SKATING ON ARTIFICIAL ICE.

How Pleasure-Loving Parisians Have been Enjoying Themselves.

The French, though an industrious and thrifty race, take their pleasure very earnestly, and the Parisian is the personification of gayety. Although he is at his best in summer, when the sun is always shining, and he can pass his life in the open air, he is as keenly alive to the attractions of winter recreations as his Canadian brethren, and while people in other lands have been complaining of the intermittent nature of this winter's frosts, he has been skating on genuine ice since the 1st of October last. A skating rink of artificial ice has been constructed in Paris forty meters in length by eighteen in width.

As described by the *Globe-Democrat*, it consists of a cement and cork floor resting upon a perfectly tight metallic foundation, upon which is arranged a series of connected iron pipes, having a total length of 5,000 meters. The building is supplied with steam engines and the machinery for converting ammoniacal gas into liquid ammonia, which is led into large reservoirs or refrigerators, where it expands with the production of cold. Having returned to the gaseous state it is taken up again by the machines, which force it anew into the condensers, and so on indefinitely. The same supply of ammonia serves over and over again. The lowering of the temperature produced by the expansion is utilized for cooling an uncongealable liquid (solution of calcium chloride) which circulates in spirals in the center of the refrigeratories. This liquid, by means of a pump, is forced into the pipes in the floor of the rink. Each section derives its supply from two principal conduits, into which there is a constant flow of the chloride of calcium solution cooled to a temperature that varies according to the velocity of the circulation, which can be regulated at will. When the external temperature is not very high, and all that has to be done is merely to keep the ice in condition, a few degrees below zero will suffice, while on the contrary, when the upper stratum, or even the entire rink has to be renewed, a temperature of 15 to 20 degrees below may be needed.

The surface is renewed every night. First, the snow produced by the blades of the skates is removed and then a sheet of water is spread, by means of a pump, over the ice and kept in circulation during the entire period of congelation in order to give a perfectly even surface. In order to prevent the spirals from producing changes of level through the contraction due to the differences in temperature to which they are subjected, they are composed of pipes that enter each other with friction to a certain length. They thus form slides that allow of a certain play. Moreover, in order that their temperature shall be as uniform as possible, care is taken to frequently change the direction of the current. In this way a uniform mean temperature in the entire circulation is secured. The hall is decorated with winter scenery and lit by electric light and the temperature is carefully regulated and usually maintained at between 15° and 18°.

HINTS ABOUT EATING.

Certain Conditions Ought to Be Complied With.

The time at which the principal meal is taken is not, within limits, of such great importance if certain essential conditions are complied with. The selected hour should be adhered to, for the stomach acquires the habit of getting ready at the usual time—if it is disappointed, either the appetite fails or indigestion follows. The food last taken should not have been too recent, nor should there have been too long a fast. The diner should not be overtried, otherwise the stomach will share in the general exhaustion. If the stomach has been fatigued by efforts to digest too recent a meal, or by too long abstinence, or partake of the general exhaustion of its proprietor, it will be unable to form the juices necessary for digestion. To his principal meal a man should bring his body fresh and vigorous and a stomach refreshed by rest after having done work within a reasonably short period. Dinner should never be bolted and hurried over. The food should be well masticated. The materials should be the best obtainable, the meat good and the vegetables fresh. The cooking should be carefully and properly done. Indigestible things, or those which disagree with the individual, should be eschewed.

After the meal the diner should rest or have some light occupation for an hour, or, still better, two. He should neither undertake active physical exercise—not even moderately rapid walking—nor should he study, think over business or occupy his mind seriously in any way. It is well to remember that a piece of beef remains in and engages the stomach for about three hours, a piece of salt beef or pork four and a quarter hours. Nor is it right to sleep for some time after a meal. During sleep digestion is suspended; the food remains in the stomach and undergoes improper changes; digestion is deferred till the sleeper awakens, and then takes place imperfectly. Indigestion and nightmare are the consequences. Finally, do not eat too much. It is better to eat too little. The rule to get up with an appetite, though hardly an inviting one, is not without reason. Habitual repletion is much to be deprecated. If people would or could always attend to these simple directions, the benefit to health would be enormous. The gain in economy, too, would be greater than many of us think. It is astonishing how little food a man requires to do hard work and remain in health, if that food is proper in quality and properly taken. Improper food improperly taken is not only to a great extent wasted, but will, in the end, lead to a serious disaster.—Cassell's Family Magazine.

