FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

How to Warm a Stable in Winter.

There is no necessity for fire heat in a cow stable in the winter, nor yet in a horse stable. A stable will be warm enough if it is tight and close as a dwelling house, and the horse has about 1000 cubic feet of air space, which would be afforded in a stall 10 by 5 feet, ceiling 10 feet high, and half the floor only taken up by the stalls. Two or more well-fed horses will give out enough heat without discomfort to warm such a stable comfortably. The stall should be well littered with straw, or dry sawdust, which being non-conductive prevents the horse from being chilled when he lies down. This size for a stable will afford abundant ventilation without having windows open at night. The floor above the animals should be tight to retain the warmth.—[New York Times.

The Cost of Fences.

It seems to us that some of the old calculations about the cost of fences in this country and of keeping them in repair, as being respectively greater than the national debt and the interest on it are becoming somewhat supernumerary. No doubt fences cost more than they should, but their yearly cost is decreasing, in all the older parts of the country at least, by substitution of soiling and ensilage for the old pasturing system. The national debt has greatly increased since these calculations were made, and the interest account still more; but we think that the disease of fencing has kept pace with either of these. A great deal of fencing material is still used, but it is every year in larger proportion of wire. Very few rails are now put up in the old-fashioned worm fences. Old rails are sometimes used, but they are mostly spiked to posts set in straight lines, and generally surmounted with a barbed wire at top, to make the rails go farther and make the fence more effective.—[American Cultivator.

Sweet Clover and Buckwheat.

The opening in white clover found my 50 colonies well stocked with bees, but nearly destitute of honey. The honey-dew was light, so that I took off only 12 cases of white honey. This was secured by taking out the extracting frames and putting on cases with empty combs. By shaving the thickest edge with a hot knife, it was capped as white and even as from foundation. Sweet clover, of which we have a great abundance along our rivers, comes into blossom before the close of white clover, when bees forsook the latter and filled the sections with the sweet clover honey, thus piling honey cases that would otherwise have been waste. I think that sweet clover is much overrated as a honey-plant. Buckwheat has yielded handsomely, so that I shall have 10 cases of sweet clover and buckwheat honey combined. I have had but four swarms this season. Last season's average was thirty-five pounds per colony, which was small, however, I shall realize more money this year, as I shall not repeat the experiment of sending my honey to a city commission house, getting returns of six cents per pound for nice buckwheat honey. It doesn't pay.—[New York World.

Dairy Rations.

It is not possible to laid down a rule for feeding the cow that under all circumstances may be said to be absolutely the best rule. We are sometimes so situated that we cannot do the best that could be done, and then we must do the best we can. It is perhaps always best to do a thing just right, and, therefore, to feed a perfect ration when it is possible for us to do so, and yet the Rural and rockman always thinks when it says feed corn meal, ground oats and bran in equal quantities, it has given a ration, which though not perfect, is practically good enough. A German ration is cut uncut meal two pounds, corn fodder fifteen pounds, bran five pounds, malt sprouts five pounds, and corn meal three pounds. It is to be observed that the corn meal is much less in the ration than in the one we have given, and proportionally that it is the right direction. Corn meal is comparatively inferior milk-producing food. Professor Armsby gives as a ration, clover ten pounds, corn ensilage twenty pounds, corn meal five pounds, oil meal two pounds, bran five pounds. The roots are always in order as part of a ration. Good straw is not without its value. But the thing for us to do is to study the question of scientific feeding that we may at least get on the right side of the loss. We have seen people feeding corn meal exclusively, wasting hay out, nice straw, and could without much trouble get bran and oil meal. Now even moderate understanding of the subject of feeding would have led to the feeding of everything but corn meal, it anything must be left out.

The Potato Bug's Career.

Eighteen years ago this present season, says the New York World correspondent, the Colorado potato bug appeared in the west, and has "held the fort" ever since, besides extending its unwelcome presence further to the east, until it has invaded nearly all parts of world. The first two or three years they were not so numerous but that hand-picking sufficed to rid the vines o' them. But as the times went by they multiplied to such an extent that this became no longer practicable, and other remedies began to be used. A mixture of lime and ashes was sifted over the vines in liberal quantities, but this proved to be altogether too mild, as the bugs, disdaining its presence, continued to strip the leaves from the stalks to the complete ruin of the crops.

