## BUTTER-MAKING.

**Prize Essay Read by Miss Mina Holmes Before the Minnesota Butter, Cheese and Dairy Stock Association.**

In the first place, to make good butter you must have the cows in good condition to make it. Have a good pasture for them in summer, and plenty of good hay, good feed and pure water in winter. Give them straw for bedding and make them as comfortable as possible. Then have the milking done in a clean manner. Don't let any of milkers dip their hands in the milk pail and wash off the cow's bag with milk, as I have seen some do, but rub it off with a cloth in dry weather, and wash it off with water in wet and muddy weather. The next thing is to take proper care of the milk. See that the milking utensils and cans are carefully washed, scalded and aired before using. Strain the milk as soon as drawn from the cow; the less it is agitated the better it will rise. We strain through three strainers, first the strainer pail, then the strainer that fits the top of the cans with a double piece of cloth fastened on the bottom with a rim of tin. In this way every particle of dirt that you can see is taken from the milk. Strain into cans and cool down with water to fifty or fifty-five degrees. The water in the tank should be changed once a day, and oftener if the morning's and evening's milk is set in the same tank. Let it stand twenty-four hours before skimming, and if convenient thirty-six is better. Skim the cream off instead of draining off the milk at the bottom of the can; then if there is any dirt that goes through the skimmer it settles in the bottom of the can, and does not get into the cream. The cream should be put into one large can, or if the dairy is a large one, two will be necessary. Then the cream should be divided into the two cans and thoroughly stirred after each skimming. The cream should be kept in a room as near sixty-nine degrees as possible away from the kitchen, to avoid all orders from cooking. In summer we have a small refrigerator in the milk house where we keep the cream sweet until we want to churn. Then the night before churning it is taken into the milk house, stirred frequently, and by morning it has soured enough to churn. In winter the day before churning warm the cream up to seventy degrees by setting a pail of cream in warm water and stirring thoroughly until it is the required heat. Then it will cool down to sixty-two degrees by the next morning. Stir the cream often while cooling and souring. My experience is, it will make the most and best flavored butter when after warming it, to let it stand until slightly sour. In summer commence churning at fifty-two degrees. When your churn, pour the cream into the churn through a strainer made of perforated tin; then if there is any sour milk that is not mixed with the cream it will not be in lumps in the churn. Use butter color to keep the color the same all the year round. Commence churning slowly at first, until the air is all expelled, then churn faster about fifty revolutions a minute.

When the first signs of granulation appear, pour into the churn one or two pailfuls of water, about fifty-five degrees, according to the size of the churning; then churn it until the butter is the size of wheat kernels. I find when the butter is churned about this size it is firmer than when buttermilk is drawn off sooner, then it is spongy while working over. Draw off the buttermilk and pour in water enough to wash it good, the temperature being fifty-five degrees. Draw this off and wash it in a weak brine. Let it drain dry; then take the granulated butter out of the churn, weigh it and put it on the butter worker. Do not let the butter stand in the water or brine any lengh of time, as it makes it salvy to work or salt. Weigh out the salt an ounce to the pound; use the best English salt and sift on the butter a little at a time and stir with a small paddle until thoroughly mixed. Then press gently with the lever; this makes it better to handle than when so fine. Put it into tubs and let it stand twenty-four hours, in summer, and in winter when it is churned in the morning, work over the same day, as it will be too hard and spoil the grain of the butter if left until morning. Work it as little as possible, never giving it a drawing or rubbing motion, just enough to work it dry and free from streaks. But the streaks won't trouble much if the salt is sifted on evenly. Pack in a tub a little at a time, by beginning in the middle with each layer and pressing toward the sides; then you will avoid leaving air in the tub. Do not put more than one churning in a tub. After the tub is full make it even by drawing a ladle across the top. Never smooth it off, as it gives it a greasy appearance. Put on the cloth. Use a cloth that is starched, as one that is not is fuzzy after being wet. Cut it around the edge of the tub with a sharp knife, pour on a little water and sift on some salt; this will form a paste that will help to exclude the air. Fasten on the cover with strips of tin; nail the tin on the cover, then bend the tin over the nail and bring it down on the side of the tub, and nail again. If you are not ready to ship the butter put the tub in a cool place, never in a damp cellar, as it soon spoils the flavor of the butter. The flavoring of the butter is improved by airing the cream while souring, also by feed. I used to think if a cow had enough to eat, no matter if it was wild hay, there could be no difference in the butter; but by experimenting, cornstalks and pumpkins make the best flavored and finest butter; next is clover hay, and for feed, corn-meal, ground oats and bran mixed together.—*Hoard's Dairyman.*

