Hen Manure

It is cafe to estimate that the manure from hens is worth at least one-half the cost of the food, if properly kept and judiciously applied. We know a strawberry grower who states that the manure from 40 hens doubled his crop on one acre compared with another acre not so treated. His method was to scatter the manure plentifully over the plants in January, before the spring growth commenced. In this way the rains carried the manure to the roots. A calculation will show that the value of the manure was greater than may be supposed. He estimates that he gained 1000 quarts of berries extra, which gave him a profit of three cents per quart, with prices very low. This shows that from the 40 hens he got enough manure to produce \$30 worth of strawberries extra, after paying expenses of picking, etc., which of course represents the value of the manure at 75 cents per hen. The manure is therefore a very important item, and deserves to be included in the estimates of the poultry account, as in some cases it may pay for nearly the whole of the food consumed .- [Chicago Herald.

Transplanting Cabbage Plants.

Charles P. Sanders of Schenectady, N. Y., writes as follows in the American Cultivator: "In your issue of July 2, it is stated that cabbage plants should be transplanted after a good rain, or if transplanted in a drought should afterwards be watered. I raise about 100,-000 heads of cabbage every year, and have raised them extensively for thirty years, and my experience has taught me to avoid advice based on the abo ve state ment. I never water cabbage plants and never transplant them after a good rain. I sometimes transplant after a slight rain when the ground is just

dampened. "I plow the earth fresh and then transplant immediately, before the top dries; that is, transplant the same day the plowing is done, commencing to plow the ground for cabbage after noon, and if very dry, quite late in the afternoon, and just as soon as the ground is plowed ashes. I transplant. Thus the plants have from twelve to twenty hours start before the ground dries or the sun strikes them.

When the earth plows up very dry, I commence plowing and setting out the plants late in the afternoon, and sometimes "puddle" the plants, that is, put them first in water and then in dry plaster. I never wet the ground, since such a practice in dry weather causes the surface to harden and to bake. Seldom. perhaps not one year in twenty, do we of the application of ashes. have the earth too dry to transplant cabbage, and frequently we are troubled with the earth being too wet. Setting perhaps one-half the value of the ashes at these depths are not always pleasant ing in front of a lavoir and looked over out cabbage with wet earth, the whole is apt to be packed about the roots and plants, and if followed by dry weather, they have in hand, and even to purchase the earth will harden around the plant in the villages, where they can often be around the island were worked out. and injure its growth."

How to Grow Fodder-Corn.

It has become a common practice among our farmers to grow fodder-corn, with which to eke out their pastures when the dry weather strikes them in the summer. The term "fodder-corn" is used by common consent to designate corn grown especially for fodder, either for soiling or for curing for winter feed. We wish to say a few words about the best method of growing fodder-corn. The custom used to be to sow it very thick so as to make the stalks grow slender, under the impression that they would be better relished by stock than the coarse stalks of the full grown corn. Many still continue to sow fodder corn in this way; but it is a great mistake. When so thickly grown it is but little else than the crude fibre and water, containing a very small percentage of nutriment. For soiling, for curing or for ensilage it is better to grow fodder corn not more than twice as thickly as we grow field corn. Planted in drills, dropping the kernels four to six inches apart with the rows three and a half or four feet apart, or planted in hills eighteen inches apart, with three or four kernels in the hill, the rows as far apart as we have just indicated, will give much better results than planting more closely. We must let in the air and sunshine in order to develop the gums, starches and sugar, which give the stalks their nutritive value. Cultivating and stirring the soil help fodder corn just as much as they do field crops. For early feeding it is best to plant early, so as to give the corn a chance to reach full maturity before being cut and fed or otherwise disposed of. Do not allow the corn to harden, or the stalks to ripen, but to reach the green corn stage of the ear, This is the time when it is in its best condition and the most valuable for food .-[Live Stock Journal.

Preserving Eggs for Winter.