Paris green was then tried; at first a small amount mixed with buckwheat, put in a tin pint can, one end being removed, and when mosquito netting was tied over, the mixture was sifted over the plants. But it was found that when dissolved in water, drawn out on a stone boat, proved to be a saving of muscle. A teaspoonful of paris green stirred in a sprinkling pot proved to be about what was wanted. After the dew was off the leaves and the sun shone hot, came the best time for the medicine. If a shower was coming no operations were suspended until it was over, because the rain washed off the poison, and it was wasted. But when the vines were dry, if the foliage was well sprinkled, the bugs ate the leaves with such avidity that they died fast enough to satisfy their worst enemies. It was necessary to repeat this operation as often as the young bugs appeared, which would be twice or three times in a season. Their coming was watched for and prompt measures at once taken.

When potatoes are ripe, the proper time to dig them is while the ground is dry. They are then handled with more ease and satisfaction than when the ground is so moist that the soil adheres to the tubers. They are best left on the ground in pits, and covered with hay and earth enough to keep out the rain and removed to the cellar on the approach of cold weather.

Farm and Garden Notes.

Ninety pounds is deemed a good weight for the average Texas steer.

The milking should be done quietly and at regular times, and the utmost cleanliness observed.

The greatest profit in feeding sheep for mutton is gained while the animals are young, says an exchange.

Manure should never be placed in contact with the roots when setting out a tree, but used as a mulch or top-dressing.

Pure early lambs will winter better and sheer from one to two pounds more wool, and will usually make a larger sheep.

Horse current food is recommended by a writer in the country remedy for insect depredation, insects and fruit birds.

Trees planted in rows in a house at a distance of twenty-one and seven-eighths inches of a better sightly protection than rails.

Trees should always be set about as deep as they stand in the nursery, or two inches more deep, to allow for settling of the earth.

This is very whether a large pile of dry wood and brush or burn it, based on the bed on time and wear a source as the cause danger.

From birth a calf may be fed, a pail, and a day is not by any means too much to raise from well fed, thrifty, healthy hogs.

A week grower of 10 years experience in Michigan claims that the farmer who will take wash his sheep now 25 cents on each fleece.

It is folly to put the small potatoes in the hills because the large seeds that will sell better a bushel than them. Feed them to the stock of poultry.

The best time to sow timothy seed is in the fall, and it usually succeeds well sown with, or rather after, a crop with winter grain. If the soil has been properly prepared for a seed bed for the grain, the grass seed will be amply covered by the first rain.

A short series experiment shows that an average land otherwise well suited for a potato hill to insure a good crop. The exceptions are where all the conditions are exceptional—land very rich and a perfect seed bed. The rule seems to be quite as well proved by the exceptions as by the general apparent result.

A recent innovation in the treatment of cabbage is to tie up the heads. This plan used to be followed considerably with cress, lettuce and the same plan is now followed with cabbage. After the head begins to form well the outer leaves are gathered up and a cord tied around them to hold in place. Those who have tried the plan claim that the cabbage head ripens earlier, while the quality of the head is better, being more solid and are better to handle.

An Amphibious People.

The Sulu people are almost amphibious. They are also capital boatmen, and they use two kinds of boats. The dapang is a dugout canoe, with a flat board heightened by planks, but differing from the usual Malay model in having both bow and stern rear shaped, the tops of the ends being bent upward. These dapangs have large bamboo outriggers on both sides and can stand heavy weather. The praus, or larger vessels, are strongly built, not very neatly perhaps, but with a good deal of ornamental carving on the sterns. They range from ten to twenty tons burden, and are used for voyages to Borneo and the more distant islands. Mention having been made of carving, it may be added that the Sulus are very clever and tasteful at this sort of work, which is to be found about their houses and tombstones as well as on their boats. Pearl-fishing is followed here, as elsewhere in the Malay archipelago, and the Sulus are said to be the best divers in the world. They think nothing of a depth of seventeen or eighteen fathoms and will swim straight down to the bottom without any weights to help them. One celebrated pearl diver is said to have gone down in the way to a depth of no less than twenty seven fathoms.

THE CAT'S-EYE.

Ceylon the True Home of This Superb Gem.

Moonstones, Crocidolites and Other Precious Stones.

