A RAIN OF BULLETS.

A Terrible Scene at the Battle of Spottsylvania.

The Fierce Struggle at the "Bloody Angle."

To keep up the supply of ammunition pack-mules were brought into use, each animal carrying 3,000 rounds, says a writer in the Century, describing the fight at the "Bloody Angle" at the battle of Spottsylvania. The boxes were dropped close behind the troops engaged, where they were quickly opened by the officers or field-staff, who served the ammunition to the men. The writer fired 400 rounds of ammunition, and many others as many or more. In this manner a continuous and rapid fire was maintained, to which the enemy replied with vigor for awhile.

Finding that we were not to be driven back, the confederates began to use more discretion, exposing themselves but little, using the loop-holes in their works to fire through, and at times placing the muzzles of their rifles on the top logs, seizing the trigger and small of the stock, and elevating the breech with one hand sufficiently to reach us. During the day one of our batteries took position behind us, sending shell after shell close over our heads to explode inside the Confederate works. In like manner Cochorn mortars 800 yards in our rear sent their shells with admirable precision gracefully curving over us. Sometimes the enemy's fire would slacken, and the moments would become so monotonous that something had to be done to stir them up. Then some resolute fellow would seize a fence-rail or piece of slats, and, creeping close to the breastwork, throw it over among the enemy, and then drop on the ground to avoid the volley that was sure to follow. A daring lieutenant in one of our left companies leaped upon the breastworks, took a rifle that was handed to him, and discharged it among the foe. In like manner he discharged another, and was in the act of firing a third shot when his cap flew up in the air and his body pitched headlong among the enemy.

On several occasions squads of disheartened Confederates raised pieces of shelter tents above the works as a flag of truce; upon our ceasing fire and calling to them to come in they would immediately jump the breastworks and surrender. One party of 20 or 30 thus signified their willingness to submit, but owing to the fact that their comrades occasionally took advantage of the cessation to get a volley into us, it was some time before we concluded to give them a chance. With levelled "Yanks" we called to them to come in. Spring over upon the breastworks in a body they stood for an instant pale stricken at the terrible array before them; that momentary delay was the signal for their destruction. While we with our fingers pressing the triggers shouted to them to jump, their troops massed in the rear poured a volley into them, killing or wounding all but a few who dropped with the rest and crawled in under our guns, which we instantly began firing.

The battle, which during the morning raged with more or less violence on the right and left of this passage, gradually slackened, and attention was concentrated upon the angle. Some minutes and heavy was our fire that the head logs of the log traverse were torn and torn until they resembled tinkers' brooms. Several large oak trees, which grew just in the rear of the works, were completely gnawed off by our cross-firing fire, and about 3 o'clock in the day fell among the enemy with a hard crash.

Strategic Rat Killing.

"To attempt to catch rats in traps or by poisoning them endangers with tail," said an old rat killer recently from Deporte for the Sun and Express. "Of rats kill only by kindness. To destroy them, give them a good meal every day. Do not put any poison in the food, but simply prepare a dish for them alive, as a free lunch, composed of corn meal, moistened with milk, into which one egg with a little salt to season has been beaten. At first they may not touch it, but keep it before them, making it fresh every day. They will soon eat a little, and if not in groups their suspicions will be allayed. In a week or ten days they will expect it and every rat on the place will be at the appointed spot for the treat. Give plenty of it for a few days to induce all the rats in the neighborhood to join in. Do not be in a hurry to poison them. If they eat all the food give them a larger portion next time. As soon as they have thrown off all suspicion get some phosphorus paste or other rat poison, mix it with the food and be sure to give them enough and something to spare so as to induce all to eat. They will either be killed or become so suspicious of all food that not a rat will remain.

Petrified Clams.