Many various methods are recommended for preserving eggs, yet very few manage to keep them in large numbers. Limited supplies are stored away for family use, and others are kept in cold storage, at the great commercial centres, but the business of preserving them for the market has never become general. There are many obstacles to success, which are not always considered. First, only fresh eggs are suitable, yet it is difficult to secure them unmixed with older ones. A single stale egg may cause the loss of all in the same package. Second, eggs from hens which run by themselves will keep much longer than those from for storage. An egg which is unfertilized when placed in an incubator, and kept at a temperature of one hundred and three degrees, will remain unchanged and fit for the table at the end of two weeks, while a fertilized egg, under similar conditions would either be two-thirds incubated or rotten. The difference in keeping qualities of the two kinds of eggs is equally great in a cool room, though not so rapidly manifested.

A third important point is to turn the eggs half over at least twice a week, to keep yolk from adhering to shell. If kept in a room where the air is cool, pure and dry, no salt, lime or chemicals are needed. The eggs may be placed upon racks, to which access is had for turning. But the difficulty with most cellars and even ice-cooled rooms is that eggs kept in them through hot weather. are liable to acquire a musty flavor. If packed in boxes with oats or corn, the boxes may be turned every few days, as indicated above.-[American Agricul-

Ashes For Potatoes.

A correspondent writes: Few farmers realize the value of ashes, otherwise one would see them spreading the same on their grass lands or applying ashes to their cultivated crops, instead of selling them to the soap men or allowing them to go to waste. As an illustration of their value I send you the result of careful experiments as made two years on my

The first year the potatoes were planted on broken up ground, and 300 pounds of superphosphate per acre were put in the hills at planting time. After the potatoes were hoed the first time forty bushels of hard wood ashes were put on per acre. As the rows were 100 hills long, one bushel was thus applied to every two rows. On two rows I did not put on any ashes, and when the potatoes were dug the two rows without ashes had, of merchantable potatoes, 192 pounds, while the two adjacent rows, which had been dressed with ashes, gave 248 pounds of potatoes, making fifty-six pounds of good potatoes as the direct gain for the application of one bushel of

Last year on the same kind of ground, with 3,000 pounds of phosphate placed per acre in the hills at planting time, and with ashes put on just after the first hocing at the same rate, namely, one bushel per each two hundred hills, I harvested from the two rows on which ashes had been applied 535 pounds of good potatoes, and on the two rows upon which no ashes had been applied 485 pounds, showing a difference of fifty of 90 to 100 feet under water. They are pounds of merchantable potatoes in favor

rield of potatoes almost a bushel, with still remaining in the ground, will it not pay farmers generally to use all the ashes had for fifteen to twenty-five cents per

Farm and Garden Notes.

is about 60 degrees Fahrenheit. Toc violent churning produces excessive fric-

do in some instances, but hens do best, are healthier and lay more eggs if allowed their liberty.

Where much poultry is raised on a farm, it is recommended to include a few Guinea fowls to serve as a practical proenemies which may be scared away by the alarming cry of the speckled birds.

axioms: Grass is the most important cror five or six to Sydney, where they lead produced in the country. The better the riotous lives for a month or six weeks crop of grass the larger the number of until all their money is spent. Agents of "Is he going to deliver an oration on the horses, mules, cattle and sheep can be kept. If grass be not their principal induce them to spend their cash as fast food during the entire year there will be no profit in keeping them. They will keep in good condition if they have no other food than grass.

To start a meadow or a pasture the land should be properly prepared in the fall, when the seed may be sown on a light snow and left without covering. For permanent pasture twelve pounds of timothy, eight of biennial red clover, six of orchard grass, two of meadow fescue, three of redtop, four of rye grass and of anything more practical in the way of two of peat meadow should be sown together to the acre.

San Francisco's Chinatown.

visited by the Easterner. The people, their merchandise, their manner of livfinds no end of interesting things to the end of the evening the possesstors this year has created an unusual which must be of a literary characterpear beating down, and finally offer the and study. -[Rose Crosby. zoods at the customer's price before allowing him to leave without buying. They are a queer mixture, this product of an old, old civilization .- [San Fran- gets home at 3 a. m. in a condition of cisco Letter.