The Duke of Connaught gave his bride a cat's-eye ring as an engagement token, and this was enough to make the stone fashionable and to increase its value greatly. The demand soon extended to Ceylon, where the true chrysoberyl cat's-eye is found, and stimulated the search for it there. In the chrysoberyl cat's-eye the effect is the result of the twinning of the crystal, or of a deposit between its crystalline layers of other minerals, in microscopic inclusions. In the stone is cut across these layers, "en cabochon" or cabochon cut, as it is called, a bright line of light will be conspicuous on the lenticular top of the stone. In the search for these chrysoberyl cat's-eyes there have been found an endless series of chrysoberyls of deep medium, light yellow, yellow green, sea green, dark green, yellowish brown and other tints. They are superb gems, ranking next to the sapphire in hardness. They gave a great surprise to the gem dealers, for it was found that the darker leaf green or olive green stones possessed the wonderful dichroic property of changing to columbine red by artificial light, the green being entirely extinguished and the red predominating. They were, by the way, alexandrites, a gem which had formerly been found only in Siberia, and even there in very small quantities. Although found in large crystals, a perfect one of even one carat was a great rarity. Here, however, the gems, rare and beautiful as they were, were found in wonderful abundance, a single gem-yielding area. They can be mistaken for some of the most remarkable gems known, being frequently among the alexandrite varieties a few have been found which combine the characteristics of the cat's-eye and the alexandrite, and, were, in fact, the alexandrite cat's-eye.

Moonstones, also from the same province of Ceylon, were brought to notice by the search for cat's-eyes. It would be an underestimate to say that hundreds of these stones have been imported in the last four years. They vary in size from one-sixteenth of an inch to over two inches long and from one-eighth to three inches wide, and many of them are of a very high order of their kind, clearly cut, of fine form and of a pure white color. They are superb gems, and are especially beautiful.

The search for the cat's-eyes also brought to notice the other rare mineral gems, Alexander Mountain, Berg Meister, of Vail River, South Africa, known as crocidolites, more especially as a variety that has been adopted as a gem for cat's-eyes. In this stone an intergrowth of the fibrous mineral coated crocidolite with quartz or chalcedony, giving it the hardness of seven. This leading stone and reality for $6 a cat, and at the same time more rival Ceylon's cat's-eyes competitive of merits, where, whatever whole carat weights to the London market, the price for 10 carats to twenty five carats per carat, be the quality. Even single stones have been made of this material by lapidaries. Vases, nine heads, paper weights, seals, charms, &c., were made of it, and sold in large quantities. Besides it presented a large class of gems, unlike those from cat's-eyes and other alexandrites, was obtained, which was sold by allowing it to absorb red, green and blue colored solutions. Fibers, owing to the delicacy of the stone, were easily broken.

Very rare and fine red was produced by unknown process extensively but it has been found that today stones to be found in every country's state, whether on the Rhine, Pike's Peak, in Florida, in Los Angeles, or at Niagara, show in them highly organized in the system of distribution in the commerce. Missionaries have never spread a degree half so rapidly as the lapidaries have disseminated the cat's-eye.—[Graphic.

Took Advantage of Leap Year.

An American lawyer was sitting on the steps of the Custom house in Newport, Wednesday, when the American Consul, a young lady, passed out of the hotel and up the street. "There goes a remarkably pretty girl," exclaimed a gentleman conversing with him, and there's quite a little romance connected with her." The legal gentleman was all attention at once and his friend continued: "She belongs down in Baltimore and her father is a wealthy liquor dealer of that city. She's got a cool $200,000 in her own right, and a determination about her that means business. She located at the George hotel, Black Rock, this summer, coming there all alone. A young man sitting at her table attracted her attention. She spoke to him one evening after he had met her about three times, and she broke his all up by asking him if he was married. He replied that he was too poorly situated for marriage just then, he hadn't much money and had to support his father. 'Well, I've plenty of money,' she said, 'why don't you marry me?' She returned to her home in Baltimore, told her father about the circumstance, got his consent, and returned to Black Rock with her father, was married in Bridgeport, and she and her husband are passing the remainder of the summer in Newport, as happy as turtle doves." The lawyer has been thinking ever since what chances there are for young men in this country.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

Henry VIII. died of carbuncles, fat and fury.

"Erin go bragh" means Ireland forever.