Petrified clams have been found in the South Catalina mountains, in Arizona, at a height of nearly 10,000 feet above the level of the sea. Prof. Proctor advances the theory that after climbing to such a height the clams became petrified with astonishment at finding themselves so far from their native element. Those who have tried to eat these clams say they are almost as indigestible as the Coney Island variety, when roasted.—[Norristown Herald.

Two Waiters.

Indignant customer.—Look here, I've been waiting here for the last half hour.

Waiter—That's nothing. I've been waiting here for the last two years, and I ain't kicking about it either.—Siftings.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Feeding Buttermilk to Pigs.

Buttermilk is a highly nitrogenous food, while cornmeal, on the contrary, is highly carbonaceous. In feeding pigs Prof. Henry, of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experimental Station, recommends one pound of cornmeal to each gallon of buttermilk. As the pigs advance in size, and fat rather than growth and muscle is desired, more cornmeal may be added, as it makes the ration more carbonaceous and causes the hog to lay on more fat. In some experiments made on the Massachusetts Agricultural Experimental Station, counting cornmeal worth $28 a ton and buttermilk at 16 cents per 100 pounds, it was found that a pound of pork cost 4.6 cents. At first, in the last-named 4 per cent., twelve ounces of cornmeal were added to each gallon of buttermilk and the quantity of meal gradually increased, closing with five and three-quarter pounds of cornmeal and three gallons of buttermilk to each hog.

Treatment for Bloat in Cattle.

Bloating is caused by improper feeding, and consequent indigestion; the food ferments in the stomach, and produces a large quantity of gas, which causes such a distention as to interfere with the lungs and prevent breathing by the pressure. The animal then dies of suffocation. There are several ways of relieving the animal. A piece of wood about one and one-half inches in diameter may be put across the mouth in the manner of a bit, and tied to the horns; this helps the animal to discharge the accumulated gas. If this is not effective it is best to open the stomach and let out the gas. A sharp pointed small blade is pushed into the stomach through the skin on the left side of the animal at a spot equidistant from the point of the hip and the last rib and about six or eight inches below the loin. The knife should be pushed in in such a manner as not to wound the kidneys. The spot indicated is where the stomach is most swollen. The gas escapes in a stream and it is well to put a quill or a small tube of elder wood in the opening to keep it clear. No after treatment is needed; the wound soon heals, but soft food such as bran mashes should be given until the stomach is restored to healthful action.—[New York Times.

Relations of Ants and Aphids.

The great benefits derived by ants from plant-lice have long been known. Many species of ants obtain a considerable proportion of their subsistence from aphids and allied insects, honey-dew constituting the chief part of their food. In a circular received from the Department of Entomology, Cornell University, Professor Comstock, commenting on the above, says the war the plant-lice profit by this association is only partially understood.

The slight amount of protection afforded by the ants in occasionally driving ladybirds and other insects away from colonies of aphids can hardly be sufficient to account for the development of the apparatus for exerting honey-dew. The fact, now well known, that certain ants collect and preserve in their nests the eggs of aphids during the winter, indicates that the more important relations between the two groups of insects thus appear at first sight. And this is confirmed by the recent discovery by Professor Forbes that the corn plant louse is strictly dependent on an ant. This ant in the early spring mines among the principal roots of the corn, collects the wingless lice that have hibernated in the earth and conveys them into its burrows and there watches and protects them. Experiments indicate that the plant-lice are unable to establish themselves upon the roots of corn without the aid of ants, even when placed in great numbers at the base of the hill of corn.

Slugs and Ants.

Slugs are troublesome both in the open ground and in the greenhouse, says Peter Henderson in the Agriculturist. Salt is certain death to them, even in small quantities, and when in the open garden, a slight sprinkling of salt over the ground is effectual; but the sprinkling, it must be remembered, must be very slight, as salt, if put on (even as much as sand is usually sown on a floor) will kill almost any kind of vegetation. In our greenhouses, the slugs usually feed at night, getting under the benches during the day. We have found a most effectual remedy in strewing a thin line of salt on edge of bench; this makes a complete "dead line" for the slugs and snails, for they cannot cross it and live. Another plan is to slice up potatoes, carrots, cabbage, or lettuce leaves, to feed on, for which they will leave all other plants. Examine these traps daily, and destroy the captives.