Strongly Put. What a pity that the good things of pose it is now? the pulpit can't be laid before the world like the printed pages of the press! twelve b'my watch. Here is a bonmot which I desire to rescue from oblivion. It was from a pulpit What a fool you must be to say in the suburbs. The subject: "Sowing that when the clock has just struck hens which are kept in company with Wild Oats." "Whatsoever ye sow, that three. males. A fertilized egg will keep only shall ye surely reap," says the good one-third as long as one which is sterile. book, and the pastor thus reasons there-This should be kept in view, and the from: "You can't expect, my hearers, males separated from the hens at least to raise hell in this world and reap called to carry Gingersnap up stairs to ten days before beginning to save eggs | heaven hereafter.-[Minneapolis Tribune.

CLIPPINGS FOR THE CURIOUS.

Grist mills are an Irish invention and vere first run in Ireland in 214.

A recent writer on China puts the population of the empire at 450,000,000. In Greece, according to Herodotus, Solon was the first who pronounced oration, B. C.

The ship Mayflower, of the Pilgrim fame, was chartered in 1659 by the East India company to get a cargo of rice. She was lost on her homeward voyage.

Virgil, br Publius Virglius Maro, was born 70 B. C., near Mantua. At 33 he wrote his Eclogues, then his Georgics, and at 45 his Æneid. He died 19 B. C.

The geographical centre of the United States is a point near Wichita, Kansas, which city is nearest to it. The centre of population is not far from Dayton,

It has been computed that the death rate of the globe has been 67 a minute, 97,790 a day, and 35,639,835 a year, and the birth rate 70 a minute, 100,800 a day, and 36,792,000 a year.

The making of woolen cloth was be gun in England in 1331; but its manufacture was not known in France in 1646. How to dye and dress it was not known in England until 1667.

Forks are a comparatively modern invention and were first known in Italy towards the end of the fifteenth century. They began to be known in France toward the end of the sixteenth century, and were introduced into England in 1608, just fourteen years before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth.

Bells were invented by Paulinus, bishop of Nola, in Campagnia, in or about the year 400. They were first used in France in 550, in Greece in 864, and in the churches of Europe in 900. They first appeared in Switzerland in 1020; and the first tuneable set of bells known in England were used in Croyland Abbey, Lincolnshire, in 960.

The original form of oath to be taken by a baronet in England on receipt of his patent reads as follows: "I. A. B. Doc, swear that neyther I nor any other to my knowledge has or haith given or promised, procured or consented to give or be given any gift or reward, directly or indirectly, to any person whatsoever behalf to create me baronet," etc.

Pearl Divers.

No white diver ever tried pearl fishing in Torres strait who could begin to fill the place of the amphibious natives. They work for hours at a time, at depths divers, and think nothing of sticking to add ourselves to the multitude. If a bushel of ashes will increase the their hands into all the holes in the coral, although the marine monsters they find acquaintances to stir up.

The white divers were found to be useless as soon as the shallow waters When the fishers had to go out to sea Sketchem clutched my sleeve and cried bushel, rather than do without this im. for shell, the black fellows proved that "wait." I got back into position and portant aid to farm crops?-[New York they could stay under longer and go looked. Several men were tugging at petitors out of the business, The proper temperature for churning The supply of divers for the purposes of the first-class pearl shell trade is not abundant even among the natives, and the rivalry for their services Confinement in small "henneries" may, is so great that they command enormous wages. Many of them get \$100 a month and a good percentage of the pearls they find. Black fellows who can stay below many hours in ninety feet of water often earn from \$2000 to \$2,500 a year, though in any other business they could tection to young chicks from hawks and not command \$1 a week. After eight or nine months' hard fishing they usually strike work whether the bosses like The Chicago Times employs these it or not, and off they post in parties of as possible and get back to work again. - New York Sun.

Summer Evening Pastimes. If one can but keep up with the papers and magazines, many helpful hints may be culled, which will serve to enliven our dull fancy and provide amusement for social gatherings. A "Quotation Party" is the latest pastime described, and really it is hard to conceive entertainment.

Each guest is invited to bring three or four quotations, and when the company has assembled the exercises are either Chinatown is one of the first places read or repeated, and opportunity given

to guess the author of each. The one who is fortunate enough to ing, are all strange and curious, and one guess correctly is given a ribbon, and at see and hear. The influx of eastern visit or of the most ribbons draws a prize, boom in Chinese curios. The prices a book or magazine or something of that asked for most of the things are twice sort. According to the cleverness of that of a year ago. However, if one has the company, the evening will be bright enough of the trader in him, he may buy or dull. The influence will in any event things at his own price, for they will be educational, and will induce thought

A Quarter of Twelve.

