FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

Properly Mixing Cream.

In commenting upon the mixing and ripening of cream before churning, Hoard's Dairyman says: Not long since a farmer's wife complained to us that she did not get the yield of butter from her cows that one of her neighbors did, and she wished to know if we could give her any light on the subject. Upon inquiry we found that the cows on both farms were natives, and handled about alike. But when we inquired further into the manner of caring for the cream, we saw at once where the difficulty lay. It was her practice to skim her milk every morning, and put the cream in an earthen jar which was kept in the cellar. Churning was done twice a week, if her husband or the boys were not too busy. But the particular point where he failed was in putting the last skimming of cream immediately after it was taken from the milk. When we told her that she received but little benefit from the last skimming thus handled, she could hardly be persuaded of the truth of our assertion. We are convinced that this mistake is largely indulged in by the makers of farm butter. Yet they might about as well throw the last skimming to the pig, for there is where it finally goes in the buttermilk. The last skimming should be thoroughly stirred with the older cream, and the whole kept from six to twelve hours, depending upon the age and acidity of the older cream before churning.

No Living by Crops A'one.

He is not the best farmer who realizes the most money from a given number of acres, but he who, while producing the largest crops possible with the facilities at hand, does not fail to keep everything trim and attractive-the house and grounds in order, fences in good condition (those around the house painted or whitewashed), the yard covered with turf, dotted with trees and shrubbery; the back yard as neat as the front, not a single corner for rubbish; the household everything that tends to Pense. the comfort of the family will be at hand.

At the barn everything can be in the yard, no holes of dirty water, no implements wasting in the weather. A good farmer will be ambitious to have and neatly trimmed he lges take the place of unsightly zigzag lences. The roadside will be mowed in proper season thus destroying weeds and keeping along the border a plot of nice green grass. Thus in everything permining to the farm the farmer will not only keep before his mind the profit to be derived, but will oft n be content with less money in order that the love for the beautiful and good may be culivated and the highest type of manhood developed by the side of great crops of grain and herds of fine stock.

Small and Large Farms.

cultivated are almost invariably the most profitable, writes J. B. Delesier, of Newry, Penn., in the Farmer's Call. Hence, we firmly believe, what has been so often asserted, that if many a farmer would sell half or even more of the acres he now occupies and poorly manages, and devoted his entire time and energy to the care and cultivation of the remainder, he would derive far more profits from his labor and investment, with much less vexation of spirit.

The fact is we save too many who are land poor-who have so much land they cannot make a living above expenses. The happiest and thriftiest farmers we have ever known live on farms of only ten to one hundred acres, every part of which is made to count. On the other hand, the farmer who has so many broad acres that he cannot walk over them daily, where rods of fence corners are never cultivated or otherwise utilized, lives a life of anxiety and worry.

Instead of working like slaves and living in a miserly manner in order to run a large farm or purchise all the land that joins them, it would be wise for hosts of farmers to sell some of their broad acres and concentrate their efforts upon limited acres and look more to the comfort and happiness of their households, and the proper elucation of their children.

Even if large farms were more profitable-which we deny-small ones are to be preferred for many and urgent reasons, not the least of which are the comfort, peace and general weifare of maladies by food is what every enlightthe owners and their families. Larger profits are realized without much money laid out on the farm. It is labor which | rather than treat d with drugs. As the soon takes the profits of fa.ming and banishes the pleasure of farm life.

F eding Straw Profitably. Opinions of feeders differ pretty widely as to whether straw can be fed with profit or not. The best dairymen are strongly opposed to any straw feeding to cows giving milk. One of them said to us recently, "I never let my cows get a taste of straw if I can prevent it. It is used for bedding, and they will eat some, no matter how well fed, as it a ration very stimulating to the production of milk, but not very rich in itself,

to get. requires peculiar conditions not gener- | care that shelters and provides for them. ally found. It is a dry feed, and there- -[Philadelphia Ledger.

fore illy adapted to making milk. It is not a rich food in any respect, much of it being a woody fibre of no more nutritive value than so much sawdust, What it has of nutrition is mainly carbon or heat giving, and if it were even richer in this it would not alone keep an animal in vigorous health. And yet there are feeding uses for straw in which it serves an excellent purpose. Given with linseed meal or cotton-seed cake it furnishes the bulk which those excessively condensed forms of nutrition require for safe feeding. As it is bulk rather than nutrition that is needed, straw may be well substituted for hay. This has been found true in practice by those who have given it a trial.