Of all insect pests on lawns, or sandy soils, ants are the most troublesome, and when these are on such large areas, any remedy as yet known is almost futile to destroy them. When on small areas, outside or in the greenhouses, we find about the best plans are to lay fresh bones or paper covered with molasses around their haunts; these they will come to in large numbers; they should be removed daily and burned or otherwise destroyed. Another method that we have found more destructive to them than any other, is to puff Pyrethrum or Persian Insect Powder from a strong bellows among them. The smallest particle of this powder at once chokes and kills them, though it must strike them dry to be effective; for we find that when the powder lies lump on the floor, they will run over it and even burrow in it with impunity. Nothing I have ever tried will "poison" ants. Either their instinct causes them to avoid it, or else they are not affected by it.—[Henderson.

Farm and Garden Notes.

Provide the animals in pasture with shade.

The dust bath to fowls is what water is to man.

Repeated hoeing hastens the growth of sweet corn, cabbage and cauliflower.

Bees give a valuable product and cost little for keeping beyond providing shelter.

Inconvenience is often caused by losing the names of fruit trees in young orchards. A good zinc label is desirable.

An advocate of free access to salt for sheep says they will not overeat, as when salted only occasionally but freely.

M. I. D. Remington claims there is no animal kept on the farm that will begin to pay as much money as a breeding mare.

A woman who has had success in raising turkeys says it is always best to keep young turkeys off the grass when the dew is on it.

Allowing fruit trees to overbear permanently injures them by the load, affects the quality of the fruit and lessens the fruit product.

Gardeners say that in the larger vines of peas there is a better succession of bloom, giving a longer picking from the same seeding than the dwarf peas afford.

The best way to set a hen is to do it at night. If she is to be moved to some other location carry her on the nest, as she will be better reconciled to the change.

It is claimed that more damage is done by the gentle bulls than by those that are vicious, and the advice is to watch them, as the gentlest of bulls is a treacherous animal.

Western farmers say that if they apply petroleum to their seed corn it prevents its disturbance by birds and squirrels and does not injure the corn or retard its germination.

When a contagious disease breaks out in a flock of fowls, it is better to destroy them all rather than have the disease get "rooted" on the farm, as the germs may remain for years.

White clover is the best grass that can be grown for sheep. Sheep are not partial to tall grass, and the white clover will always be selected by them in preference to other kinds.

Potatoes with deep eyes are objectionable. A smooth, even surface enables the housewife to pare the potatoes with little waste, and if combined with elongated shape to bake them unpeeled.

Teach a young calf to be led by a rope, and if it is to be bred for a cow the accomplishment will greatly increase its value. The sooner this docility is learned the better for the animal and its owner.

Grain fed to cows should be properly mingled with cut and moistened fodder, so that it may be digested with as little strain to the system of the animal as pasture grass, and wear her out no faster.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman says: "corn will endure, when young, a pretty hard frost without injury—a harder frost than many farmers imagine." For that reason he advocates early planting.

It has been ascertained that the well-known "lady-bug" (with a red spot on each wing-cover) preys upon rose lice and chinch-bugs. Mr. Hatch of Suisun, Cal., offered an ounce of gold for an ounce of lady-bugs, and obtained them.

There are few farms in the United States which would not be better for having some sheep grazing on them. They eat the refuse feed and they manure the ground. Sheep manure is favorable to the growth of heavy wheat and corn.

It is suggested that the first litter of a young sow will never be a large one. They should be taken off when six weeks old and fed by themselves, though one or two of the weaklings may be left two weeks longer. With this help the litter will make a more even lot of shoats.