WHY OIL CALMS THE SEA.

It Acts as a Dead Weight and Prevents the Waves From Breaking.

It has long been known that oil poured upon the surface of stormy water has a wonderful effect in calming it. Many vessels have probably been saved from destruction by this simple method, and every month the United States hydrographic bureau publishes, along with its "Pilot Chart," dozens of letters from ship Captains describing the results they have obtained by the use of oil in smoothing the waters of an angry sea. The reason of this curious effect of oil upon water is, according to the *Youths' Companion*, perfectly apparent. It depends upon the viscosity or adhesiveness of the oil, which causes it to act somewhat like a skin drawn over the more unstable surface of the water so that the tendency of the latter to break into spray as it is driven by the wind is restrained. The danger to ships from a high running sea arises from this breaking of the waves. As long as the surface of the waves is smooth and unbroken the ship rides easily upon them.

But while the principle upon which the oil acts is thus evident enough, the real method of its action is not so apparent. This has recently been subjected to a mathematical investigation by A. B. Bassett in England. He shows that the viscosity of oil is so much greater than that of water, being in the case of olive oil more than 238 times as great, that the water may be regarded as a frictionless liquid in comparison with the oil. The surface tension between the oil and the air is also shown to be considerably greater than that between the oil and the water. With these data he finds that the motion will be stable, or there will be no breaking of the waves, unless the latter vary in length between two certain fractions of a centimetre, namely, nine-elevenths and four-fifths. The result would, of course, vary a little with different kinds of oil, and as a matter of fact the reports of mariners show there is a considerable difference in the effect produced upon the waves, depending upon the sort of oil that is used. Petroleum and various kinds of fish oils have been employed. The effect is always found to be beneficial, though in varying degrees.

THERE is no reason why children should be allowed to suffer from loathsome scrofulous sores and glandular swellings when such a pleasant, effective and economical medicine as Ayer's Sarsaparilla may be procured of the nearest druggist. Be sure you get Ayer's.

ELECTRICITY AND DISEASE.

By Its Aid the Physician Can Explore All Parts of the Body.

The application of electricity in medicine and surgery has kept pace with its service in commerce and industry. It has had its quacks and frauds, and in many instances acted as a magician with public confidence, and as a confidence man with its dollars. With these exceptions and the usual squad of impostors and dupes, the service of electricity in the healing arts of the physician has been of considerable value. Its possibilities as a remedial agent are as yet not in sight or perspective limit. In apparatus, device, forms of current and new methods, every year sees an increase and improvement. By aid of its light the physician can explore all parts of the human economy, and by the use of the endescope can scrutinize the internal walls of the stomach, and darts its search-light over the abdominal department, where disease in its embryonic conditions has hitherto enjoyed immunity from inspection. The electric needle is used to decompose tumors, coagulate aneurisms and remove vagrant hairs and freckles from territory in which they have no claims of citizenship. The electro-magnet extracts iron or steel from the eye, and the electric motor turns the drill of the dentist when excavating a troublesome molar. As a means of diagnosis it has proven of considerable service, and in the surgery of the brain and spinal cord, has a special value. The introduction of drugs into the human body via the skin is an added service in electric medication, and has done much, not only in the alleviation of pain, but in the prolonging of life. In some disorders of the nervous system its intrinsic value is a matter of dispute, and some claims made by practitioners on that score have to be accepted on faith. Enough of evidence is, however, on hand to illustrate the value of this potent and mysterious force that can find its way in the muscle, bone, nerve and viscera of the human economy, and search out the secrets of the cells, tissue and all the functional organisms in the physiology of man. In this aspect electricity is beneficent and also suggestive of the thought held as yet in suspensive conditions, that in what is known as "the secret of life" the subtle and mysterious force as electricity may be an affiliation if not an exposition. Electricity may forever remain a comparative mystery, but to those who know most of the little already known of this potent energy, the lines of discovery are constantly vibrating with what, if a problem to-day, ceases to be so to-morrow.—The Age of Steel.

The Bull Fight in Madrid.

