During 1887 under the operation of the oleomargarine law, the manufacturers of this material paid into the treasury as taxes about $1,000,000.

Two plates of glass have been made in Pittsburg of such size that they cannot be loaded on cars and taken through the tunnels on the Pennsylvania Railroad to Philadelphia, where they are to be used in building. Consequently they have got to be shipped around by river and ocean.

The London News says that a number of firms dealing with large houses in Germany and other continental countries have received notice that after a certain date Volapuk, the much talked of universal language, will be systematically used by their continental customers for the purpose of international correspondence.

Chippewa Indians are annoying the Wisconsin loggers. They divide up into bands of 10 to 15, scatter through the forests, and pitch their tents always in the neighborhood of a logging camp. This winter they have been bolder and have even compelled the cooks in some of the camps to prepare them meals when the crew was absent from the shanties.

John Benson, a friendless man living at Indianapolis, has asked the county commissioners to allow him to pass the remainder of his days in the poorhouse, promising on his death, to bequeath to the county $8000 in 4 per cent. government bonds. He says that he has lost all confidence in humanity and has concluded that he would be safer in the poorhouse than anywhere else.

The people of Japan have made voluntary subscriptions of $2,100,000, some $600,000 more than was desired, to the coast defence fund. The sum in excess of that called for will be used in the manufacture of cannon, that industry having been recently established in Japan, at the Osaka arsenal. They are already experimenting with the new Italian composition metal in casting guns.

Angora Cats are supplanting the pug dogs in the affections of New York society. It is even declared that it is permissible for ladies to appear in the street with cats. Of course they must be handsome Angora, and elegantly collared and beribboned; if they are not, their presence is an evidence of eccentricity, not fashion. The objection is made that cats cannot be led by a string and are difficult creatures to carry, and therefore it is believed that it is to be short-lived. Certainly a pet that may squirm and scratch when it is carried, or suddenly climb a tree when it is led, is not promotive by its company to the pleasure of a promenade.

A lumber company with a capital of $2,000,000 is about to begin the destruction of the forests of Fresno county, Cal., by the establishment of large saw mills and other appliances for lumbering operations. The mills are expected to turn out 200,000 feet of rough-sawed lumber per day. This will be conveyed to a point about twenty miles from Fresno city by a flume seventy miles long. From the end of the flume lumber will be brought into the city by a dummy railroad. In the city there will be erected a large planing mill and sash, door and blind factory, and all the timber sawed by the mills will be used up in that manner. There is standing in the belt of timber in the mountains, where the saw mills will be built, fully one billion two hundred million feet of lumber, nine hundred million of which is redwood. Fresno county has the largest grove of redwoods in the world, it being thirty-six hundred acres in extent, and the majority of the trees being from twenty to thirty-two feet in diameter. A branch flume twenty miles long will be built to tap this, and a belt of sugar pine and yellow pine, which is estimated to contain seven hundred and fifty million feet.

The Name of Astor.

The Astors always keep together. When William moved into Lafayette place Mrs. Langdon took up her residence in the same vicinity, corner Lafayette place, and her house was the scene of the Astor place riot. The Astor library was established next door to William's house, and this made it a family centre. When William's two sons, John Jacob and William, married, they formed a new colony in Fifth avenue, taking up an entire square, and their father followed them, occupying a house on an adjacent corner. The family have thus kept together and have lived peaceably. Indeed, it is one of the few instances in which wealth has not led to variance. The Astor name is now given to the Astor house, the Astor library, Astor place, and the Astor block in Fifth avenue.

There is also an Astor house at Waldorf on the Rhine, founded by John Jacob, who left $450,000 for this purpose. It is occupied as a place for the worthy poor and is a very useful institution. Astoria, which is one of the prettiest towns of Long Island, was formerly John Jacob's summer resort, and thus deserves the name. He made his will which is dated Hell Gate, July 4, 1835, twelve years before his death. He added a number of important codicils, one of which, made in 1839, provided for the erection of the Astor library. He gave the land, and also $400,000, to which the family have added some very handsome benefactions. Astoria on the Pacific coast also derives its name from old John Jacob, and is a proof of his enterprise in establishing a trading post so far from the limit of civilization. —[New York Letter.

FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

Feeding for Muscle.

On the subject of rearing colts the Rural World has an item that those who rear calves, pigs, and lambs may well notice: The breeder, who is raising colts either for trotting or running should not depend upon Indian corn for the grain food, for while it is rich in fat-making material it is poor in muscle matter. For young colts, even after weaning, nothing is better that skim milk, and such breeders as can command it have a great advantage over those without it. Then shorts, bran, oats, pea meal, and clover, all having a good deal of protein, furnish excellent muscle-making food. To give strength, elasticity and power the right kind of food is indispensable, and breeders should not overlook this important requisite to success. Be careful to make a judicious selection of food when a choice is possible.

Onion Culture.

The onion does best on a well-drained, friable muck. Manure fertilizers are usually necessary. Well rotted barnyard manure answers well on dry land, but phosphates are best on mucky soils. If the latter fertilizer is used, the aim should be to get the good of it the first season as that remaining during the Fall will partly leach out by the rains. The ground must be in good shape. Drill the phosphates in rows 14 inches apart, and follow in the same mark with the seed drill. For large onions, thin to from three to five inches in the row. About four lbs. of seed per acre are required. In harvesting, pull four rows, throwing the tops one way, and four more rows with the tops the other way so that the bulbs will be together forming a windrow. Onions are best preserved if kept just above the freezing point. A loft is a good place in this climate. My plan of culture is to hoe and weed thoroughly, as soon as they are up, and repeat in two weeks, thinning them out at the same operation. Only one more hoeing and weeding is usually needed. —[Prairie Farmer.

Why We Salt the Cattle.

Salt! Every live farmer knows his cattle do better when a liberal supply of this article is kept before them; but who can tell why? The Rural Canadian thus explains:

As soon as food enters the stomach the natural tendency is at once for fermentation to begin, and there arises a contest between this tendency and the digestive powers. And if these powers are vigorous and the process of fermentation is checked or intercepted, no bad results will follow, the food will be digested, and salt will not be needed, though at any time salt assists in the process of digestion. Salt keeps fruit from decaying until it can be digested, and assimilated, and prolongs the time to allow the digestive organs to complete their work. If food is taken in excess, as often happens when stock is in pasture, salt given frequently will be of much advantage. Further, salt is preventive of worms. When fermentation sets in, the conditions presented are favorable to the existence of worms in the intestinal canals, and may possibly be engendered by the process.

A Clean Poultry House.

Cleanliness in the poultry house is one of the most essential points in successful poulty raising. A large majority of the diseases to which the feathered race is subject, may be traced directly to a filthy, disordered condition of the poultry house. Filth is the boon companion of ice, and where one is seen the other is sure to be present, and it naturally follows that when filth is rigidly avoided little trouble is encountered with lice.

It is an excellent plan to take a small pail of diluted carbonic acid, and go through the hen house occasionally, scattering this eradicator of vermin everywhere, in the nests, on the floor, over the walls and perches, and in fact in every place frequented by the fowls. Not only will this have a most desirable cleansing effect, but it will also tend to purify the atmosphere and exterminate the germs of disease which may invade the house.

There is nothing, absolutely nothing, of more importance to the health and comfort of the fowls than cleanliness. The food may be ample and the surroundings all that could be desired, but the presence of dirt and filth is a forerunner of disease and death, and consequently should be strictly avoided.

Every poultry man should give his poultry house a thorough whitewashing at least twice a year. By this I do not mean a daub here and a daub there, but a good thorough whitewashing. Don't show any partiality in the work. Fill every crack and corner, and if the first time don't make it perfect, give it a second coat. In preparing the wash, if possible secure fresh lime, and it is a good plan to put an ounce or two of pure carbolic acid into each pailful used. A handful of powdered sulphur may also be thrown in, although it is not necessary.