Geese do not need a great deal of water, and often do well with only a trough to bathe in, but the water should be pure and clean all the time, and they need good pasturage. A shady lane or an orchard is excellent for them. Diseases are few among geese and they sometimes live one hundred years.

The largest yearly record for any Jersey cow for one year is recorded to the credit of Landseer's Fancy, 986 pounds 14 3-4 ounces. The second largest yearly record is that of Canada's great cow, Mary Anne, of St. Lambert, 867 pounds 14 3-4 ounces in eleven months and five days. The Holsteins have the largest milk record.

Beecher's Prompt Approval.

H. W. Ripley of Portland, Me., who has passed forty-nine summers in the White Mountains, tells a story about Henry Ward Beecher. Mr. Beecher once drove a passenger-wagon from the Twin to the Crawford, just for fun, turning around his team [illegible] climbed up and his wagon bid fair to tip, when a Portland & Ogdensburg conductor, looking out of a chamber window of the hotel, shouted: "Let go your leaders, you old fool."

"That's good advice, young man," was Mr. Beecher's calm reply, as he followed it.

A New Industry.

"Where did you get all the fish, Johnny?" asked a little urchin of his chum, who had a big basket on his arm.

"Down at the market, to be sure," returned Johnny. "I'm going to take them out in the country and sell them to the fishermen coming home."—[Judge.

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Gold predominates on the newest French bonnets.

Bonnets entirely covered with small flowers are shown.

The Norfolk jacket is used for both cotton and flannel dresses.

English mantles for carriage wear are of white silk, braided in terra cotta or in velvet.

Watered silk is fashionable, and used for skirts with lace or gauze draperies.

It is predicted that scarfs with hoops, which were popular several years ago, are to be worn again.

The newest ribbons show heavy cable edges in place of the looped edges heretofore fashionable.

Full blouses, with round or pointed yokes, are alike worn by little girls, misses and slender ladies.

A Mexican mother of twenty-eight children has been pensioned by the Mexican Government.

Pendant ear drops are coming in fashion again. The solitaire diamond earring has apparently had its day.

Pins simulating clusters of orange blossoms, bedewed with diamonds are used to hold bridal veils in place.

Of late there has been a revival of coral of the pink variety in the shape of rows of beads and plain polished ear drops.

Very large round hats are in fashion. These are trimmed with multicolored flowers trailing over the hat like ostrich feathers.

The use of fancy bonnet pins, to secure the stringless bonnets and some hats upon the head, is on the increase, and many unique designs are seen.

Some novel parasols are entirely covered with bows and loops of very narrow ribbon. These may be stylish, but the effect is decidedly ragged.

Corn color is much worn on leghorn hats this season and makes an attractive background for many colored flowers, particularly the brilliant hued ones.

The present tendency in children's clothing is to adjust it to the figure by folds. This style is generally becoming, according well with the ease and grace of childhood.

Linen collars and cuffs are again fashionably worn with wool dresses. The collars are high, straight bands, or else they are turned over in points in front in the English shape.

Mask veils with scalloped borders may be had in tulle of every color, and also in gauze or grenadine, dotted with chenille, and with rows of dots, set closely together, marking the edge.

A new way of wearing a locket or handsome pendant is to attach it to the left side of the dress upon the breast with a dainty bow of satin ribbon matching the trimmings of the costume.

Trouville gloves stitched with white instead of the color of the glove, are the stylish wear for this season. There is no embroidery on the back, and the wrists are whole and five-button length.

Elise P. Buckingham successfully manages a fruit farm of several hundred acres in California, and urges other women to take up the same kind of work, for which she thinks women are well fitted.

The Queen-Regent of Spain is a skillful embroiderer, and has just completed a magnificent flag for a new ironclad named after her. The standard is over eleven yards long and six and one-half wide.

An orchestra of women, who are all players of brass instruments, is making a sensation in Dresden. The ladies have an engagement for Vienna next winter, where they will play at a series of balls among the aristocracy.

