FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

Ropy Milk.

This is the cause of ropy milk: The albuminous matter through some agency, is a little more tenacious than usual and it strings. Of course it is impossible for cream to rise through such a medium, and the sooner such milk "goes cut" the better. There is no particular cure for it, save "freshing." A change of food will often work some degree of change. Pronounced cases of this sort are not frequent, but when they do occur, they are very annoying.—[National Stockman and Farmer.

The Perches for Chickens.

A great deal of nonsense has been written about the liability of crooked breast-bones and wry tails in chickens that are allowed to roost before they are well grown, but the truth of the matter is there is almost no danger of such "crookedness" when the perches are of the right size and shape. If you colonize your chicks when they are weaned, put up broad flat perches so the chickens can sit on them, and have them placed so that the chicks will not be crowded against the side of the shed. The branches of trees are not broad and flat? I know that but if you let the chickens alone until they take to the trees of their own will, they cannot go to roost until their wings are sufficiently grown to enable them to fly into the branches, and when there they will choose a limb that they can rest comfortably on.

Washing Wool.

The washing of wool upon the sheeps' backs, which has been so frequently denounced in these columns as a barbarous practice for the men and the sheep, and as a wholly useless and delusive means of cleansing the wool, is rapidly going out of use. The persistent opposition to it by leading agricultural authorities and the common sense of the sheep owners have led to the partial abolition of the ancient and objectionable custom, and its entire extinction will probably be effected in two or three years at the most. The experience of wool growers in regard to selling wool in its natural condition has been quite favorable, and if wool is ever washed on the farm again it will be in a more convenient and sensible manner and in tanks. The chief objection made to the new practice is that the wool will not keep "in the grease." This is an unnecessary fear altogether. Wool is quite as safe so kept as when it has been washed, and if a wool grower desires to speculate in his product and hold it for a few years for an advance he may do so with perfect safety so far as the condition of the wool is concerned.

Home Made Fertilizer.

An Ohio farmer, writing to the National Stockman, tells how his poultry increased his wheat yield five to ten bushels per acre.

In the fall after corn is put in shock, when the ground is dry, I gather three or four loads of the richest and finest soil to be found in the corn field and put it under cover to be used in the winter. Once a week the droppings are gathered from the poultry house and put in a dry place, where they are covered with about half as much dirt as there is droppings. This dries them out and prevents the escape of ammonia. This is turned over a few times during the summer to thoroughly mix and dry. Then it is sifted to take out any feathers or straws that might choke the drill. Now it is ready for use and can be put in with any drill that has a phosphate attachment, as well as any of the commercial fertilizers, and will give as good results in both wheat and grass, with only about one-fourth the expense. About one barrel per acre is what seems to give the best results at my place. My little boy, ten years old, sifts six barrels a day and has some time to play. I have tried this above for several years and I think it pays me well for the feed the poultry consume.

About Cutting Timber.

Farmers who cut timber for various purposes may learn something from the practice of the best engineers who have studied the nature of timber as regards its strength and durability. The time of the cutting is most important, for upon this time depends the maturity of the cell growth and the absence of immature tissue, which not only soon decays itself, but causes the whole of the timber to decay very rapidly. The month of August is the time to cut timber, and moreover, as the writer has demonstrated by some considerable experience, the trees cut should not be trimmed until the leaves are dead and dried. Not only is the layer of new wood of the tree mature and ripe at this time, but the leaves draw from the timber all the sap, and so remove a very easily fermentable and decomposing element from it. Timber thus treated seasons very rapidly, and is the most durable for use.

Some French engineers a few years ago experimented with timber so cut by applying a receptacle to the butt of the tree and filling this with antiseptic liquid. This liquid was drawn into the timber by the air pressure due to the withdrawal of the sap to the leaves. Colored liquids were thus drawn into the tree showing how far the sap was withdrawn and the liquid occupied its place. A solution of creosote or of sulphate of copper was thus forced into the wood with useful results. For posts, rails, and other uses on the farm the timber should be cut from this time until September. Oak and hickory cut now will be free from those insects which bore into the wood, causing what is known as "powder post." This is caused by a small beetle (Lyctus striatus) which deposits its eggs in newly-dead timber in May and June. Hence timber cut in August is not attacked by this insect because the next season for laying its eggs the timber is not in the right condition for them, being too dead and dry.

The Cultivation of Potatoes.