During the summer months the litter that collects in the hen house should be thrown out twice a week and the floor sprinkled with fine sand, coal ashes or air-slacked lime.—[New England Farmer.

Making Straw Into Manure.

It is always best to use enough straw or other absorbent to prevent waste of either the solid or liquid droppings of stock. And it is very doubtful whether it ever pays to use more than this. A huge straw stack worked into the manure pile makes a big but delusive show. It is, in fact, so big a pile that in spring it cannot all be drawn on the fields in time for plowing, and is therefore left to rot down in the barn yard. By this the bulk is reduced, but generally also with more loss of plant food than the straw itself furnishes. Thus by trying to use all his straw the farmer is obliged to wait a year before he can get the manure on his land, and then apply less in value than if he had used the straw otherwise or sold it for what it would bring. Its market value, where there is a market, is greater than its manurial value, even could it be hauled on the land for nothing.

These facts explain one of the reasons why continued grain growing is so exhaustive to soil. The farmer who grows much grain seldom keeps much stock, or if he does he is apt to try to use it to eat up his superabundant supplies of straw. Either of these plans tend to soil exhaustion. With no stock there is, of course, no manure. Feeding on straw makes manure so poor that it has to be diminished in bulk before it is worth drawing away. The use of concentrated commercial fertilizers has taught farmers some valuable lessons with regard to the relation between bulk and value in manure. It is in places where grain has been sold, and the land fed with straw for years, that these chemicals are most in demand. With this hint before them, ought not farmers to make their barnyard manure somewhat more concentrated than they have of late years been in the habit of doing?—[Boston Cultivator.

Stock and Dairy Notes.

Long feeding for fattening does not pay.

A cold floor is a faucet drawing out vitality.

The sow with a long body will make the best breeder.

There can be no first-class or paying animals without good feed and care.

It costs twice as much to winter old sheep as it does those in their prime or younger.

This winter count the cost, and turn all the animals into profit. Do this by thinking and acting.

The general-purpose cow to end up in a big bunch of beef is a fallacy, for a good cow should be kept for milk until she is past profit to feed for beef. It does not pay to try to fatten old cows.

To get the most benefit from the corn stalks feed some bran and meal with them. Is is stupid folly to rely on corn stalks alone to make butter and to keep the cows in good order. Add four quarts a day of meal and bran and it is economical wisdom, and double the in come.

The farmer should remember that the fodder he has accumulated represents money. It is capital and it should not go to waste. What would be thought of a merchant who flung his goods out into the mud or had them worked over fine and then ran them off in a creek? The farmer does both when he feeds his animals in the yard and allows the manure to wash away.

The cows to give plenty of milk must have succulent food. This is not necessary to get rich milk, but some succulence is always healthy and best. The worst rut of the American farmer is the corn rut. So long as an animal has plenty of corn the average farmer is content. Not so. Expend the price of half of the corn in lighter and more succulent foods and the gain will be more in milk, growth or in fattening. Overfeeding is very common and it is always loss.

We have two valuable Jersey cows which are self-suckers. After trying all sorts of yokes and devices to prevent them sucking themselves, with very little success, the cows were put into stalls and tied with halters. The plan has worked so well that no more attempts will be made to hamper these cows. They increased in their milk, and have improved in condition ever since they were put into the stall. It is more work to take care of them, but it pays big.

Some good judge of both human and horse nature says that the walk of a horse is greatly influenced by the driver or attendant. On the farm, if you put a horse into the care of a slow, idle man, you will soon find that the horse acquires a snail's pace of the man. If this is continued some time it is a practice most difficult to eradicate. In addition to this, the slow trailing gait is really harder work for the horse. A moderate quick walk, either when under a load or when empty, exhausts the animal less than the snail's pace.