There is a great difference in the quality of straw. That from early-cut grain retains more freshness, and becomes much less hard and woody. Too often straw is considered scarcely worth caring for, and cut late and poorly stacked it rots down into very poor manure. It may be better even thus than to be relied on as a staple for winter feeding, unless there are large supgive with it .- | Boston Cultivator.

Cabbag a for Feeding Cows.

The Farming World, of Edinburg, Scotland, discusses at some length the value of cabbages in feeding cows. The editor asserts of knowledge that this vegetable may be fed liberally to cows without giving any taint or ill-flavor to the milk or butter. This is on the assumption, of course, that the cabbages would be certain to affect the milk. The editor then goes on to say: It is astonishing that cabbages are not far more extensively grown as a field crop. They are as easy to grow as turnips, and at least twice as valuable when grown. For dairy cows in winter and spring, and also for ewes and lambs, there is no feed to equal them. One of the hindrances to a more extended cultivation of cabbages, is the mistaken idea that they can not be preserved against frost, except in a barn or other building specially prepared for them. The crop is one which the kitchen garden free from weeds and can be perfectly secured in the field or full of every vegetable in its season. In elsewhere without much troub e or ex-

Taking them up and replanting them in a sloping manner, and covering them with straw, pitting them; hanging place; no loose boards and litter about them up in a barn; turning them head downward, and covering them with earth, leaving the roots sticking up in the air-are among the methods of stora good road by his premises; even gratis | ing we have seen practiced. But every labor will be given to this end. In one of these plans is attended with nany places trees will be planted along great labor, and some of them forbid sides a great number of smuller ones, the hope of being able to preserve any considerable quantity,

The most successful plan is this: Throw up a sort of land or ridge with the plow, and make it pretty hard on top. Upon this land lay some straw. Then take the cabbages, turn them upside-down, and after taking off any deayed leaves, place them, about six them, not very thickly, with straw or leaves raked up in the woods, throwing here and there a spaleful of earth on the top, to keep the covering from being blown off by the wind. Only put on enough of straw or leaves to hide all Our notion is that small farms well the green, leaving the cabbage roots sticking up through the covering.

Stored in this way cabbages of all sorts winter. And not only do they keep better in this than in any other way, but they are at all times ready for use. They are never locked up by frost, as often happens with those pitted in the carth; and they are never found rotting, as is often the case with those stored with their heads upward and their roots in

Ordinarily no reliance is place 1 upon cableages for use as a cattle food later than the month of December. The bulk and quickly rot. In some gardens, in- trees of great size, scattered over a deed, cabbages are put into houses, tract of three or four miles in extent; where they are hung up by the roots; the largest of this forest is eleven feet but they wither in this state or soon in diameter at the base, and sixty feet putrify. By adopting the mode of long. It is conjectured that these prosstoring recommended above, however, all these inconveniences are avoided. Any quantity may be stored, in the field or elsewhere, at a very trifling expense compared with the bulk of the

Regulating Maladies by Diet.

By fasting from sugar, or from meats, or other specific articles of food, it looks as though the distinguished patient, the crown prince of Germany, might at least benefit the suffering world by the value found in the experiments he is said to be undergoing. The control of some ened physician now aims at. Teething balies are fed to suit their symptoms Ledger pointed out some years ago, the time will come when human beings will have some share at least of the good supervision that blooded animal stock has had for years in their food and treatment in order to improve their condition, health, muscle, endurance, speed, symmetry of ferm, etc. The stock-grower has given the healing science many points in these respects. One great use in special hospitals, such as the cancer ward established here in the Home for Incurables, is that they give is a change; but I had much rather they good chances to observe, simultaneouswould not." He feeds brewers' grains, ly, the resu ts of various foods. Side by side are the patients who are deprived of sugar and those who are not allowed and not making milk of very high meats, those who have some electric quality, though it is the best that the treatment, those who take hot water people in beer-making cities are likely plentifully or who live on cranberries. Observations of these may add to scien-Feeding straw successfully probably | tific knowledge in return for the tender

FOREST GIANTS.

- Description of the Biggest Trees in the World.
- A Tree on Whose Stump House Was Built.