If you mean to raise potatoes next year, now is the time to select the ground for them. A piece of clover turned under, will make as good a piece of land for potatoes as you can get, provided the soil is the right kind—next to clover, barley stubble, then oats. Whichever you select, draw upon it from twenty to forty loads of well-rotted barn-yard manure to the acre (forty are better than twenty), then plow deep, and in spring top dress with wood ashes or lime or both, and work with some pulverizer or a good harrow; then furrow out your drills two and a half or three feet apart, and drop your seed in the drills twelve to twenty inches apart.

Rightly managed, the potato crop can be made profitable to any farmer; the more profitable to one near a large town or city, where he can make his own sales, and thus save freight and commission. The trial that is now being made by noted potato growers in this country, is being watched with interest. The editor of the Rural New Yorker, has wagered $50 with Mr. Atkinson, of the Farm Journal, that he can raise this year 350 bushels of potatoes from half an acre, or at the rate of 700 bushels per acre. Mr. Rose of New York, caps the climax when he offers to wager $500 that he can raise at the rate of 1000 bushels per acre from half-eye cuttings. If Mr. Rose will raise 250 bushels from one-fourth acre, planted with his half-eye pieces, he surely deserves the thanks of the farming fraternity, as this would be a great saving of seed which is quite an item in planting ten acres when potatoes are from $1 upward per bushel. It is true there are a great many farmers who do not believe that such yields can be obtained as are claimed by some of these experimenters; as a rule, this class of men do not try to raise more potatoes than they use—often have to buy—and say it does not pay to raise potatoes; it does not pay them. Let every farmer who hears of these tests, study the method by which these results are obtained, and then put in practice the lesson learned.

After we have our land all ready, well manured, plowed and pulverized, our seed well selected—no immature, frost bitten or rotten tubers—and nicely cut or fair sized if we are going to plant whole ones, we will look at a few figures. If we cut our furrows for the drills three feet apart, and drop seed one foot apart in the rows, we will have 14,520 hills to the acre. Do you call two pounds of potatoes to the hill a big yield? If you can make them yield that you have 484 bushels to the acre. If only one pound to the hill you have 242 bushels to the acre, which is better than the average yield for this country last year; it was only fifty-four bushels to the acre, and Ohio gave an average of only thirty bushels. Does that speak well for "advanced agriculture?"

As you select and prepare your land this fall for your next year's potato crop, resolve that you will do your share toward bringing up the average yield of potatoes. After well-prepared land, good seed and careful planting, we must have thorough cultivation. Keep the harrow going till you can use the cultivator; use that and the hoe till you have to hill up; then if a strong weed is found between the hills, pull it up; keep your eye open for the beetle and give him an early breakfast of Paris green when you find him. Dig the potatoes as soon as ripe, and we know you will have more than the 1887 average.

Farm and Garden Notes.

Collar galls and bruises are benefited by washing with salt water. Wash shoulders daily when using the horse. Brine is good also for stiff joints.

When flies are bad, wash the horse all over with a weak solution of carbolic acid. If you have not the acid, apply sturgeon's oil on the flanks, necks and tender parts.

In some markets the extra large hogs will bring the best prices, while on the other hand, medium sized hogs are frequently sought after. They are in great demand for home use.

It is just as necessary to keep salt from absorbing bad odors as cream. A sack of best salt standing where there is a smell of fish or any objectionable odor, will absorb the flavor, and the butter will hold that flavor as long as there is a bit of it left.

The flow, or rather the oozing out, of the sap in such large quantities from some trees, as the maples, the virgilia, and the grapevine, while not noticeable in others, and the power with which it forces its way, are among the wonders of nature. The influences which induce it and which restrain it are probably simple and mechanical, but are not patent to view.

Celestial Fishing.

Curious and ingenious are some of the Chinese contrivances for catching fish. In Swatow is used a shallow boat, on one side of which is a narrow plank painted white, which in the moonlight the fish mistake for water and jump over it into the boat. At Ningpo, cormorants are systematically trained to fish; while at Ichang, a wild animal, such as the otter, is trained, not to fish, but to frighten the fish into nets.

CHINESE CAFES.

The Elaborate Courses in a Mongolian Restaurant.

Two Days Required to Eat a First-Class Spread.

There are eight thriving Chinese restaurants which can prepare a Chinese dinner in New York, writes Wong Ching Foo in the Cosmopolitan, almost with the same skill as at the famous "Dan quy Cha Yuen" (Delmonico's) of Shanghai or Canton. These places are most thronged on Sunday, when the Chinese laundrymen of New York and neighboring cities come in for a general good time.