A guide who has conducted many bridal couples through the Capitol, at Washington, declares that they are his best customers, because "if a man is ever going to throw away money on his wife, it's when he's first married."

A few years ago it was thought improper for a woman to be a foreign missionary unless she were a missionary's wife. Now there are 2,400 unmarried women in the mission field, besides, probably, an equal number of married ones.

At weddings where there are only two or four bridesmaids, they usually dress alike, either in white or rose-color, but when there are four or six each pair wears a different color, and as one of each pair stands on either side of the bride the effect is very pretty.

Wide stripes of velvet, gauze, beaded silk or crepe, alternating with those of lace, in black, white or colors, are the latest novelty in dress materials. Although expensive these stuffs are used extensively upon tea gowns and walking and evening dresses.

A style recently introduced is that of revers at the sides of skirts. These are produced by a piece of material reaching from the waist to the edge of the shirt, or sometimes the edge of the tunic is so plaited as to hang loose and fall in zigzag fashion showing a colored lining.

The highest officer in Hawaii, the representative of the King, is always a woman. She is appointed by the King, and holds her position at his pleasure. The pleasant incumbent is a handsome native woman of thirty-five years or thereabouts, the wife of an educated and prominent man.

The Pistol in Mexico.

Almost any Mexican would as leave go out-doors without his coat as without his pistol. He wears it to church, to the opera, to see his best girl—in short, wherever he goes you may see a glistening bit of nickel-plated steel sticking out from under his coat tail. Every day when my teacher of Spanish (a swarthy young man in jacket of yellow kid and pointed-toed boots with enormously high heels) comes to give me the customary lesson he is obliged to unbuckle his belt and deposit a big revolver upon my table before he can sit down to business.—*Mexican Letter.*

Amos Keeter.

There's a lively little critter which is known
as Amos Keeter, and it couldn't be
[illegible]

It is ever sweetly singing while about you, swiftly winging, seeking out a place for stinging through your hide;

In gore 'tis ever wadin', lanced from grandam and from maiden, till its veins are overladen with the stuff;

And yet, though rich its diet, the small critter ne'er is quiet, and you really can't come nigh it—which is tuff;

You think you're sure to lam it, and agains the wall you jam it, but you'll sadly mutter "blame it," as it skips;

Oh, smart is Amos Keeter, on your very nose he'll teeter, and he says "this my meater" as he nips.

Confound the wretched creature, he swells your every feature, and he bleeds you like a leech or dineth off your face.

Oh, if he sang in Eden, no stronger proof I'm needin' of the cause of the sev'ndin' from the place.

—*Cleveland Sun.*

Deadly Effects of Dynamite.

A terrible accident occurred at Jasz Berony, near Pesth, which resulted in a most serious loss of life. A body of fifty-two engineers, from the Hungarian Honved, with several officers, were receiving instructions in the use of explosives. They were drawn up in a semi circle, and the instructor, for the purpose of illustrating an experiment, set fire to a fuse. This he threw away while alight, and it fell upon a packet of dynamite weighing not more than a pound. A fearful explosion immediately followed, and the instructing officer and the surgeon, who stood near, were literally blown to pieces. Several other officers and seven men were killed on the spot, whilst ten others died in the course of the day, either from their wounds or under the operations, which, in many cases, were necessary. A lieutenant had part of one leg blown away, and when the doctors arrived two of them proceeded to amputate it, he meanwhile composedly smoking a cigarette; but the poor fellow died two hours after the operation. Twenty-seven persons were killed, while forty were severely and eight slightly injured.

WOODEN shoes for children have been introduced with some success in London. They are so cheap that they cannot be pawned, as leather shoes frequently are, by the parents of many poor children to whom they are given by charitable people.