As rivulets and mountain torrents rush to the main stream of some water-course, the whole population of Madrid flocks to the Alcala, laying aside, as they settle themselves down in the tiers of seats in the circus, the gravity for which the Castilians are noted elsewhere, to give themselves up, as the spectacle begins, to noisy and boisterous delight. Above are the gaily decorated private boxes, in which sway to and fro the white cloaks and red fans of the richly dressed occupants, whilst below are the masses of citizens, who, though generally sober enough, are now intoxicated, so to speak, with the smell of blood and the sight of the alguazils, or police, in their old-fashioned costumes; the chulos, or foot attendants, in their many colored capas de durancillo, or silk cloaks; the picadores, or mounted spearmen; the banderilleros, or dart-throwers; the espadas, or slayers, and the mule team, or el tiro. The spectators gloat on the skill with which the picadores fling their spears, and the banderilleros their darts; the agile suertes, or tricks of the chulos and toreros as they goad the bull to madness; and the excitement and tension are immense in the final act of the drama, when death is dealt by the espada to the bull, who has strewn the arena with the corpses of horses. Then, no doubt, the people of Madrid lose their heads; their self-control is gone, and they really seem cruel and inhuman.

For all this, however, he who condemns them does them injustice, for there are no better-hearted folk in the world than these same people of Madrid. Set against their conduct at the bull-fights their behavior in times of revolution or when some epidemic is raging, and no one can help admiring as I admire and loving as I love them. Never can I forget their noble charity during the visitation of cholera in 1865, when I saw poor workpeople carrying the stricken in their arms, pressing to their hearts those all but dead, reviving them with their own breath, never thinking that in so doing they were risking their own lives. Truly a people who could act in a manner so heroic, so sublime, must have a grand reserve of vital force, a generous nature which radiates forth goodness as the sun radiates forth heat.—Emilio Castelar, in Harper's Weekly.

AT THE BOTTOM OF THE SEA.

No Trace of Wreckage in the Deepest of the Ocean's Depth.

An extraordinary circumstance that has been noticed with interest and that always creates surprise when first learned, is the entire absence of foreign matter in the deeper part of the ocean's floor. Of all the vessels lost in midocean, of all the human beings that have been drowned, of all the marine animals that have perished, of all the clay, sand and gravel let fall by dissolving icebergs, of all the various substances drifted from every shore by shifting currents—not a trace remains, but in their place water from 1,000 to 2,500 fathoms in depth covers the uniform deposit of thick, bluish, tenacious slime, called globigerina ooze. A bit of this under a powerful lens is declared by the *Cosmopolitan* to be a revelation not readily forgotten. The ooze is composed almost entirely of the daintiest, most delicately beautiful shells imaginable. At depths greater than 2,500 fathoms the bottom of the sea consists mainly of products arising from exposure, for almost incalculable periods, to the chemical action of sea water, of pumice and other volcanic matters. This finally results in the formation of the red clay deposits that are considered characteristic of the profoundest depths of the ocean.

Carbonate of lime, which is the form of the shells of foraminifera, makes up so large a part of the globigerina ooze, is here almost entirely absent. Sea water is very nearly a universal solvent, and before any shell, large or small, reaches the bottom of these tremendous abysms it is chemically eaten up, literally dissolved—a result which the enormous pressure of the water must materially hasten. At 1,000 fathoms the weight of the water pressing on all sides of an object immersed to that depth is very nearly one ton to the square inch, or more than one hundred times that sustained at the sea level, and at the greatest depths the pressure is so increased that it would seem nothing could withstand it—in fact, heavy metal cylinders let down with the sounding apparatus are sometimes, on being drawn up again to the surface, found bent and collapsed; strongly made glass vessels which the metal inclosed are shattered into fragments.

Set Him Right.

Geo. Augustus Sala, the well-known English writer, on his last Australian trip, wrote as follows to the London Daily Telegraph:

"I especially have a pleasant remembrance of the ship's doctor—a very experienced maritime medico indeed, who tended me most kindly during a horrible spell of bronchitis and spasmodic asthma, provoked by the sea fog which had swooped down on us just after we left San Francisco. But the doctor's prescriptions and the increasing warmth of the temperature as we neared the Tropics, and, in particular, a couple of ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS clapped on—one on the chest and another between the shoulder blades—soon set me right."

He Had a Brother.

Pretty Sunday-school Teacher—Oh, and so you have an elder brother, Jimmy. How old is he?

Apt Scholar—I dunno, but he's just started swearing.—Texas Siftings.

Men cutting ice at Buxton, Me., found a half-blown water lily embedded in one of the cakes. It was thawed out, put in a sunny window and soon bloomed out as handsomely as any lily in July.

FROM JAFFA TO JERUSALEM.