Unlike Americans, the Chinese do not generally pay by the dishes ordered, but by the tables or spreads, called by the Chinese "Gzuh." A first-class spread includes about forty courses, and it takes two days to finish the feast. It costs $50. A second-class spread, with twenty-eight courses, costs $40. A third-class spread, with eighteen courses, costs $25. The cheapest spread contains eight courses for $8. This is the lowest price for which a man can order a formal dinner in a first-class Chinese restaurant. But then the spread is made for any number of people within twelve.

If a man simply wants to eat a short meal, for himself and a friend or two, he can get ready-made dishes of fish, chicken, duck, pigs' feet, rice, tea, etc., cheaper than in any other restaurant, besides many dishes peculiar to Chinatown. The prices run from five cents to twenty-five cents. The foods are all chopped in small pieces, rendering knives and forks unnecessary. The Chinese table implements are chopsticks, of ivory or bone, a tiny little teacup and a porcelain spoon.

A staple dish for the Chinese gourmand is chow chop svey, a mixture of chickens' livers and gizzards, fungi, bamboo buds, pig's tripe, and bean sprouts stewed with spices. The gravy of this is poured into the bowl of rice with some —— (the prototype of Worcestershire sauce), making a delicious seasoning to the favorite grain. The tea is made by pouring hot water over the fresh Oolong in a cup, and covering it with a small saucer to draw. Then pushing back the saucer a little, you pour off the fluid into a smaller cup, and add more hot water to the grounds again. This may be repeated five or six times, and the last cup will be nearly as strong as the first. The Chinaman always takes spirits with his meals, pouring the rice whiskey into a tiny cup from a pewter pot. But he always drinks moderately, and never apart from his meals. For this reason drunken Chinamen are very rarely seen. When a party of Chinamen sit around a table, one dish of each kind of food is served, and all pick from the same dish with the chopsticks. When there are several courses, the earlier dishes are never removed, and by the time a good dinner has been served the table is literally buried with dishes.

The stoves, if they can be called such, are curiosities in themselves. They are long ranges built of low, broad bricks. In the top are great pits, into which are firmly built iron gridirons imported from China for frying, boiling or steaming purposes. Two of the brick ranges have only open pits, and there are places where the whole hogs are occasionally hung upon iron bars and roasted. They provide very quick and sure facilities for turning out a large roast of any kind in beautifully brown and crisp style. Coal is never used in these Chinese kitchens; only hay and hickory wood. At least five hundred Americans take their meals regularly in Chinese restaurants in orthodox Chinese fashion with chopsticks. This may be partly because Chinese diet is skillfully prepared, so that certain dishes work certain medicinal results. The hygienic functions of cooking elevate the kitchen directors in China to high social status. Many of these Americans have acquired gastronomical tastes, and order dishes like Chinese mandarins, but as a rule the keepers do not cater to any other trade than Chinese, because the Chinaman frequently orders two-dollar and three-dollar dishes, while the American seldom pays more than fifty or seventy-five cents for his Chinese dinner.

The Depth of the Atmosphere.

One interesting scientific fact has been made known by the aeronauts, those explorers of the sky. It has always been thought that the air surrounding the earth did not reach a great height, but at a distance of 7 1-2 miles from the earth's surface cirrous clouds still appeared, apparently as remote in the blue sky as when viewed from the ground. Higher than this it is impossible to maintain life. On a recent voyage, one of the aeronauts lost consciousness at a much lower elevation, and the other, after having both hands frozen, was fast sinking into torpor, when he managed to pull open the valve by taking the rope to his teeth. The rate of descent in this case was 1,000 feet a minute.

The motion of a balloon is imperceptible. So gently is it borne along that a glass of water filled to the brim will not lose a drop in a journey of many miles.

Samuel Nickerson, president of the First National bank of Chicago, has probably the finest collection of rock crystals in the world. One of them is a big as a goose egg and is valued at $15 000. It is supposed to be the largest in existence.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

Copper money made its appearance in England in 1609.

A Michigan man has a chicken which is sixteen years old.

The Pilgrim fathers held that kissing on Sunday was wicked.

Originally the diadem was a band or fillet worn by the ancients instead of the crown.

The Romans, prior to the reign of Servius Tullius, used rude pieces of copper for money.

Sweet potatoes are highly prized for their medicinal qualities, and are similar to those of the morning-glory.

Brussels, once capital of Austrian Brabant, now of Belgium, was founded by St. Gery of Cambray, in the seventh century.