Professor T. B. Arnold is quoted by the N. Y. Tribune as having a "conviction that the annual product of the cows of the country is 40 per cent. below what it would be under a system of fair and constant rations all of the year around, including periods of summer drouth and comfortable housing against pinching cold." We would put this at 50 per cent. Our cows are now giving more milk than they did last year in July. They had no extra feed then and were poorly milked. Now we take a hand and they have had extra food all of the season. They look well and are doing well. With the average care cows have, they are now pretty well dried up and for five or six months will pay nothing.—[Our Country Home.

Not to be Caught.

Customer—You say the price of the coat is thirteen dollars. Thirteen is an unlucky number. Make it twelve and I'll owe you one.

Dealer—I believe you mine vrient, thirteen is an unlucky number. You pay me vourdeen and I owe you von.—[Boston Courier.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

Iron chain cables were in use in the time of Julius Cæsar, 57 B. C.

Armorial bearings became hereditary in families at the close of the twelfth century.

Canonization of pious men and martyrs as saints was instituted by Pope Leo, A. D. 800.

There are six acres of mushroom beds in the tunnels near La Salle, Ill., and two crops are raised every twenty-four hours.

A Hartford coin collector has a cent piece of the United States coinage of 1799, which is considered to be worth nearly $500.

There is a family in Lancaster county, Pa., in which there have been five generations of six-fingered persons descended in a straight line.

The stupendous aqueduct on the Ellesmere Canal in England, 1007 feet long and 126 feet high, was completed and opened Dec. 26, 1805.

Cheats were punished in England in early times by pillory imprisonment and fines, and a vigorous statute was enacted against them in 1542.

A trout which weighed twenty-five pounds and measured 4 feet 4 inches in length was recently caught in Lake Mendota, near Madison, Wis.

A cypress tree recently felled in Woodruff county, Ark., had a diameter of 9 feet 4 inches at the base and a height of 46 feet. It will make 18,400 feet of lumber or 75,000 shingles, and it is valued at $300.

Palamedes of Argos is said to have been the first commander who ranged an army in a regular line of battle, placed sentinels round a camp, and excited the soldier's vigilance by giving him a watchword.

A hundred crows passing over Cumminsville, Ohio, were attacked the other afternoon by thrice their number of English sparrows, who completely routed the big birds. Several crows were disabled, and one was found with both eyes pecked out.

Col. Week's cow, at Mikesville, Fla., recently gave birth to a calf which has two heads and eight legs and feet, and the editor of the Savannah News has had a present of a fowl which, so far as the head and neck go, is undoubtedly a rooster, while the lower part of the body and the legs are unmistakeably those of a duck.

Reading Character From Men's Ears.

In a late newspaper interview Inspector Byrnes of New York gives a reporter some interesting facts about reading character from the surface signs on the human face. The keen inspector says he has studied physiognomy all of his life, and has come to the conclusion that the general character of the head and face have little or nothing to do with the character of a man. A person may have a Roman, a Grecian or a snub nose; he may be tall and slim and lank; he may be short and "chubby," or he may be anywhere between; he may be blonde or dark; he may wear a number six or a number eight hat; he may have a full or retreating forehead; his eyes may be sunken or protruding, large or small, and yet the inspector thinks no one can tell with any degree of certainty from his looks whether he be a saint or a sinner.

After going all through the list of physiognomical traits Mr. Byrnes comes down to business, and says he never saw a smart man, either in crime or in business, who had large flabby ears that stood off from his head like wings. To succeed in business or to make any headway in life the rim of a man's ears must stand in toward his head. It is the hopping, off-standing, down-hanging ear that shows weakness of character and of purpose and gives a man away every time. According to the inspector the man with this kind of an ear is the one who is first to enter crime and the first to confess when arrested. He brags and blows and blusters, and then "peters out" without doing anything. The long-eared man is a failure.