There are several groves of Big Trees in California, the most famous of which are the Calaveras grove and the Mariposa grove. The Calaveras grove occupies what may be described as a band or belt 3200 feet long and 700 in width. It is between two slopes, in a depression in the mountains, and has a stream winding through it, which runs dry in the summer time. In this grove the Big Trees number ninety-three, besides a great many smaller ones, which would be considered very large if it were not for the presence of these monarchs of the forest. Several of the Big Trees have fallen since the grove was discovered, one has been cut down and one had the bark stripped from it to the plies of foods rich in albuminoids to height of 116 feet from the ground, The highest now standing is the 'Keystone State" 325 feet high and 45 feet in circumference; and the largest and finest is the "Empire State." There are four trees over 300 feet in height and from 30 to 61 feet in circumference. The tree which was cut down occupied five men twenty-two days, which would be at the rate of one man 110 days, or nearly four months' work, not counting Sundays. Pump augurs were used for boring through the giant. After the trunk was severed from the stump it required five men with immense wedges for the three days to topple it over; the bark was eighteen inches thick; the tree would have yielded more than 1000 cords of four-foot wood and 100 cords of bark or more than 1, 100 cords in all. On the stump of the tree was built a house, thirty feet in diameter which the Rev. A. H. Tevis, ol servant traveler, says

contains room enough in square feet, if it were the right shape, for a parlor 12x 16 feet, a dining room 10x12, two bed rooms 10 feet square each, a pantry 4x8, two clothes-presses 1 1-2 feet deep and 4 feet wide, and still have a little to spare! The Mariposa grove is part of a grant made by Congress to be set apart for public u e, resort and recreation forever. The area of the grant is two miles square and comprises two distinct groves about half a mile apart. The upper grove contains 365 trees, of which 154 are over fifteen feet in diameter, be-The average height of the Mariposa trees is less than that of the Calaveras, the highest Mariposa tree being 272 feet; but the average size of the Mariposa is greater than that of Calaveras. The "Grizzly Giant," in the lower grove is 91 feet in circumference and 31 feet diameter; it has been decreased by burning. Indeed, abreast, upon the straw. Then cover | the forests at times present a somewhat unattractive appearance, as, in the past, the Indians, to help them in their hunting, burned off the chaparral and rubbish, and thus disfigured many of these splendid trees by burning off nearly all the bark. The first branch of the "Grizz'y Giant" is nearly two hundred feet from the ground and is six feet in diameter. The remains of a tree, now will be found to keep well through the prostrate, indicate that it had reached a diameter of about forty feet and a height of 400 feet; the trunk is hollow and will admit of the passage of three horsemen riding abreast. There are about 125 trees of over forty feet in circumference. Besides these two main groves there are the Tolumne grove, with alout thirty big trees; the Fresno grove, with over 800 spread over an area of two and a half miles long and one to two broad; and the Stanislaus grove, in the Calaveras group, with of this crop is so large that storing in from 700 to 800. There should be buildings of any sort is not to be named in this connection the petrified thought of. Besides, the cabbages so forest near Calitoga, which contains put together in large masses would heat | portions of nearly one hundred distinct

> the great natural wonders of California, A Good Word for Rattlesnakes. As to the cussedness of the rattlesnake, says J. W. Scott in the Philadelphia Press, I would like to correct a very common error. These otherwise dangerous reptiles always give warning, and never bite unless roughly trod upon or incautiously caught with the hand On a cold, rainy or damp day, when partly torpid, they give no alarm, and will not bite under any circumstances. A man may take them up and fold them around his neck without harm. The same may be done at other times, but the performer must be extremely cautious. He

trate giants were silicified by the crup-

tion of the neighboring Mount St.

Helena, which discharged hot alkaline

waters containing silica in solution.

This petrified forest is considered one of

may touch any part of the snake's body except the tail or rattles. The rattler has a well-known but unwritten law; "Thou shalt not suffer any man to touch thy tail or thy rattles, on pain of death to the offender." Observing this law, an expert may handle one of these reptile monsters almost any time with absolute impunity. It is needless to say, however, that I do not recommend such performance as an everyday exercise. Even an unloaded gun will sometimes go off unexpectedly.

What Makes the World Go Round. .The old, old story boiled down: She (early in the evening)-Good

evening, Mr Sampson. Same She (late in the evening)- Good night, George.