Under what is known as the Union of Calmar, Denmark, Sweden and Norway were united in June, 1396, under Margaret, Queen of Norway and Sweden, "the Semiramis of the North."

A "pea-hull contest" is the latest from Georgia, and three separate and several editors are crowing over hulls respectively twenty-two, twenty-eight and twenty-nine inches long.

Professor Loftus, of the Syracuse (N. Y.) University, made the quickest ascent of Pike's Peak that has been made in many years. He reached the top in six hours and made the descent in less than five.

A colonial congress met at Albany, N. Y., in the summer of 1754, at which an attempt was made to confederate the colonies. Another was held at New York to take action in opposition to the odious stamp act.

During a recent storm at Ontonagon, Mich., hailstones as large as small hen's eggs fell with such violence as to perforate the sheet-iron roof of a building. The holes in the iron were as clean cut as if they had been made by bullets.

W. M. Kirbo, who lives on the Chattahoochee river in Georgia, has an Indian relic, a piece of pottery or a water vessel, the handle of which represents the gracefully curved neck of a swan, with head and bill and eyes most perfectly carved.

One of the curiosities found in Maine is a pine tree near Hallowell that smokes. A column of vapor as large around as a man's arm rises from the very top of the tree and extends for several feet into the air. The phenomenon is of periodical occurrence and no one is able to explain it.

A woman in Walton county, Ga., claims to have performed laparotomy upon the craw of a sick hen, taking out the organ, cleaning and washing it, and restoring it to its place, the stitches being afterward sewed up and the hen set free. The bird is said to have recovered and to be now the mother of a promising brood of chicks.

Small People the Best Natured.

"It is a fact of my observation," said a Pittsburg business man to a Dispatch reporter, "that people of small stature are far better natured than those of large size. Did you ever see a small man who wasn't good humored and inclined to take a rosy view of life? And did you ever know a little woman who wasn't jolly and full of fun? I've studied humanity a good deal and I never yet have encountered a small person who was surly or misanthropic. Who are the pessimists? Lank, tall, raw-boned, dyspeptic individuals, almost invariably. Did you ever see a man of five feet six inches that was melancholy? No, and you are not likely to. I tell you the world would be a mighty lonesome place without the little grown-up people. They make more than half the fun there is in this vale of tears.

"Little men are invariably good story tellers. They are hearty laughers; they are quick to see the humorous side of any question, and they relish a joke, even if it is at their own expense. They make the firmest friends, and adhere to those whom they like through thick and thin. They are seldom quarrelsome and never conceited. They are often sensitive, but quick witted people generally are. Altogether they are the best folks in the world to get along with, whether in a business or social way.

Philadelphia's Twins and Triplets

Grown-up twins are a curiosity, although over 100 pairs of them were born in Philadelphia last year. The records show that the number of twins is exactly 222, which is a falling off as compared with the record of 1885, when 229 twins were born within the city limits. These figures indicate that Philadelphia is far behind in the twin race, says the Record, and that the state metropolis cannot hold a candle to the little village of North Wales. One pair of twins to each 5,000 inhabitants is the best that this city has done, while North Wales has a record of six pairs of twins born in eight months, and there are less than 1 000 residents in the village. Last year, in addition to the 222 twins born in the city, six triplets were born—three in February and three in March.

For some reason which the dry city records do not attempt to explain, and which puzzles the doctors, the months of May and July are the most prolific twin months. In May of last year, 46 twins—23 pairs of them—made their appearance, and in July 26 pairs were born. In May, 1886, there were 31 pairs of twins born, and in July 22 pairs.

"Twins are more apt to die than other babies," said a prominent physician, "and triplets seldom grow to an adult age. This is one reason why grown-up twins are so seldom found, although twins are often born."

How Jet Buttons Are Made.

What you call jet buttons are not jet buttons at all; they are merely glass, but they serve the purpose just as well, look just as well, and are very much cheaper. So said a manufacturer of jet buttons in Brooklyn the other day. Then he led the inquiring reporter into the factory where the buttons were in process of manufacture. Until recently nearly all the buttons of this kind came from Bohemia, but they are now made in this country, and American manufacturers are able to compete with the foreign trade.

The process used by this manufacturer is known only to himself, and its secrets are jealously guarded. They apply, however, more to the finishing and the different effects given by chemicals.