Mrs. Gingersnap (to her spouse who demoralization)-Well! this is a nice time of night to be waking up everybody in the house! What time do you sup-Gingersnap-Quar (hic) quar'er of

Mrs. G.-A quarter of twelve, indeed! G .- Well-er-isn't three a quar'er of

twel (hic) twelve? Loud crash in the hall and servants

HORSE MEAT.

Its Extensive Use Among the Poor People of Paris.

Cutting Up and Carrying Off a

Dead Horse. I was told that a dead horse was no by any means a dead loss in Paris, writes a New York World correspondent, and I accepted this statement as the only reasonable explanation I could discover of the really destructive cruelty with which one constantly sees these poor! animals treated. I was directed to shops where viande de cheval is frankly sold. I went to a restaurant where I was assured that this delicacy would infallibly be served up to me for beefsteak, and it was. But still I was unable to grasp the idea of the horse as an established fact in food----a coveted article of diet----until one night when I had ocular proof of the supplementary career of usefulness upon which this faithful servant of man only enters when he has toiled his last weary course over the slippery pavements of the capital of Europe. We had been wandering away from the great thoroughfare, and had turned off from the Rue du Temple into a street se

narrow that we seemed to have dropped into a crack between the tall, grim, smoke-blackened old houses or either side. This "crack" was endowed with alleged sidewalks. They were about fifteen inches wide and looked like an indefinitely protracted doorstep. No mortal but the thin man of a museur could possibly walk on them. We es chewed them and trotted contentedly through the middle of the street with the rest of the populace.

The smaller shops along the way were alight and so were the lamps, although overhead the tops of the high houses and the quaint, irregular roofs, with their picturesque chimney-pots, were still flushed with a sunset color of the pink anemones from Nice that were piled up on so many of the flower barrows along the boulevards.

We passed the venders of marrons ro tis, who appear to grow in the angles of walls, so surely do you find them estabfor procuring his majesty's favor on my lished there, with their little smoking furnaces and bag of shining chestnuts. We glanced at the stall of the woman who stands all day frying potatoes to warm, brown crispness. At the evening hour she has many customers, men, women and children. We stopped to watch them and directly perceived that a little farther along the street quite ; more venturesome, too, than the white crowd had gathered, and we hastened

Reaching the edge of the motley throng, we climbed upon a bench standthe heads of the people. After all it was only a poor horse dropped dead in his tracks no uncommon sight. stepped down and turned to go, but deeper than the whites. The result the beast; dragging him onto a large was that they drove their white com- cart-a sort of animal ambulance. The wagon he had lately drawn stood by with empty harness. Presently they had him in place, on his back, with his hoofs kicking at heaven.

Then a sturdy, red-cheeked, blackeyed fellow, picturesque in the lamplight and the blaze of a torch fixed at the tail of the cart, appeared on the scene. A brown woollen cap was pushed far back on his head, the sleeves of his blue blouse were rolled to his shoulders. He jumped upon the gray carcass and stood grasping one of the stiffening legs. He smiled at the eager-looking crowd, and his white teeth shone in the torch-glare. I caught also the gleam of a long, bright knife in his hand. He fell into a sort of an address-over-Cæsar's-body attitude the white employers always go along to virtues and vicissitudes of the defunct beast, or is he about to hold a clinic in the street ?"

I turned with a smile and this ques tion to Sketchem, who was too busy with pencil and paper to heed me, and I felt the smile withering on my lips as the meaning of this extraordinary spectacle dawned upon me.

I had seen enough. I slipped down and sat on the bench as the people pressed forward, literally clamoring to be served from this impromptu butcher's shop with various cuts of viande de

Undoubtedly the creature had died from the same ultimate cause as did Jennie Wren in the nursery rhyme, but what disorders or disasters had led to this fatal condition none of the eager purchasers of his still warm flesh seemed to feel in the least concerned about.

What the Baby was Thinking. Mrs. Fogg: As I came by the station

just now, I saw a baby in its carriage. It was amusing to see the little thing watch the locomotive as it rushed past, and until it was out of sight. I wonder what the little darling was thinking of?