He Stopped the Fight. President Bartlett, of Dartmouth

College, is a man over 70, but he says there can't be any "rush" between freshmen and sophomores while he is around. The other day there was a struggle between the two classes on the college campus for the possession of a foot-ball. The president saw it from the library window and he rushed out and into the thickest of the fray, jerking and tugging at the fighting students and shouting at them to stop. The boys on such occasions are always

ready to encourage true merit, so they yelled "Go in, Prex!" "Get onto your ball!" etc. "Be men!" cried the president, as he pulled a sophomore off from a fresh-man by the coat tails. "Chestnuts!" shouted another. The president tugged, threatened and implored until he was nearly exhausted with the exertion, when the row stopped. His further remarks were inaudible for want of breath, and were mainly delivered in

pantomime, with his hat jammed down over one eye. When a lot of eager and sinewy students get struggling over a foot-ball it isn't a very good place for an elderly professor with short breath. He might as well calmly observe the fight from the library window and give the boys "a talking to" afterwards. Active interference can only be indulged at the expense of official dignity .- Texas Sift-

A Startling Question. Even the life of a newspaper canvasser is not totally devoid of poetry. The unending round of "Times is so hard and money is so scarce that we can't take a paper," and "My husband brings a paper home with him," and all the stock excuses, are sometimes broken up by a little incident like this, that was told by a man who labors in that ungrateful position: "The delivery boy had gone a little ahead of me," said the canvasser, "and as I stood on the sidewalk a pretty little boy in kilts toddled up and stared at me with pretty blue eyes. I made friends with him at once. He put his hand on my order-book and savs he:

"Hot's at?" "That's an order-book," I told him. "Hot does oo do wiy 'at?" "Oh, I write down the names of all

the bad little boys I know." He looked at me a minute with his big eyes opened wide. Then, his voice hushed with awe, he asked:

A Difference in Training.

"Is oo Dod?"-Chicago Mail.

Before Willie K---'s cousin Bertha arrived at his home on a summer visit. his mother had told him to observe how graceful and polite her manners were, especially at the table. When she came, Willie observed her with admiring interest. One day his mother

"Don't you think Bertha's manners are better than yours?"

'Yes, mamma.' "Why is it, my dear?

"I guess Bertha has been better brought up than I have."-Troy Times.

A New Manure. Basig slag, the refuse of steel works, when freed from iron and reduced to a powder proves to be a valuable fertilizer, principally on account of the phosphorous it contains. Mountains of black slag have accumulated about the iron and steel works in England, and much in this country, all of which can be profitably worked over and made into a valuable manure. - Vick's Mag-

Gop appreciates and rewards all we do for others, even if those we seek to benefit forget to thank us.

The Ladies' Favorite.

The newest fashion in ladies hats will doubtless cause a flutter of pl asurable excitement among the fair sex. Ladies are always susceptable to the changes of a fashion plate; and the more startling the departure, the more sarnest the gossip over the new mode. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a positive ture for the ills which afflict females and make their lives miscrable. This sovereign panacea and be relied on in cases of displacemen's and all functional derangements. It builds up the poor, haggard and dragged-out victim, and gives her renewed hope and a fresh lease of life. It is the only medicine for woman's peculiar weaknesses and ailments, sold by The Ladies' Favorite. peculiar weaknesses and ailments, sold by fruggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfac-tion in every case, or money refunded. Read-printed guarantee on bottle wrapper.

Every great and commanding movement in the anna's of the world is the triumph of enthusiasm.

Symptoms - Moisture: intense itching and stinging; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, become my very sore. SWAYNE'SO NYMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in many cases removes the tu-mors. Equally efficacioes in curing all Skin Diseases, D.S. SWAYNE, SON, Philadelphia, Sent by mail for 10 cts. Also sold by druggists.

In the matter of speed there is a great similarity between a flash of lightning and a bit of scandal.

The Cutest Little Things.

"Cute!" he ccheed. "Well I don't know as the adjective would have occurred to me in just that connection. But if you mean that they do their work thoroughly, yet make no fuse about it; cause no pain or weakness; and, in short, are verything that a pill ought to be, and nothing that it ought not then I agree that Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets are about the cutest little things going!

"All I want," said the opera singer, "is notes for notes; large notes for high notes."

To the Editor:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully,

T. A. SLOCUM. M.C. 181 Page St., N. Y.

The mighty dollar is not mentioned in ornithology. Yet it is a tenth of an eagle. Mild, soothing, and healing is Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

No dentist has yet been able to pull the toothet time.

By means of a solution and an instrument called a Nebulizer the cure of Catarrh is ef-fected in a painless and pleasant manner. For particulars address City Hall Pharmacy, 234 Broadway, New York.