In a large room which the reporter entered a dozen or more men were busy at little work benches. The hum of shafting and the squeaking of a bellows at regular intervals lent their din to the scene of industry, while the workmen deftly handled the long black rods of glass from which the buttons were made. These rods, which are round, are about four feet long and three-fourths of an inch in thickness, and they are made in Brooklyn. Three of them are taken at a time by the button-maker, held together, and so placed on the bench that one end is kept constantly over a tongue of fire, the gas used being blown by wind from the bellows, which is worked by steam power, and is connected by pipes with each work-bench. With a little steel rod, held in one hand, the button-maker picks from the new molten mass of glass a large drop. This he skillfully holds in such a manner that a mold made in two sections, like an iron vise, shuts, catches the drop in its mouth, so to speak, presses it into the shape of the dies and then swallows it. Upon being swallowed the button falls through a pipe a couple of feet long and drops into a pail beneath.

A feature of the pressing of the button is that the eyelet is pressed into the button at the same time, it having previously been placed in the die. The buttons are next washed in cold water, and then the rough edges left from the molds are cut off by boys with scissors made for the purpose. From here they are caried to the edgers. The edgers are girls, and their work consists in giving the buttons a finish with emery wheels.

The cutting and edging would be done away with, the manufacturer said, when he got in some new molding apparatus which he had devised himself.

The buttons at this stage have the appearance of an ordinary black jet button. Polishing them on a wheel of some peculiar foreign wood, on the surface of which a preparation is put, gives them a glossy appearance. The mourning or crape effect is attained by the pattern of the die, and then by soaking the buttons in certain chemicals.

Other effects and colors are made by the use also of chemicals in conjunction with heat.

With the new and approved appliances fifty gross of buttons can be made on one press in a day. The eyelets used are made of brass wire, which is run from a spool on to a small revolving rod. When taken off this it has the appearance of a long coil spring. This is placed in an inclosed arrangement, and a circular saw of very hard steel cuts it into as many little rings as there are turns in the wire.

From the manufacturing department the buttons are taken to the carders, generally girls, who in another room place them on cards and fasten them with needle and thread. The cards are placed in boxes and the buttons are ready for market. On a sample card shown the reporter there were glass or jet buttons of nearly every imaginable shape, color and effect, from the somber crape to one sparkling with silver and gold and countless other colors.—*New York World.*

The Population of Mexico.

Possibly there are 1,500,000 white men, properly so called, in Mexico, and, as I have shown, they are differentiated among themselves by climate. Then there are mixed bloods to the number of about 2,500,000 approximately, and these, scattered over the republic, differ in many ways through climate causes. Then come about 6,000,000 Indians, some very much civilized, some semi-civilized and others barbarous. Of the barbarous Indians, some are peaceful enough, and others, like the Chan Santa Cruz Indians of the Yucatan peninsula, are fierce and warlike. The Yaquis of Sonora may be taken as examples of semi-civilized Indians. These Indian races speak different languages, though many tribes use Spanish to a greater or less extent according to the measure of their contact with the white man.—*Cor. Boston Herald.*

Fires from Meters.

The remarkable possibility that mysterious fires may have been set by sparks from other worlds than our own has been suggested to the Paris Academy of Sciences by Mons. Ch. V. Zenger. From a study of statistics for several years, he learns that fires of unknown origin in woods, farmsteads, barns, mills, and even in villages and large towns, are extremely often coincident with the periodical showers of shooting stars. He points out that during the first eighteen days of last August violent storms, rich meteoric displays and conflagrations were of frequent occurrence.—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

IT is a wrong use of your understanding to make it a rule and measure of another man's; a use which it is neither fit for nor capable of.

A Reliable Remedy.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS never fail to give speedy proof of their efficacy as the best external remedy for Weak Back Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Pulmonary and Kidney Difficulties, Malaria, Dyspepsia, Heart, Spleen, Liver and Stomach Affections, Stains, and all Local Pains.

They have been in use for over thirty years, and their value has been attested by the highest medical authorities as well as by voluntary and unimpeachable testimonials from thousands who have used them.

Ask for ALLCOCK'S, and let no explanation or solicitation induce you to accept a substitute.

The best cough medicine is Piso's Cure for Consumption. Sold everywhere. 25c.

A Great Discovery.

The fact that castor-oil, as vile a medicine as was ever discovered, has so long held its own as a laxative, is because, until Hamburg Figs were discovered, no medicine could take its place. Now, however, ladies and children take Hamburg Figs, and like them. 25 cents. Dose one Fig. Mack Drug Co., N. Y.

When sorrow is asleep, wake it not.

The cleansing, antiseptic and healing qualities of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy are unequaled.