For the first six months of 1888 the English railways killed 165 people and injured 957.

Henry III. is said to have granted a license to dig coals near Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1233.

A professor at Columbia College, New York, has set himself to work and has now mastered 12 languages.

Hair powder came into use in England in 1590, and in 1795 a tax of a guinea was laid upon persons using it.

Venice was first governed by a doge, A. D. 697, Paoluccio Anafesto being chosen its first doge, Simone Boccanegra, in 1339.

After a hurricane last month a cord tree 50 feet long, 10 feet wide and 5 feet high was uprooted in the harbor of Vera Cruz, Mexico.

The Parsees, ancient fire-worshippers expelled from Persia, are the factors, capitalists, and leading merchants of Bombay, where there are 9000.

An albinic-looking blue lobster, with a delicately tinted pink tail, was captured at Portland, Me., recently, and is now swimming in cross quarters as a curiosity.

The impertinences of business have reached a climax in the sending of cards and circulars of undertakers and tombstone manufacturers to the homes just visited by death.

A farmer named Bordereau, living near Angers, France, put a coded bank-bill in his bed, attached a ticket marked "Lost" and in a few moments was completely blown to pieces.

Charles Lenoch, a French carpenter, 50 years of age, took an ounce of iodine, which he left half over the right temple, and with a heavy hammer drove the iodine into his brain.

There are thirty-five cities in the world having a population of one-half million inhabitants, of these New York, Philadelphia, London, Chicago and St. Louis are the only ones in America.

Hickory is the topmost branches of a sycamore that was felled near Winchester, Ohio, recently, a petrified bird was found. It is supposed to have been dropped by a large or some bird of prey.

A street "peddler" in Omaha was given $5 and power to make for a year by an accommodating citizen who was desirous of encouraging the poor fellow.

The oldest incorporated business concern in the world is the Hudson Bay company, which has had an existence of 250 years. The headquarters of the company are at Winnipeg, Manitoba, and the bulk of the stock is held in England.

A resident of Sioux City, Iowa, who for 30 years or more has grudgingly paid $1 a year for 20 very poor library books, has recently found them to prove $2,000 in consequence of the discovery thereon of a vein of fine clay for tile, brick and pottery making.

Nearly everybody in England writes with a quill. You can buy them put up for pence and sixpence, in packets, in telegraph offices, and everywhere. In fact, everybody is where people must write. I always prefers to use a pen or a pencil he can't carry it with him.

There is an old parrot that has been in the harbor of St. Augustine, Fla., years and years. The parrot is cantankerous and tedious. He resembles "Old Glory," and is known by having one tail feather. He often plays around the fishermen's boats, and his presence always means a good catch.

Substitutes for the Mackerel.

The fourth of American and Canadian salt fish in the markets of this country, owing to a short catch has been productive of a novel feature. It is the substitution of other fish, such as Black sea or Russian salt mackerel, Scotch bloaters, small salt shrimps from Belgium, domestic codfish and in fact fish put up in many peculiar ways such as were scarcely heard of in this trade. Dry mackerel times have been advanced in price owing to this increased demand. Our fish packers, such as Messrs. Slade, Blackburn and Hendley, reported to a New York representative that the demand for fine mackerel, and particularly for "spring chicken" fish, is increasing and deservedly so.

The complaint of Irish mackerel merit description. Instead of being split on the back, they are so served on the belly and are very angular and full of tough bones. They seem very strong, and are generally rejected by the trade, in spite of the shortness of domestic fish. As to the Black sea mackerel, they seem to be a cross between a Delaware catfish and a miniature shark. They are black, full of oil, and are not, strictly speaking, regular mackerel. They also are rejected. The experiment of importing mackerel will hardly be repeated again. Sardines, etc., as substitutes are all well enough, but the genuine, domestic, inshore mackerel will always root high.—[Philadelphia News.

The Oldest Ex-Congressman.

Mr. John F. Coyle, of Hudson, N. Y., is probably the oldest ex-member of Congress now living. He was born in Hillsdale in 1802, and is now 86 years of age. He was a member of the twenty-ninth congress (1845-46), elected from the then eleventh district. He is still in the full possession of his faculties, with clear intellect, active mind, and generally good health.

The Paris of Montana Territory.