The Opening of the First Railroad Built in Palestine.

Consul Selah Merrill at Jerusalem has sent to the State Department an account of the opening of the railroad from Jaffa to Jerusalem, says a Washington correspondent to the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*. The event was celebrated on the part of the Mohammedans by an address from an imam, one of the priests of high rank in Jerusalem, after which three sheep were slaughtered on the platform of the station as a kind of propitiatory sacrifice; and on the part of the company it was celebrated by a dinner given in the evening, under tents, at the Jerusalem station. Djelal Pasha, Aid-de-Camp to the Sultan, was present from Constantinople to represent the Sultan in the opening exercises. M. Collas, the President of the road, and several eminent engineers from Paris, were also present, likewise the Governor of Jerusalem and Palestine, together with the civil and military authorities and the members of the Diplomatic and Consular Corps. One hundred and fifty guests sat down at the tables and enjoyed a fine dinner, but the speech-making was confined to a few remarks by the Governor, with a brief response from the Sultan's representative, and a few words by the French Consul-General on behalf of the Consular Corps. A toast to the Sultan was drunk, and the Turking Band played the different national airs as represented by the guests. The greatest popular interest was manifested in this event, and, for the first time in its history, Jerusalem showed a little of the life and bustle which characterize cities in the Western world.

The road just completed—the first ever built in Palestine and Syria—is a little over fifty miles long, thirty miles of which are on the plain land, and the remaining twenty-three on the mountains. There are no tunnels on the road, the builders preferring to go around bluffs that might be tunneled rather than to bore through them. The wooden ties, brought from France, cost eighty cents apiece. The road has five engines, all made in Philadelphia, and the cars, which were made in the north of France, open at the ends, with a passage running lengthways through them, and there are compartments divided by partitions and doors. Coal is brought from Cardiff and from Belgium, and 200 tons are required a day.

Between Jaffa and Jerusalem, not including these, there are five stations. For the station in Jerusalem, which is one mile from the city, a little more than eight and a half acres of land were purchased at a very high price—not less than $25,000—land which thirty years ago was sold for $1 per acre.

The men who did the most of the stone work—blasting through hills, laying walls to support embankments, and cutting stone for stations and bridges—were from Bethlehem and the nearest neighboring village to it, called Beit Jala, men whose ancestors have been stone-cutters from ancient times. The Arabs on the plain received from thirty to thirty-five cents per day, the Egyptians and others forty to fifty cents per day, while the men who could work in stone received from seventy cents to one dollar per day. The company erected barracks along the line of the road, where laborers could sleep free of charge, but they provided their own food. Twice a week physicians passed along the line of the road wherever there were workmen, to render medical assistance that might be required.

The time between Jerusalem and Jaffa is three and one-fourth hours down and three and one-half hours coming up, and the fare is $2 50 first-class and $1 for the second-class.

Chickens on the Farm.

A generation ago the chickens to be seen around the average farmhouse were of a mixed and haphazard breed. There are farmers still who keep such poultry; there are also farmers who do not believe that the world is round and revolves on its axis every twenty-four hours. But farmers so careless as to their poultry are almost as scarce as the latter ignorant class. You may meet a farmer whose ideas are a little mixed about the rotation of crops and the value of silage, but you have to go far indeed to find one who has not his preference as between Plymouth Rocks, Leghorns, Langshans, Cochins and Brahmas. Chickens on a farm are a kind of savings bank, and those which lay the most eggs and fetch the highest prices as broilers are very naturally more highly esteemed. Now the fancy farmers were the first to attempt to breed better chickens in this country, and they continue to lead in the experiments looking toward the further betterment of domestic fowls. There is one thing that has been insisted on in vain, so far as ordinary farmers are concerned. That is the value of cleanliness—cleanliness in the chicken-houses and cleanliness in the food and water given to the fowls. Unclean houses are productive of all kinds of disease, and unclean food and water also. There is an old-fashioned notion that chickens are good scavangers, and that if allowed the freedom of the barnyard they will forage for themselves. This is true, but it is very unlikely that any cock or hen from such a range would ever take a prize in a poultry show. The way to get prize chickens is to mate the best with the best, and rear the broods with care. As the reward, both in profit and satisfaction, is well worth the trouble, it seems strange that any country people should be content with any but the best.—John Gilmer Speed, in Harper's Weekly.