Of course this is simply the result of one man's observation, and cannot be laid down as a law. But Inspector Byrnes is an able man, a keen observer, and a person whose ears hug his cranium pretty closely. His opinions should therefore be entitled to some weight. If they are correct the lop-eared man must go.—[Boston Globe.

The Exhilaration of Paris.

The sensation which France produces on the impressionable foreigner is first of all that of mental exhilaration, says Scribner's Magazine. Paris, especially, is electric. Touch it at any point and you receive an awakening shock. Live in it and you lose all your lethargy. Nothing stagnates. Everyone visibly and acutely feels himself alive. The universal vivacity is contagious. You find yourself speaking, thinking, moving faster, but without fatigue and without futility. The moral air is tonic, respiration is effortless and energy is unconscious of exertion. Nowhere is there so much activity; nowhere so little chaos. Nowhere does action follow thought so swiftly, and nowhere is there so much thinking done. Some puissant force, universal in its operation, has manifestly so exalted the spirit of an entire nation, here centred and focussed, as to produce on every hand that phenomenon which Schiller admirably characterizes in declaring that "the last perfection of our qualities is when their activity, without ceasing to be sure and earnest, becomes sport." The very monuments of the past are as steeped in its influences as the boulevard Babel of the present.

A CURIOUS DISCOVERY.

The Sensation Created by a Japanese Peasant Woman.

A young Japanese peasant woman has created a genuine sensation in the medical circles of the east with a new theory and cure of rheumatism.

Her theory is that it is caused by a small insect under the skin, that gnaws and bites the muscles and thus causes the twinges of pain and the untold misery of that ailment.

A grizzled and skeptical sea captain placed himself under her care and, after foot baths of bran and hot rice brandy, she nipped from his knees small white insects by the dozen!

The regular practitioners were skeptical about this new theory, and put one of the insects under a microscope. They decided that by its organism it never could have lived under the surface of the skin.

The Captain insists, however, that the Japanese woman has taken the insects from his knees and ankles by the hundreds, in his sight, and killed them, and that he grows better after each treatment!

This theory, absurd as it seems, is really not much more so than the theories formerly held by the medical fraternity. It used to be thought a trouble of the joints, and was treated as such until it was demonstrated that the treatment brought no lasting results.

Then, as the muscles were affected, it was set down as a muscular disease; but the same unsatisfactory results followed. Now it is universally acknowledged to be a "fiery condition of the blood caused by the presence of uric acid in the system."

To cure it the uric acid must be driven out of the blood, which is done by putting the kidneys in a healthy condition with Warner's safe cure, and "putting out the fire in the blood" by Warner's safe rheumatic cure. These remedies, taken in alternation, as they should be, drive out the uric acid already in the blood and prevent further accumulation. James Wright, of 37 E. 19th st., New York, was for many years a victim of rheumatism and tried various remedies and cures without avail. Sept. 8, 1887, he writes in praise of the remedies named: "I am now free from the arrow stings of the dreaded inflammatory rheumatism. I have and always will recommend Warner's rheumatic remedies to all sufferers of the disease."

The Japanese peasant woman's theory will not be likely to stand the test of time and scientific investigation, but the thousands of cures made by the remedies mentioned above prove their merit beyond all question.

Another Lincoln Anecdote.

Seymour Curtis is one of the characters of Stratford. He went to the war as fifer, and since has been what may be called an ardent, working Republican. He comes to Bridgeport nearly every day, and on his last visit told the following anecdote, never before printed:

During the presidential campaign of 1856, when John C. Fremont was the Republican nominee, Mr. Curtis, in company with James Booth, came to this city to hear Lincoln speak. As Lincoln stepped upon the platform to begin his speech, Booth said to Curtis: "What a homely man! He's the homeliest man I ever saw!" But as Lincoln talked and waxed eloquent, Booth brought his clenched fist down on Curtis' knee (and the latter said he hit hard), and said: "Seymour Curtis, he is not so bad looking, after all! He grows handsomer all the time." At last, with a sledgehammer blow of his fist on Curtis' knee, Booth exclaimed: "Curtis, he is the handsomest man I ever saw!"—*New York Tribune.*

He Couldn't Make a Point on the Preacher.