Fogg: That depends. If it was a girl, she was thinking, "splendid," "just too lovely for anything," or something of that sort. If it was a boy, he might have been mentally constructing a smokeconsumer or patent coupler, but probably was considering whether it was best to invest in the road's common or preferred stock, its first, second or third mortgage bonds, its equipment sevens, land-grant eights, or car-trust thirteens, -[Boston Transcript.

The sun uses its power of brightness to shine; the violet on the banks uses its fragrance to breathe it forth, and all things are using their powers up to the highest capacities. All but man; man alone is guilty of what may be called the

The Gardens of Egypt.

At the beginning of March the gardens of Egypt are really wonderful; the orange and lemon trees spread their most pungent odor; the rose trees are covered with innumerable flowers; the palms, with their green and white crowns, swing there in the wind; the oleanders there border the avenues; on the lawns anemones, annual and perpetual flowering pinks, chrysanthemums, violets, zinnias, periwinkles, snap-dragons, mignonette, pansies, and petunias blend their innumerable colors with the green of the trees, bushes, and shrubs. Groups of bamboos lift here and there their long green or golden stems, drowned with an immense plume of pretty little trembling leaves. One comprehends on seeing these stems, which assume in a few months enormous proportions, the cruelly ingenious punishment of the Chinese in binding a criminal to a young bamboo. The plant grows and the wretch is quartered in a few weeks... No wood is lighter or more useful than that of the bamboo. One does not understand why the Fgyptians neglect to plant it along the canals and on every cultivated land, where it grows so well. But what gives, at least during winter and spring, the most smiling aspect to the Egyptian gardens are the great sheets of rose bouga nvilles that cling to the walls, the trees and groups of foliage, and which display e erywhere the varied and exquisite tint of their flowers. The bougainville is certainly the finest of climbing plants. During five months it flowers under the winter sun, takes shades of extreme delicacy -one might say a light rose trait, the intensity of which every play of light varies. The aloes, the agave, attach themselves on rocky slopes. On the banks of the water courses the blue lotus, and the papyrus still revive antique reminiscences. Grass cannot be raised in Fgypt. The layer of soil is so thin that the sun dries it up immediately, and unless the grass is constantly submorged it turns yellow and perishes at once. It is not the heat alone that produces this result, for there is very much fine grass in the tropics: but the heat, accompanied by the shallowness of the soil, renders the culture of grass impossible in Egypt. It is with difficulty that a few isolated blades of grass sprout during winter along the Nile and the canals; they disappear as soon as the spring begins, so that everywhere in the country where artificial cultivation finishes the dry and bare desert begins. In the place of grass a pretty little verbenacea is used. and this is encountered everywhere, the same as grass is encountered in

Experimental Yellow Fever.

America. - 1 rooklyn Magazine.

Dr. Carlos Finlay, of Havana, has published the results of several experiments he has made on the inoculability of yellow fever. He performed the operation, or rather got it performed for him, by musquitoes, which he caused first to sting a patient suffering from vellow fever and shortly afterward a healthy person who was to be (with his own consent, of course) the subject of the experiment. He found that the disease was only inoculable from the third to the sixth day. When two nusquitoes were empl double dose was given, the symptoms of the experimental disease was more than when only a single musquito was used. Of eleven cases of inoculation, six were efficacious, one doubtful, and four negative. The period of incubation varied from five to fourteen days; the symptoms consisted of headache, pyrexia, injection, with sometimes an icteric tint of the conjunctiva, and in some cases albuminuria. The fever lasted, as in the ordinary form, from five to twenty-one days. The author believes that this method of producing artificial yellow fever will ultimately be found very valuable as a prophylactic against the natural and danger ous form of the disease -Lanet.

A Perilous Postponement.