'ROYALGLUE' mends everything! Broker China, Glass, Wood, Free Vials at Drugs & Gro A sou'-stirring subject-a nail in your shoe

After Diphtheria

arlet fever or pneumonia, the patient recovers ength slowly, as the system is weak and debiliated, and the blood poismed by the ravages of the lisease. What is needed is a good reliable tonic and slood purifier like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which has just the elements of strength for the body, and vitaliy and richness for the blood which soon brings ack robust health "After recovering from a prolonged sickness with

diphtheria, and needing something to build me up I took two bottles of Hood's S raparilia. I felt good results from the first dose. It seemed to go from the top of my head to the ends of my toes. I know Hood's Sarsaparilia is a good thing."—G. B. Stratros, Druggist, Westfield, Mass. Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar HOME STUDY. Book keeping, Penmauship, Arithmetic, Shorthand, &..., tho oughly taug at by mail. Circulars free. BRYANT'S CULLEGE, 457 Eals St., Buffalo, N. Y.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

HOW HE WON.

William Beach, Hanlan's Conquero

Tells How He Did It.

The recent exploit of Mr. William Beach leaves no doubt that he is the handiest man in the world with the sculls. The ease with which he outrowed his opponent, the supposed invincible Ned Hanlan, shows that in form, stroke and muscular development adapted to sculling, ht has no equal.

Although an Australian by virtue of residence, Beach was born in Surrey, England, in 1851, and removed with his parents to New dence, Beach was born in Surrey, England, in 1851, and removed with his parents to New South Wales in 1854. He was brought up to his father's trade, and, while toiling like a young Vulcan in the smithy, unconsciously developed that magnificent physique which has since brought him world-wide distinction. When about twenty-three years of age. Beach commenced rowing on the Illawarra Lakes against local competitors, and from the outset kept winning until gradually handicapped out of all races. Following are his chief aquatic performances while in Aus-

December, 1880-Won Deeble's handicap

December, 1880—Won Deeble's handicap,
Woolloomooloo Bay.
January, 1881—Second Pyrmont Regatta,
won by Pearce.
January, 1881—Second National Regatta.
won by D. M'Donald.
February, 1881—Beat N. McDonald, Parramatta River.
March, 1881—Beat George Solomons.
May, 1881—Beat Charles Reynolds.
October, 1882—Second Punch trophy, won
by E. C. Laycock.
December, 1882—Beat T. Clifford, Parra
matta River.
January, 1883—National Regatta, swamped
won by Messenger.
March, 1883—Nowhere, Grafton Regatta
won by D. M'Donald.
March, 1883—Won Woolloomooloo Bay
Regatta prize. Regatta prize.

December 7—Won James Hunt's trophy

Parramatta River.

April 2, 1883—Beaten by E. Trickett championship (first time.)

April 12, 1883—Beat E. Trickett, championship April 17, 1883—Beat E. Trickett, cham April 12, 1884—Beat E. Trickett, champion

August 16, 1884-Beat E. Hanlan, chan pionship world. March 17, 1885—Beat T. Clifford, champion ship world.
March 27, 1885—Beat E. Hanlan, champion

ship world.

December 19, 1885—Beat N. Matterson.

November 26, 1887—Beat E. Hanlan, chan
pionship world.

Mr. Beach's system of training includes a run of two or three miles before breakfast. a walk of six or seven miles afterwards, and a pull over the course. After dinner comes another two mile walk and a second pull over the course, during which he rows him-self right out, eases off, and then pulls again. A long walk concludes the day.

A man under such physical strain, ever though he be a giant, must often feel the failure of his strength to his will and, power ful though he be, it is not surprising that Mr. Beach candidly states that during his train ing, previous to meeting Edward Hanlan the second time for the world's championship his trainer bought for him Warner's safe cure, and he says: "I was agreeably aston-ished at the great benefit which followed its use." While in training he finds this the best possible aid to a command of all his natural powers, because it does not first goad and afterward weaken the system, but acts in perfect harmony with nature's laws

Mr. Beach's experience is confirmed by the experience of many thousands of athletes all over the world. Under the great physical strain they break down and die prematurely, because they have not been able to keep disease away from their kidneys and liver, whence most diseases originate. Mr. Beach recognizes this necessity, and has sagacity enough to use the only scientific specific for that purpose. He has not only the prestige of victory, but the prestige of a true scien-tific method of training and keeping up his wonderful physical condition. If he did not voluntarily give up the championship, it would no doubt be a long time before it was

The Illinois W. C. T. U. shows a paid-up membership of over 12,000, of whom 1,391 are Y's. It has 20,000 pledged children in its Loyal Temperance Legion, as reported to the State Superintendent. There are, doubtless, others not reported.