We had been talking to a colored minister on the depot platform at Talladega for some time when the Colonel turned on him with:

Now, Josiah, you are a preacher of the gospel?"

"Yes, sah."

"You preach virtue, honesty, charity, and all that?"

"I does, sah."

"And you are supposed to live up to them yourself?"

"Sartin, sah."

"Now, then, suppose I had a hog, and he was running at large, and you——"

"White man, stop right dar!" interrupted Josiah, as he raised his hand. "I know what you is gwine to say, but you can make no p'int on me. De hog law has got so strict dat nobody but a fool nigger would think of stealin' his pork. Try sunthia else, sah. Put it on the ground that you had lost yer pocketbook an' I had found it, an' ax me what I'd do."—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Lion and His Tormentor.

A Peasant who was Passing through the Forest heard a Great Uproar in his Path, and Presently Arrived at a Spot where a Lion lay Sleeping and a Horde of Jackals were Rushing Around him in a Circle and Barking Furiously.

"Why all this Noise?" Queried the Peasant.

"It is to Insult the Lion," they Answered him.

"But he could Annihilate the Lot of you in a few Seconds."

"Oh, we are well Aware of that, but we Trust to our Legs to Outrun him in case he Wakes up."

Moral: If the Other Fellow won't Fight we can Always Lick him.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Event of Events.

Sunday-school teacher—Now, children, we must bear in mind that between our last week's lesson and this quite a period of time is represented as having elapsed. During this time a very important event has taken place. Yes, Annie, you may tell us what it is.

Annie—We've all got our fall hats.—*Philadelphia Press.*

It seems as if the bread and pastry cook might not inappropriately be termed a dough-mestic.

THE Atlantic is crossed in love every time a bridal party goes over.

C-h-o o! C-h-o-o!! C-h-o-o!!! Don't sneeze, sneeze, hawk, hawk, spit, blow, and disgust everybody with your offensive breath. If you have acrid, watery discharges from the nose and eyes, throat disease, causing choking sensations, cough, ringing noises in head, splitting headache and other symptoms of nasal catarrh, remember that the manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy offer, in good faith, $ 00 reward for a case of catarrh which they cannot cure. The Remedy is sold by druggists at only 50 cents.

Each passing year deprives us of something.

Send for pamphlet on "Taylor's Hospital Cure for Catarrh." Mailed free from City Hall Pharmacy, 264 B'way, New York.

ROYAL GLUE' mends everything! Broken China, Glass, Wood. Free Vials at Drugs & Gro

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr Isaac Thompson's Eye-Water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

Language is to the mind what beauty is to the body.

The Plain Truth

Is that Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured thousands of people who suffered severely with rheumatism. It neutralizes the lactic acid in the blood, which causes those terrible pains and aches, and also vitalizes and enriches the blood, thus preventing the recurrence of the disease. These facts warrant us in urging you, if you suffer with rheumatism, to give Hood's Sarsaparilla a trial.

"Having been troubled with inflammatory rheumatism for many years, my favorable attention was called to Hood's Sarsaparilla. I have now used three bottles and can already testify to beneficial results. I highly recommend it as a great blood purifier."—J. C. AYERS, West Bloomfield, N. Y.

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

The Sweetest Girl in School.

"She's the sweetest girl in school!" enthusiastically exclaimed one young miss to another, as they passed down the street together. "Edith is so kind, and gentle, and unselfish, every one likes her. And she has lovely golden hair and pretty eyes. Isn't it a pity her complexion is so bad; it spoils her looks. And then she has such dreadful headaches!" The girls skipped along, but it happened Edith's mother had heard what they said. It set her thinking. What could be done for the headaches and the rough, muddy complexion, that was such a trial to her gentle daughter. She recalled what she had read of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and on the spur of the moment she slipped into a drug store and bought a supply. Edith took it faithfully, with the result that it cleared her disordered blood, relieved the headaches, made her skin soft, fair and rosy, and now she is not only the "sweetest girl in school," but the most beautiful.