MRS. LIZZIE CLARK of Washington, R. I., had two attacks of the grip, leaving her weak, blue and discouraged. Hood's Sarsaparilla, she says, "gave me strength and made me feel well."

The flounder lays 7,000,000 eggs annually; several others from 1,000,000 to 3,000,000, while the turbot is credited with depositing from 11,000,000 to 12,000,000 during each breeding season.

TWENTY YEARS THE LEADER!!!

Coughs, Pleurisy, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago Back-Ache, and all External Ailments removed quickly by

BENSON'S

which is the only POROUS PLASTER that contains powerful and curative modern ingredients YET ABSOLUTELY SAFE and POSITIVE in its action.

Benson's Plasters Prevent Pneumonia.

It does not cure chronic ailments in a minute, nor does it create an electric battery or current in the system, nor will it cure by merely reading the label, all such claims are made by quacks and humbugs. BENSON'S is endorsed by 5,000 Physicians and Druggists.

CAUTION—Don't be duped by unscrupulous Druggists who offer cheap trash which they claim is just as good or better than BENSON'S. Get the Genuine, always reliable. Keep them at home for emergencies.

Why Are they Wanted?

Because they never spoil nice desserts.

Because the cakes, puddings, creams, etc., are made to please the most refined taste.

Because they are extracted by a new method, from the true fruit, so that each has its own natural and distinctive character. That is why Dr. Price's Delicious Flavoring Extracts, Lemon, Orange, Vanilla, etc., are wanted. To the connoisseur the difference between them and the common Flavoring Extracts is so great that it cannot be expressed in words. A trial will prove their superior excellence.

Miscellaneous.

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THE PERFECTION OF HAND-MADE SOUR MASH BOURBON

Pure and Matured. Invaluable to the Doctor, the Invalid, and the Good Liver.

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THE FACT

That AYER'S Sarsaparilla CURES OTHERS of Scrofulous Diseases, Eruptions, Boils, Eczema, Liver and Kidney Diseases, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, and Catarrh should be convincing that the same course of treatment WILL CURE YOU. All that has been said of the wonderful cures effected by the use of

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during the past 50 years, truthfully applies to-day. It is, in every sense, The Superior Medicine. Its curative properties, strength, effect, and flavor are always the same; and for whatever blood diseases AYER'S Sarsaparilla is taken, they yield to this treatment. When you ask for

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

don't be induced to purchase any of the worthless substitutes, which are mostly mixtures of the cheapest ingredients, contain no sarsaparilla, have no uniform standard of appearance, flavor, or effect, are blood-purifiers in name only, and are offered to you because there is more profit in selling them. Take

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists; Price $1; six bottles, $5

Cures others, will cure you

HEADACHE

Of all forms, Neuralgia, Spasms, Fits, Sleeplessness, Dullness, Dizziness, Blues, Opium Habit, Drunkenness, etc., are cured by DR. MILES' RESTORATIVE NERVINE. It does not contain opiates or dangerous drugs. "Have been taking DR. MILES' RESTORATIVE NERVINE for Epilepsy. From September to January BEFORE using the Nervine, I had 75 convulsions, and now after three months' use have no more attacks."—JOHN B. COLLINS, Romeo, Mich. "I have been using DR. MILES' RESTORATIVE NERVINE four months. It has cured me. I have taken it for Epilepsy, and after the first week had no attack."—Hurd C. Brasius, Heathville, Pa.

Sold on a Positive Guarantee.

Fine book of great cures FREE at Druggists everywhere, or address

DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., ELKHART, IND. Sold by all druggists.

This Tag attached to every Bag.

A second generation of smokers to-day agree with their fathers in declaring

Blackwell's Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco

by long odds the best in the world. Sold and smoked everywhere.

CURE YOURSELF

Physician not needed. I will gladly send (sealed) to sufferers a prompt, permanent cure for LOST VITALITY, VARICOCELE, NERVOUS DEBILITY, EMISSIONS, ETC. Enlargement certain. Address with stamp, B. K. TUPPAR, Sportsmen's Goods, Marshall, Mich. FREE

A RARE OPPORTUNITY

Good Agricultural Land for $10 to $20 per Acre.

The Pacific Improvement Company has recently purchased twelve thousand acres of land in the heart of Tehama County, for the purpose of promoting subdivision and settlement. This land embraces lands from first-class Sacramento Valley agricultural land, to land of fair average quality, and is offered at from $10 to $20 per acre, in subdivisions of 40, 80, 120, 160 and 320 acres.