B. B. B.

(Botanic Blood Balm.)

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The Proof .- To make sure of this showing, answers to inquiries concerning the permanency of the cures resulted as follows;

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FOR CHOLERA INFANTUM.

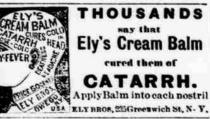
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For Summer Complaints and Chronic Diarrhosa, which are the direct results of imperfect digestion, bligESTYLIN will effect an immediate cure.

Take DYGESTYLIN for all pains and disorders of the stomach; they all come from indigestion. Ask your druggist for DiGESTYLIN (price \$1 per large bottle). If he does not have it send one dollar to us and we will send a hottle to you, express prepaid. Do not hesitate to send your money. Our house is reliable. Established twenty-five years.

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This Remedy will Relieve and Cure. If You are threatened with, or already have Bright's disease, or Urinary trouble,

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If YOU have BLOOD humors, Pimples, Clears, Seminal Weakness, or Syphilis, If YOU have Stone in Kidney, or Gravel in Bladder, Stoppage of urine or Dribbling. If You have poor Appetite, Bad Taste, Foal breath, or INTERNAL Slime fever,

Builds up quickly a run-down constitution.
Don't neglect early symptoms.
EVERY DOSE GOES RIGHT TO THE SPOT! Prepared at Dispensary—Recommended by reneward physicians—"Invalide Guide to Reales" free. Advice free All Genuine have Dr. Kilmer's likeness on outside and inside wrappers.

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CATARRH IN THE HEAD.

SYMPTOMS OF THE DISEASE.—Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the masal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and serid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; the eyes are weak; there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with seabs from ulcers; the voice is changed and has a "nasal twang"; the breath is offensive; smell and taste impaired; there is a sensation of dizziness, with mental depression, a hacking cough and general debility. Only a few of the above-named 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, less understood, or more unsuccessfully treated by physicians.

TREATMENT.

If you would remove an evil, strike at its root. As the predisposing or real cause of catarrh is, in the majority of cases, some weakness, inpurity, or otherwise faulty condition of the system, in attempting to directed to the removal of that cause. The more we see of this odious disease, and we treat successfully thousands of cases an analy at the Invalide' Hotel and Surgical Institute, the more dowe realize the importance of combining with the use of a local, soothing and healing application, a thorough and persistent internal use of blood-cleansing and tonic medicines.

In curing catarrh and all the various diseases with which it is so frequently complicated, as throat, bronchial, and lung diseases, weak stomach, catarrhal deafness, weak or inflamed eyes, impure blood, scrofulous and syphilitic taints, the wonderful powers and virtues of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cannot be too strongly extolled. It has a specific

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effect upon the lining mucous membranes of the nasal and other air-passages, promoting the natural secretion of their follicles and glands, thereby softening the diseased and thickened membrane, and restoring it to its natural, thin, delicate, moist, healthy condition. As a blood-purifier, it is unsurpassed. As those diseases which complicate catarrh are diseases of the lining mucous membranes, or of the blood, it will readily be seen why this medicine is so well calculated to cure them. is so well calculated to cure them.

As a local application for healing the diseased condition in the head, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is beyond all comparison the best preparation ever invented. It is mild and pleasant to use, producing no smarting or pain, and containing no strong, irritating, or caustic drug, or other poison. This Remedy is a powerful antiseptic, and speedily destroys all bad smell which accompanies so many cases of catarrh, thus affording great comfort to those who suffer from this disease.

The Golden Medical Discovery is the natural "helpmate" of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It not only cleanses, purifies, regulates, and builds up the system to a healthy standard, and conquers throat, bronchial, and lung complications, PERMANENT effects upon the lining membrane of the nasal passages, it nids materially in restoring the diseased, thickened, or ulcerated membrane to a healthy condition, and thus eradicates the disease. When a cure is effected in this manner tt is permanent.

When a cure is effected in this manner & is permanent.

Both Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy are sold by druggists the world over. Discovery \$1.00, six bottles for \$5.00. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy 50 cents; half-dozen bottles \$2.50.

A complete Treatise on Catarrh, giving valuable hints as to clothing, diet, and other matters of importance, will be mailed, post-paid to any address, on receipt of a 2-cent postage stamp. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association,

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