To postpone, when the duty for immediate ection is clear, is always unwise. Especially is so when increasing ill health calls for a reort to medi ation. Diseases of the kidneys and pladder are often of swift growth-always of atal tendency if not combate lat the outset. We have all-even those of us who are not remarkably well instructed-heard some hing of the danger attending Bright's disease, diatetes, and other diseases of the kidneys or o'adder. Let no one be foolhardy enough to procrastinate if he perceives the renal organs to be inactive. Ho tetter's Stomach Bitters are to be inactive. Ho tetter's Stomach Bitters are reculiarly a 'ap e I to overcome this inaction, to sufficiently stimulate, without exciting, the kidneys and bladder. Infinitely is this diuret c o be preferred to the impure and fiery stimulants of commerce, which prove the bare of unwary persons with a tendency to renal troible. They are likewise incomparable for dyspepsia, debility, fever and ague, and biliousness.

The chiropodist gets ahead by working away at the foot,

Especially to Women. "Sweet is revenge especially to women," said the gifted, but naughty, Lord Byron. Surely he was in bad humor when he wrote such words. But there are complaints that only women suffer, that are carrying numbers of them down to early graves. There is hope for those who suffer, no matter how sorely, or severely, in Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription." Safe in its action it is a blessing, especially to romen and to men, too, for when women suffer, the household is askew.

A dumb wite may be said to be an unspeakable blessing.

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Is most distressing, not only to the person af-flicted if he have any pride, but to those with whom he comes in contact. It is a delicate matter to speak of, but it has parted not only friends but lovers. Bad breath and catarrh are inseparable. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures the worst cases, as thousands can testify. The parlor is probably the most frequented of all court rooms.

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There is a long haul and a short haul, but there doesn't seem to be any hau together.

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this season. The depressing effects of the warm weather and that tired feeling are quickly over come by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It give strength in place of weakness, gives tone to every organ, creates an appetite and purifies the blood Give it a trial now.

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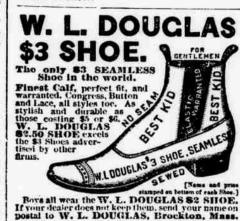
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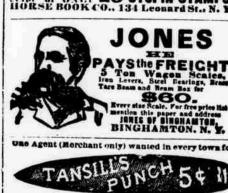
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SYMPTOMS OF CATARRIE. Dail. heavy headache, obstruction of the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacions, nuncons, nursion, bloody and posside there is ringing in the cars, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, foorther with scale from the cars. matter, together with scales from ulcers; the voice is changed and has a mani twans; the breath is offensive; smell and taste are impaired; there is a sensation of dizziness, with mental depression, a hacking count and paired; there is a sensation of dizzines, with mental depression, a hacking cough and general debility. Only a few of the above-mane d symptoms are likely to be present in any one case. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, result in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive and dangerous, or less understood by physicians. By its mild, soothing, and healing properties, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures the worst cases of Catarrh, "cold in the head." Coryza, and Catarrhal Headache.

Sold by druggists everywhere; 50 cents,

"Untold Agony from Catarrh." Prof. W. HAUSSER, the famous mesmerist, of Illiaca, N. Y., writes: "Some ten years ago I suffered untold agony from characters." Prof. W. HAUSNER, the lamous mesmerist, of Ilhaca, N. Y., writes: "Some ten years ago I suffered untold agony from chronic masal catarrh. My family physician gave me up as incurable, and said I must die. My case was such a bad one, that every day, towards samset, my voice would become so hoarse I could set, my voice would necessae to market could barely speak above a whisper. In the morning my coughing and clearing of my threat would almost strangle me. By the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, in three months, I was a well man, and the cure has been permanent."

"Constantly Hawking and Spitting." "THOMAS J. RUSHING, Esq., 2902 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo., writes: "I was a great sunforce from catarrh for three years. At times I could hardly breathe, and was constantly hawking and spitting, and for the last eight months could not breathe through the nostrik. I thought nothing could be done for me. Luckly, I was advised to try Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and I am now a well man. I believe it to be the only sure remedy for catarrh now manufactured, and one has only to give it a fair trial to experience astounding results and a permanent cure."

ELI ROBBINS, Runyan P. O., Columbia Co., Pa., says: "My daughter had entarch when she was five years old, very badly. I saw Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy advertised, and procured a bottle for her, and soon saw that it helped her; a third bottle effected a permanent cure. She is now eighteen years old and sound and hearty."

Three Bottles Cure Catarrh.

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Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good.
in time. Sold by druggists. O CONSUMPTION O

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