Above all other earthly ills,
I hate the big, old-fashioned pills;
By slow degrees they downward wend,
And often pause, or upward tend;
With such discomfort are they fraught,
Their good effects amount to naught.
Now, Dr. Pierce prepares a pill
That just exactly fills the bill—
A Pellet, rather, that is all—
A Pleasant Purgative, and *small*;
Just try them as you feel their need,
You'll find that I speak truth, indeed.

Cincinnati has subscribed $900,000 for the celebration of her centennial in 1888.

Children Starving To Death

On account of their inability to digest food, will find a most marvelous food and remedy in SCOTT'S EMULSION of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. Very palatable and easily digested. Dr. S. W. COHEN, of Waco, Texas, says: "I have used your Emulsion in infantile wasting with good results. It not only restores wasted tissues, but gives strength and increases the appetite. I am glad to use such a reliable article."

In Germany the law forbids the sale of tobacco to youths under 18 years of age.

The Morning Dress.

It is said that a lady's standing in society can easily be determined by her dress at the breakfast-table; an expensive, showy costume indicating that the wearer has not yet learned the proprieties. But no one need be afraid of being called "shoddy" if her loveliness is as apparent by daylight as at the hops. Perfect beauty is never the attendant of disease; above all, of those diseases peculiar to women, and which little a ready cure in Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription." Price reduced to one dollar. By druggists.

The French people will erect next year a bronze statue of Mirabeau at Le Bignon.

OLD pill boxes are spread over the land by the thousands after having been emptied by suffering humanity. What a mass of sickening, disgusting medicine the poor stomach has to contend with. Too much strong medicine. Prickly Ash Bitters is rapidly and surely taking the place of all this class of drugs, and is curing all the ills arising from a disordered condition of the liver, kidneys, stomach and bowels.

It Is a Fact,

That Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic is cooling to the blood, controls excessive perspiration, and wonderfully tides you over that period commonly termed by headache, fainting spells, exhaustive spasmodic affections, and will give strength and new life to the entire system.

Piles Cured for 25 Cents.

DR. WALTON'S CURE FOR PILES is guaranteed to cure the worst case on earth. 25 cents. At druggists, or mailed on receipt of price by the proprietor, WALTON REMEDY CO., CLEVELAND, O.

People Who Travel

Change of climate or water very often affect the bowels seriously. If on the first symptoms of any disturbance you would take Dr. Biggers' Huckleberry Cordial much suffering might be saved.

Daughters, Wives and Mothers.

Send for Pamphlet on Female Diseases, free, securely sealed. Dr. J. B. Marchisi, Utica, N.Y.

The number of religious sects in England and Wales now number 250.

The "old reliable"—Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

The owner of false weights is like the Arab—he silently steals a weigh.

3 months' treatment for 50c. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. Sold by Druggists.

Dyspepsia

Makes many lives miserable, and often leads to self destruction. Distress after eating, sick headache, heartburn, sour stomach, mental depression, etc., are caused by this very common and increasing disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla tones the stomach, creates an appetite, promotes healthy digestion, relieves sick headache, clears the mind and cures the most obstinate cases of dyspepsia.

"I have been troubled with dyspepsia. I had but little appetite, and what I did eat distressed me, or did me little good. In an hour after eating I would experience a faintness or tired, all-gone feeling. Hood's Sarsaparilla put an immense amount of good. It gave me an appetite, and my food relished and satisfied the craving I had previously experienced. It relieved me of that faint, tired, all-gone feeling."—G. A. Page, Watertown, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

KIDDER'S DIGESTYLIN

A SURE CURE FOR INDIGESTION and DYSPEPSIA.

Over 5,000 Physicians have sent in 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 DYGESTYLIN for all pains and disorders of the Stomach, they all come from indigestion. Ask your druggist for DIGESTYLIN (price $1 per large bottle). If he does not have it send one dollar to us and we will send a bottle to you, express prepaid. Do not hesitate to send your money, our house is reliable. Established twenty five years.