Avoid causes of irritation in your family circle; reflect that home is the place to be agreeable.

For Only 20 Cents

You can get a beautiful picture ("A Message of Love"), cannot be distinguished from a fine water color worth $25. A full size paper pattern, worth 25 cents, design and size of your own selection, besides the finest magazine published. Send for the February number that contains this wonderful picture and pattern order. Price, 20 cents; or ask your newsdealer to get it for your inspection. Tell him if he gets it for you to see, he will probably sell hundreds of them. Published by W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th st. New York. Now is the time to subscribe and get ten times the value of the $2 per year.

One good act done to-day is worth a thousand in contemplation for some future time.

Oft obscure the road that leads to health,
Unmarked by board or sign;
Wisdom avails not, powerless is wealth
To sooth those aches of thine.
But do not despair, with life there's hope
The cloud conceals the sun;
With Pierce's Favorite Prescription at hand
Your life's full course may run.

More truth than poetry in these lines, as thousands of ladies all over the land, now blooming with health, testify to the great curative powers of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, adapted by much research and careful study to the happy relief of all those weaknesses and ailments peculiar to females. All druggists.

Endure, do not find fault with what cannot be helped.

Consumption Surely Cured.

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 Pearl St., N. Y

Confidence is wont to be slowly given to great undertakings.

KIDDER'S DIGESTYLIN

A SURE CURE FOR INDIGESTION and DYSPEPSIA.

Over 5,000 Physicians have sent us their approval of DIGESTYLIN, saying that it is the best preparation for Indigestion that they have ever used.

We have never heard of a case of Dyspepsia where DIGESTYLIN was taken that was not cured.

FOR CHOLERA INFANTUM.

IT WILL CURE THE MOST AGGRAVATED CASES.
IT WILL STOP VOMITING IN PREGNANCY.
IT WILL RELIEVE CONSTIPATION.

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

Take DIGESTYLIN 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 bottle to you, express prepaid. Do not hesitate to send your money. Our house is reliable. Established twenty-five years.

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Manufacturing Chemists, 83 John St., N.Y.

MARVELOUS MEMORY DISCOVERY.

Wholly unlike artificial systems.
Any book learned in one reading.

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PROF. LOISETTE, 237 Fifth Ave., New York.

ELY'S CREAM BALM

I suffered from catarrh 12 years. The droppings into the throat were nauseating. My nose bled almost daily. Since the first days use of Ely's Cream Balm have had no bleeding, the soreness is entirely gone. D. G. Davidson, with the Boston Budget.

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

HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cts. at druggists, by mail, registered, 60 cts. ELY BROS., 235 Greenwich St., New York.

EVERY **FARMER'S WIFE**

Sees some of her Poultry die each year without knowing what the matter was or how to effect a remedy if she does recognize the Disease. This is not right, as at an expense of 25 cents (in stamps) she can procure a 100-Page BOOK giving the experience of a practical Poultry Raiser (not an amateur, but a man working for dollars and cents) during a period of 25 years. It teaches you how to Detect and Cure Diseases; how to Feed for Eggs and also for Fattening; which Fowls to Save for Breeding Purposes; and everything, indeed, you should know on this subject. Sent postpaid for 25c.
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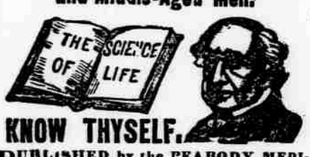

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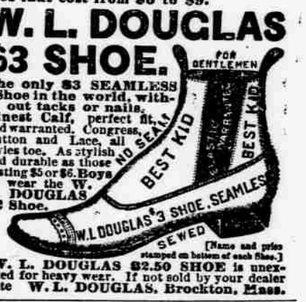

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