To the younger generation Helena is a Parisian-like center which he hopes in time to see. Capitalists may make their money at Butte or elsewhere, but are moderately sure to spend it at Helena; and the miner or ranchman is never so happy as when he finds himself in what, without question, is the metropolis of the Territory. I know of no city in the extreme middle West that could so well satisfy one who had learned to appreciate Western life as Helena. Its climate, its surroundings, even its society, largely composed of Eastern and college-bred men and young wives from their older centers, are delightfully prominent features. The city has a population of nearly fifteen thousand, and considering its great wealth, it is not surprising that it should have electric lights, a horse car line, and excellent schools.

Thanks to the railroads, which have had and are continuing to have so important an effect upon the country overlooked by the Rocky Mountains, Montana's isolation is a thing of the past. Two railroad routes connect it with the East and Pacific West, and there is still the Missouri, navigable from St. Louis to the Great Falls, within easy reach of Helena.

In 1869 the township of Helena was entered from the General Government. In a period of seven years later the placer claims near Helena yielded generously, and although far removed from the outside world, the city, as a mining center, was of great importance and may be said to have enjoyed an unfortunate period of success.

Helena, regarded from a local standpoint is the geographical, commercial, monetary, political, railroad, and social center of Montana. Its trade is larger and more extended than that of any other city or town in the Territory, and therefore the commercial importance is impressive. The Helena banks, rich in deposits and many in number, may well entitle the city to be claimed as the monetary center. The terminus of the lately completed Manitoba system, and having the Northern Pacific as well to the East, West and South it has several branch roads to the important mining ranges of Wicks, Marysville and Jamison, and is provided with lines which one to and in which point the rich district scattered about the surrounding country.

Helena, in the truest sense of the word, is cosmopolitan. Let one walk the streets at any hour of the day or night, and he will be sure to meet the cosmopolitan. Crowding the sidewalks are people of every type, in regular attire like Meadville, for sometimes in strange apparel, knickbeck, standing beside their heavily loaded wagons, trains of tourists, men of business, Chinamen and Indians, Germans and Hebrews, whites and blacks, the poor and the needy, the representatives of every State in the Union, Englishmen and Frenchmen, all make Helena their home. No traditions to hold family influences, no past social customs hampering the positive spirit of the free workers. There be scholars, lawyers, doctors, and the poor in money without sight seers. Invalids seek for it climatic advantages.—[Roberts in Harper's Magazine.

Waiting for a Collision.

"Ours is a profession that tries one's nerves," said a St. Louis train dispatcher. "Notwithstanding that in late years the different railways have adopted rules which thoroughly systematize the business, even with all the safeguards a little lot of carelessness or dereliction of duty is liable to cause trouble, and not only loss of property, but in many instances is attended with loss of life.

"I remember some years ago when I had charge of trains on a Southern road where telegraph offices were few and far between, of giving an order to the operator at a certain station to hold a south bound passenger train for orders so that I might help the north bound passenger train to make its meeting point, the latter being somewhat late. The operator repeated the holding order, for which I gave him 90, 91. I then gave the south bound train another to meet some of the northbound train's time to make the meeting point. Instead of holding the north bound train for orders, the operator let it go by him. The road was crooked, and as both trains were beyond telegraph stations I started to walk the floor and wait until I should hear of their coming together. The suspense was terrible, almost unfitting me for any other duties. As good luck would have it, the south bound train, which had undisputed right of the road, was delayed before reaching the meeting point. When the first train reached a telegraph station I felt so relieved, but the strain had been so terrible on my nerves that I was not good for much for several days, and the experience will ever remain in my mind.

Accidents are all the more serious nowadays to be fashionable.

Ex-Speaker of the Assembly of the State of New York.

STATE OF NEW YORK, ASSEMBLY CHAMBER, ALBANY, April 16, 1888.

Mr. Family Jewel: Gentlemen—I have been using Arthur's Home Preservers, and have found them wonderfully effective in preserving eggs, and points in the same line. About two years ago I was troubled from a severe cold and bronchial trouble. In three days the Balsam entirely removed the pain and soreness. Two days have cured me of a severe pain which threatened pulmonary trouble. They prevented my usual rheumatism in the shoulder from which he had suffered two years.

JAMES W. HUSTED.

And the cold shoulder the tramp who does he has quarter of mutton.