Once a woman has reached seventy she no longer hesitates to give her age.

"Just Hear That Child Scream!"

Said Mrs. Smith to her sister, Mrs. Davis, as the sound of a child's shrieks came across the garden from a neighbor's house. "What kind of a woman have you for a neighbor? Does she abuse her children?" "No, indeed," replied Mrs. Davis. "She is one of the most tender mothers in existence. But you see, she believes in the old-fashioned styles of doctoring. When a child needs physic, she fills a spoon with some nauseous dose, lays the little victim flat on her lap, holds his nose till he is forced to open his mouth for breath, when down goes the dreadful mess. Then comes the yells." "No wonder," said Mrs. Smith, "Why doesn't she use Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets? They are effective without being harsh, and are as easy to take as sugar plums. I always give them to my children." "And so do I," said Mrs. Davis.

Do what you ought let come what will.

Conventional "Monon" Resolutions.

Whereas, The Monon Route (L. N. A. & C. Ry Co.) desires to make it known to the world at large that it forms the double connecting link of Pullman tourist travel between the winter cities of Florida and the summer resorts of the Northwest; and

Whereas, Its "rapid transit" system is unsurpassed, its elegant Pullman Buffet Sleeper and Chair car service between Chicago and Louisville, Indianapolis and Cincinnati unequaled; and

Whereas, Its rates are as low as the lowest; then be it

Resolved, That in the event of starting on a trip it is good policy to consult with E. O. McCormick, Gen'l Pass. Agent Monon Route, 185 Dearborn St., Chicago, for full particulars. (In any event send for a Tourist Guide, enclose 4c. postage.)

Dignity does not consist in possessing honors but in deserving them.

The Little Seed.

A little seed lay in the earth's path;
A little shoot bowed in the strong wind's wrath;
A little shrub grew, by its roots held fast;
Then a stout tree braved all the winter's blast.

A little cough started—twas only light;
A little chill suivered the hours of night;
A little pain came and began to grow;
Then consumption laid all his brave strength low.

Be wise in time. Check the little cough, cure the little chill, dispel the little pain, ere the little ailment becomes the strong unmanageable giant of disease. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, taken in time, is a remedy for these ills.

Regard not dreams, for they are but the images of our hopes and fears.

"There is nothing you require of your agents but what is just and reasonable and strictly in accordance with business principles." That's the sort of testimony any house can be proud of, and it is the testimony of hundreds of men who are profitably employed by B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va. Write for full particulars.

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

A pair of slippers consists of two fat men on the icy sidewalk.

Diamond Dyes

Brilliant! Durable! Economical!

Diamond Dyes excel all others in Strength, Purity and Fastness. None other are just as good. Beware of imitations, because they are made of cheap and inferior materials, and give poor, weak, crocky colors. To be sure of success, use only the DIAMOND DYES for coloring Dresses, Stockings, Yarns, Carpets, Feathers, Ribbons, &c., &c. We warrant them to color more goods, package for package, than any other dyes ever made, and to give more brilliant and durable colors. Ask for the *Diamond* and take no other.

A Dress Dyed
A Coat Colored
Garments Renewed } FOR 10 CENTS.

A Child can use them!

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LOG CABINS are neither fashionable nor in demand, but they were more comfortable and more healthy than are many modern dwellings. Warner's Log Cabin Hops & Buchu is a reproduction of one of the best of the simple remedies with which Log Cabin dwellers of old days kept themselves well. Did you ever try "Tippecanoe?"

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Ely's Cream Balm,

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WEAK Men and Women made STRONG. Our Remedy cures Brain and Nerve Troubles and all Blood Diseases, contains no poison, purely vegetable, but a powerful remedy. Permanently cures of constipation and Diseases of the Urinary Organs. Sent free on trial on receipt of postage, which is the Address THE HART MEDICINE Co., Unionville, Conn.

FLIES! Catch them alive with Styner's Sticky Fly PAPER. Sold by all druggists or sent, postage paid, on receipt of 5 cents. T. R. DAWLEY, Manufacturer, 57 Beekman Street, New York.

$100 to $300 A MONTH can be made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish their own horses and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1012 Main St., Richmond, Va.

$5 to $8 a day. Sample worth $1.50 FREE. Lines not under the horse's feet. Write Brewster Safety Rein Holder Co., Holly, Mich.

GOLD. Live at home and make more money working for us than at anything else in the world. Either sex. Outfit and terms FREE. Address, True & Co., Augusta, Maine.

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