, previously strung together on thread. The handle is composed of loosely plaited strings of cork, either three or four, kept down by stitches of brown cotton. The edge of the basket is done in much the same way, the rest being put on in plain or twisted rows. This is a capital way of using up old corks, and amuses children for hours. The basket is afterwards lined with satin, plush, or cashmere. Flower pot cases and boxes can be treated in the same way.

The true secret of success is merit. This is seen in Red Star Cough Cure, a purely vegetable compound, entirely free from opiates, poisons and narcotics, and which has received the public endorsement of physicians and chemists everywhere. Twenty-five cents.

The hair is a conductor of electricity to the brain, and it never should be less than two inches in length. Unless the facts are taught in the schools so that the boys are warned, in a few generations more we shall have a general softening of the brain among our masculine population.

The Vice-President of the City Brewery, Mr. J. Helmes, of Louisville, Ky., was entirely cured in one week of a severe attack of rheumatism by St. Jacobs Oil.

Doing nothing for others is the undoing of one's self. We must be purposely kind and generous, or we miss the best part of existence. The heart that goes out of itself gets large and full of joy. This is the great secret of the inner life. We do ourselves the most good doing something for others.

If you feel as though water was gathering around the heart (heart-dropsy) or have heart-rheumatism, palpitation of the heart with suffocation, sympathetic heart trouble—Dr. Kilmer's Ocean-Weed regulates, corrects and cures.

The interests of the butchers are always at steak.

"This Can't be Beat."

Among the 150 kinds of Cloth Bound Dollar Volumes given away by the Rochester (N. Y.) *American Rural Home* for every $1 subscription to that 8 page, 48 col., 16 year old Weekly, all 5x7 inches, from 300 to 900 pages, bound in Cloth are:

Law Without Lawyers.	Danelson's (Medical) Counselor.
Family Cyclopedia.	Boys' Useful Pastimes.
Farm Cyclopedia.	Five Years Before the Mast.
Farmers' and Stockbreeders' Guide.	Peoples' History of United States.
Common Sense in Poultry Yard.	Universal His. of all Nations.
World Cyclopedia	Popular History Civil War (both sides.)

Any one book and paper one year, all post-paid for $1.15 only! Satisfaction guaranteed. Reference: Hon. C. R. Parsons, Mayor Rochester, for 11 years past. Samples 2c. RURAL HOME Co., LTD., Rochester, N. Y.

Society is always trying in some way or other to grind us down to a single flat surface.

Hall's Hair Renewer always gives satisfaction, and is indorsed by our best physicians.

As a stimulant to the stomach, liver and bowels, the safest remedy is Ayer's Pills.

Surest Tranquilizer of the Nerves.

The surest tranquilizer of the nerves is a medicine which remedies their supersensitiveness by invigorating them. Over-tension of the nerves always weakens them. What they need, then, is a tonic, not a sedative. The latter is only useful when there is intense mental excitement and an immediate necessity exists for producing quietude of the brain. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters restores tranquility of the nerves by endowing them with the vigor requisite to bear, without being jarred or disturbed unhealthfully, the ordinary impressions produced through the media of sight, hearing and reflection. Nay, it does more than this—it enables them to sustain a degree of tension from mental application which they would be totally unable to endure without its assistance. Such, at least, is the irresistible conclusion to be drawn from the testimony of business and professional men, literateurs, clergymen, and others who have tested the fortifying and reparative influence of this celebrated tonic and nervine.

Maine still pays out about $5,000 a year in bounties for bears killed in the State.

Advice to Consumptives.

On the appearance of the first symptoms, as general debility, loss of appetite, pallor, chilly sensations, followed by night sweats and cough, prompt measures for relief should be taken. Consumption is scrofulous disease of the lungs; therefore use the great anti-scrofula, or blood purifier and strength-restorer Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Superior to cod liver oil as a nutritive, and unsurpassed as a pectoral. For weak lungs, spitting of blood, and kindred affections it has no equal. Sold by druggists the world over. For Dr. Pierce's treatise on consumption, send 10 cents in stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Apostrophe to boarding-house chicken—"Hens, horrible shadow hens!"

Startling Weakness.

general and nervous debility, impaired memory, lack of self-confidence, premature loss of manly vigor and powers, are common results of excessive indulgence or youthful indiscretions and pernicious solitary practices. Victims whose manhood has thus been wrecked should address, with ten cents in stamps, for large illustrated treatise giving means of perfect cure, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Adam and Eve were trade in the apple-sate court.

The Weaker Sex

are immensely strengthened by the use of Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," which cures all female derangements, and gives tone to the system. Sold by druggists.

Maids in waiting—those beyond twenty-five.

MENSMAN'S PEPTONIZED BEEF TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It contains blood-making force-generating and life-sustaining properties; invaluable for indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility; also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York. Sold by druggists.

It is a fact worthy of note that the most successful subscription book publishing houses in this country are those owned and controlled by men who commenced as canvassers themselves. B. F. Johnson, who is head of the firm of B. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, spent eight years in the field, traveling through Virginia and other Southern States. The junior member of the firm commenced canvassing for him a few years ago in South Carolina with a cash capital of less than $10. Now they have the largest and most efficient force of agents of any house in the South. Their large experience as canvassers enables them to place in the hands of their agents only such books as are adapted to the wants of the Southern people, consequently, their agents share with them in the reward of their good judgment in this matter.

The habit of running over boots or shoes corrected with Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners.

3 months' treatment for 50c. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. Sold by druggists.

Lawyers' money—Testimony.

Instantly Relieved.

Mrs. Ann Lacour, of New Orleans, La., writes: "I have a son who has been sick for two years; he has been attended by our leading physicians but all to no purpose. This morning he had his usual spell of coughing and was so greatly prostrated in consequence that death seemed near at hand. We had in the house a bottle of Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, purchased by my husband, who noticed your advertisement. We administered it and he was instantly relieved."

He who knows the world will not be too bashful. He who knows himself will not be too impudent.

FOR THE BLOOD BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Combining IRON with PURE VEGETABLE TONICS, quickly and completely CLEANSES and ENRICHES THE BLOOD. Quickens the action of the Liver and Kidneys. Clears the complexion, makes the skin smooth. It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—ALL OTHER IRON MEDICINES DO.

Physicians and Druggists everywhere recommend it.

MR. Y. ADAMS, 100 Ramsay St. Balto., Md., says: "I had a bad case of Scrofula which caused an eruption of the skin on my face. I was persuaded to use Brown's Iron Bitters. Four bottles have completely cured me."

MRS. M. W. SALE, 315 S. Pine St., Richmond, Va., says: "My little boy was suffering from a very serious attack of blood poisoning and the doctor not benefiting him in the least, I tried Brown's Iron Bitters. Two bottles cured him, although his blood was in a terrible state. It is certainly a great tonic and purifier and I heartily recommend it."

ELAINE BLYTHAM, Pleasant Dale, W. Va., says: "I have used Brown's Iron Bitters for Chronic Eczema—so pronounced by my physicians—with most beneficial effect. I cordially recommend it."

MR. MARTIN MCRAE, Lumber Bridge, N.C., says: "I had a humor in my blood, something like Tetter or Ring Worm. Brown's Iron Bitters has cured me."

Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

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