Honey-Moon.

"Say, Perkins, old boy, why don't we see you at the club and society? Has your wife taken you out of circulation?" "No, Brown, the fact of the matter is, my home is happy now that the novelty of marriage for me is over. I was married three weeks ago, that is a positive fact. I was married with Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, and it has proved a wonderful success. Before we left the altar I gave her a bottle of it, and she kept it handy. It was not for Bull, of course, but it made home unpleasant all the same. Ever since she has been to take Dr. Bull's favorite Prescription, she has been so well and happy that we are having our honey-moon of ever again."

Western miners as a rule, prefer buying their liquor by the quart.

A Wonderful Food and Medicine.

Known and used by Physicians all over the world. Scott's Emulsion not only gives flesh and strength by virtue of its own nutritious properties, but creates an appetite for food that builds up the wasted body. "I have been using Scott's Emulsion for several years, and am pleased with its action. My patients say it is pleasant and palatable, and all grow stronger and gain flesh from the use of it. I find it in all cases of Wasting Diseases, and it is specially useful for children when nutrient medication is needed, as in Marasmus."—T. W. Price, M. D., Knoxville, Ala.

Many a political candidate beats his opponent by a scratch.

Use the quick remedy for catarrh—Dr. Sage's.

The owners of furniture wagons are possessed of a moving spirit.

A Secret

Of good health is found in the regular movement of the bowels and perfect action of the Liver. These organs were intended by nature to remove from the system all impurities. If you are constipated, you offer a "standing invitation" to a whole family of diseases and irregularities which will surely be accepted, and you will have guests unwelcome and detestable. All these unhappy conditions may be avoided by the timely use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. Powerful for the effectual evacuation of the bowels and Liver, establishing a healthy action of the entire secretorial organism with which we are endowed.

We presume that York has a large floating population.

The Special Offer

Of Tue Yoe [illegible] Company of Boston, Mass., which we published last week, should be noticed by readers in the city mainly because it is [illegible]. Are you subscribers to Tue Youth's Companion? If not, [illegible] have the paper free to January 1, 1889 and for a full year from that date. The offer includes your holiday numbers for Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year and Easter, all the issues of Tue Youth's Companion for the remainder of the year, and the Annual Double Holiday Number, [illegible] 500 illustrations, [illegible] for only $1.75 a year.

Mention this paper when you write.

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PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

ACTS AT THE SAME TIME ON THE NERVES, THE LIVER, THE BOWELS, and the KIDNEYS

The combined action gives a wonderful power to cure all diseases.

Why Are We Sick?

Because we allow the nerves to become weakened and unstrung, and the vital organs to become clogged and impure, hence arise the many ailments and diseases that should be specified usually.

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By quieting and strengthening the nerves, and invigorating and regulating the liver and bowels, and by renewing their power to the whole system.

Why suffer Bilious Pains and Aches? Why tormented with Piles, Constipation? Why troubled with Liver Complaint and Kidneys? Why excess of nervous or sick headaches? Why have sleepless nights?

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CATARRH

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ASTHMA CURED

German Asthma Cure [illegible] $1.00. Druggists or by mail. Dr. H. SCHILLER, St. Paul, Minn.

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HOME STUDY. Book-keeping, Business Forms, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Short Hand, etc., thoroughly taught by MAIL. Circulars free. Bryant's College, 457 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

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GOLD [illegible]

$5 to $8 a day. Samples worth $1.50 FREE. Lines not under the horses' feet. Write Brewer Safety Rein Holder Co., Holly, Mich.

WANTED TO BUY A FARM in this locality. Curtis & Wright, 234 Hudson [illegible]

PHOTOS [illegible] Theatrical Photo Shop, N.Y.

SPONGELESS DYES Are the BEST. [illegible]

A WET HEN

We offer the man who wants a nice (not style) a garment that will keep him dry in the hardest storm. It is called TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER, a name familiar to every Cow-boy and every fisherman. With them the only perfect Wind and Waterproof Coat is "Tower's Fish Brand Slicker," and take no other. Buy a Slicker and get the genuine article. Sold everywhere. Send for descriptive catalogue. A. J. Tower, Boston.

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Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swellings, Frostbites, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Burns and Scalds.

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Diamond Vera-Cura FOR DYSPEPSIA.

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