WM. F. KIDDER & CO.,
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One Agent (Merchant only) wanted in every town for

TANSILL'S PUNCH 5¢

We are selling *four times* as much "Tansill's Punch" against any other cigar and have only had them in the store a few days.

J. A. Tozier, Druggist, Brockport, N. Y.

Address R. W. TANSILL & CO., Chicago.

OPIUM Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay until cured. Prof. J. E. BARTON, 25th Ward, Cincinnati, O.

The best and surest Remedy for Cure of all diseases caused by any derangement of the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Bowels. Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Constipation, Bilious Complaints and Malaria of all kinds yield readily to the beneficent influence of

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS

It is pleasant to the taste, tones up the system, restores and preserves health.

It is purely Vegetable, and cannot fail to prove beneficial, both to old and young, as a Blood Purifier it is superior to all others. Sold everywhere at $1.00 a bottle.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

FOR HORSES.

UVILLA, W. Va., Nov. 17, 1886.

Recently I bought a young horse. He was taken very ill with Pneumonia. I tried to think of something to relieve him. Concluded what was good for man would be good for the horse. So I got a bottle of Piso's Cure and gave him half of it through the nostrils. This helped him, and I continued giving same doses night and morning until I had used two bottles. The horse has become perfectly sound. I can recommend Piso's Cure for the horse as well as for man.

N. S. J. STRIDER.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

HARTER'S THE ONLY TRUE IRON TONIC

Will purify the BLOOD, vitalize the LIVER and KIDNEYS, and Restore the HEALTH and VIGOR of YOUTH. Dyspepsia, Want of Appetite, Indigestion, Lack of Strength and Tired Feeling absolutely cured. Brains, muscles and nerves receive new force. Enlivens the mind and supplies Brain Power. Suffering from complaints peculiar to their sex will find in DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC a safe and speedy cure. Gives a clear, healthy complexion. Beware of attempts at counterfeiting or substituting. Insist on having the original. Do not experiment—get the ORIGINAL and BEST.

DR. HARTER'S LIVER PILLS
Cure Constipation, Liver Complaint and Sick Headache. Sample Dose and Dream Book mailed on receipt of two cents in postage.
THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE COMPANY
St. Louis, Mo.

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W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE.

The only $3 SEAMLESS Shoe in the world.

Finest Calf, perfect fit, and warranted. Congress, Button and Lace, all styles toe. As stylish and durable as those costing $5 or $6. W. L. DOUGLAS $2.50 SHOE excels the $3 Shoes advertised by other firms.

FOR GENTLEMEN — BEST KID — NO SEAM — W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE SEAMLESS SEWED

Boys all wear the W. L. DOUGLAS $2 SHOE. If your dealer does not keep them, send your name on postal to W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

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TULANE UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA.
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Its advantages for practical instruction, and especially in the use of the Surgical and Medical Departments of the Charity Hospital, with 1,200 beds, and 20,000 patients annually. Students have no hospital fees to pay, and special instruction is daily given at the bedside of the sick, as in no other institution. For catalogues or information, address
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A SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
Healthy location, handsome grounds, Barracks, spacious buildings, well lighted, heated and ventilated. Thorough system and equipment. It combines in one complete course of instruction the advantages of a school, conservatory, painting, etc. No vacations, no dull intervals. Opens Monday, Sept. 5th, 1887. Prices reasonable. Illustrated Catalogue Free.
ROBT. D. SMITH, President, Columbia, Tenn.

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5 Ton Wagon Scales, Iron Levers, Steel Bearings, Brass Take Beam and Beam Box for $60.
Every size made. For free price list mention this paper and address
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RICHMOND, KY. Next Session opens Sept. 14, '87.
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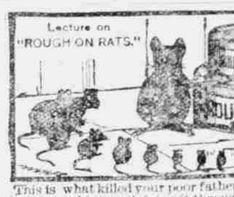

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