The terms upon which these lands are offered are especially attractive. They will be sold in subdivisions, as above indicated, by the payment of interest only for three years, at which time the purchaser can begin the payment of principal by paying the first of five equal annual installments. Thus no part of the principal is to be paid for three years, and then the purchaser is to have five years in which to pay five equal annual installments, with interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, making payments extending over a period of eight years. Intending purchasers are assured that this is an opportunity to purchase land of fair average quality at $10 per acre, and good agricultural land at $20 an acre, with other grades of land at prices to correspond between these figures.

The assertion is frequently made that good lands, suitable for general farming, and especially adapted for fruit-growing, cannot be had in California for less than from $60 to $100 an acre. An examination of the land subject of this advertisement will prove to home-seekers that this is an opportunity for the purchase of good agricultural land at $20 an acre, and for qualities grading down to fair agricultural land at $10 an acre, on terms of payment which should make the disposition of these lands to actual settlers a result easy of accomplishment.

The primary object of the purchase of this body of land was the breaking up of a large holding for the purpose of promoting its settlement in smaller quantities and its devotion to diligent husbandry.

For further particulars, call upon or address WM. H. MILLS, Land Agent of the C. P. R. R., Fourth and Townsend streets, San Francisco, Cal.

Weekly Union and Home Magazine.

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The best low-priced periodical ever printed anywhere, in any language.

Twenty-four to thirty-two large pages monthly, equal to more than a hundred pages of the ordinary sized magazine.

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Literature of the very highest standard, contributed by the best and most popular writers of the day.

Holds all its old friends, and is continually making hosts of new ones. Wherever it goes, it goes to stay—becomes a part of the home life and thought and conscience in every family.

"NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS," but in these days of sharp competition, there is no permanent success without merit. The HOME MAGAZINE has won its present enviable place in American literature, and in the homes and hearts of the people, by deserving it.

We have made arrangements by which we can furnish this valuable periodical and the WEEKLY UNION one year for $1 75 in advance. Do not miss this opportunity to secure your home paper, and a valuable family periodical in addition for a little more than the price of the one.

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A Hatchet A Cherry Tree

Are always offered as the symbol of Truth. The former judiciously applied to the latter, over half a century ago, produced the most reliable remedy in the world for Throat and Lung Troubles, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which does not dry up a cough and leave the cause behind, but loosens it, cleanses the lungs and allays irritation, thus removing the cause of the complaint. There is nothing "just as good" or "cheaper."

50c. and $1 per bottle. All druggists sell it.

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For Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs, AND POULTRY.

500 Page Book on Treatment of Animals and Chart Sent Free.

CURES: A.A. Fevers, Congestions, Inflammation. B.B. Spinal Meningitis, Milk Fever. B.B.—Strains, Lameness, Rheumatism. C.C.—Distemper, Nasal Discharges. D.D.—Bots or Grubs, Worms. E.E.—Coughs, Heaves, Pneumonia. F.F.—Colic or Gripes, Bellyache. G.G.—Miscarriage, Hemorrhages. H.H.—Urinary and Kidney Diseases. I.I.—Eruptive Diseases, Mange. J.K.—Diseases of Digestion, Paralysis.

Single Bottle (over 50 doses), - - - .60
Stable Case, with Specifics, Manual, Veterinary Cure Oil and Medicator, $7.00
Jar Veterinary Cure Oil, - - - 1.00

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HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28

In use 30 years. The only successful remedy for Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness, and Prostration, from over-work or other causes. $1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder, for $5. Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.

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No Stain. No Pain. Prevents Stricture. Free Syringe. A Quick Cure for GONORRHŒA, GLEET, LEUCORRHŒA, and all Unnatural Discharges of either sex. At Druggists or sent to any address for $1.00. "Injection Malydor is THE BEST of all similar remedies." Dr. HENRY RENY, Biddeford, Me. MALYDOR M'F'G CO., Lancaster, Ohio, U. S. A.

THE ROSY FRESHNESS,

And a velvety softness of the skin is invariably obtained by those who use Pozzoni's Complexion Powder.

CANADIAN CLUB WHISKY,

Distilled and Bottled, in Bond, by Hiram Walker & Sons, Walkerville, Canada.

The age and genuineness of this Whisky are guaranteed by CANADIAN GOVERNMENT, by capsule over each bottle.

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EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

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