## FAST TRACKS.

**Running and Trotting Courses All Over the United States.**

A correspondent asks for information as to which is the fastest trotting track in the country. The question is easier asked than answered. Some seasons one track is faster than another track. Through wear it loses its elasticity, and the worn out track must be resoiled with the greatest care. The Rochester track was once thought to be the fastest in the country. In 1881, Maud S. trotted in 210 1-4 on it. In 1884 it was dead, and it was top-dressed. Last season the footing was somewhat rotten, and the going made the horse's leg weary. The freeze of the winter will cause the soil to pack better and to hold more life, and we shall look for class records to be broken at Rochester in 1886. The Narragansett track at Providence was very fast in 1884, and Jay-eye-see made his record of 2:10 on it, but last season the sod bricks, which enter into its foundation, had lost some of their India-rubber-like quality, and it required a little greater effort to trot a mile on it. The Buffalo track is fast; Maud S. trotted in 2:10 3-4 on it in 1881, but the first turn is not quite long enough to meet the ideal want. Mr. Hamlin, however, contends that this objection is overcome by the superb back-stretch and the grand homestretch. The fair grounds track at Lexington was demonstrated fast by the 2:09 1-4 of Maud S. in 1884, after frost had struck the ground, but it can be made still faster by restoring the wear next to the rail. To get the best footing the horse has to go ride on it. The Kentucky Association race track at Lexington also is fast for trotters, as was demonstrated by the 2:19 1-2 of Patron, the three-year-old son of Pancoast, in a hotly contested race with Silverene on a raw and windy day in October last. There is quite a hill to climb, but we are not sure that this does not aid the flying horse by bringing a different set of muscles into play. The Washington Park race track was fast for the trotters last fall, and it should be still faster this season. The prairie bed is springy and the grades are perfect. But the winds which blow from the lake increase the element of uncertainty on it. The Belmont track at Philadelphia is rapid when in order, notwithstanding the hill in going to the third quarter. Jay-eye-see trotted in 2:11 and repeated in 2:10 1-4 on it. The Charter Oak track at Hartford is rated fast. St. Julien made his record of 2:11 1-4 on it in 1880; still there is quite a gap between the record of the son of Volunteer and that of the daughter of Harold. The Homeward track at Pittsburgh is very fast when you can catch it just right, and Maud S. turned it in 1881 in 2:10 1-2. The Detroit track also is rapid, but under the time test the palm will have to be awarded to Cleveland. Maud S. trotted it in 1884 in 2:09 3-4, and she made her present record of 2:08 3-4 on it in the summer of 1885. The footing is firm and at the same time elastic, and there is more freedom from treacherous winds than at some other places. The 2:08 3-4 which hangs over the entrance gate at Cleveland is a difficult mark to shoot at; still, this is an age of progress, and the record may be changed before another year is dead and gone.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

## PERFECT BLISS.

**The Life of a Negro Hermit Long After Emancipation.**

One day when I was out in the woods with a companion, ready to shoot a parrot or a wild pig, to cut down a cabbage tree or to capture a yellow snake—when, in short, we were trying by any means to kill a tropical day—we found ourselves unexpectedly on the border of some cleared ground. In this opening were growing two or three plantains, two or three yams, pumpkins of some size and sweet potatoes. But the most remarkable object there was a shed about six feet long and three feet broad, coming up to a ridge some two and a half feet high in the center of its length, and resting on the ground at both sides. Its transverse section was a triangle. The construction was simple in the extreme. Branches of trees, roughly trimmed, were set up in pairs, at distances between the pairs of two feet or thereabout. Each stick had been run into the ground at one end; at the other, that is to say, at the ridge of the shed, it was bound by a withe to its ally. A few smaller wattles were interwoven among the principals, and the outside covered with palm thatch. There was scarcely time to remark the ashes of a fire, and an old iron pot near the end of the shed, before a grizzled wooly head was protruded, the owner of which was, of course, prostrate, or he could have not lain under the thatch. He proved to be an African; and when he peceived that his visitors meant no harm to him, he crept out, an ancient eremite, with marvelously little raiment. This interesting person had, it seemed, been set free at the general emancipation, and not seeing the advantage of doing any more work, and not caring for society, had squatted on the outskirts of a property, and built himself the habitation just described. His supellex consisted of the iron pot aforesaid and a hollow bamboo for water, with a cover to it and a string to hold it or hang it by. His carpet, bed or whatever it ought to be called, was sedge obtained from some neighboring pond. He informed us that he raised his own "breadkind"—*i. e.*, yams, plantains, etc.—and that he sustained himself therewith, cooking some of the food in the iron pot. His fire, which we had at first thought to be a heap of cold ashes, was really alive, and crackled up on being fanned with a plantain leaf. He could manage generally to keep it going; but if it failed, he had to go some way to the nearest hut to beg a little fire, which he would carry back in a calibash. His matchet, or small cutlass, served for horticultural purposes and for dinner knife, and an old hoe sufficed him for planting. In this calm retreat he passed his days liable to ejectment, but not in much danger of it.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

## A WHALING GUN.

**The Latest Weapon Invented for the Extermination of Behemoth.**

A double-barreled gun of a somewhat novel description has recently been made for the steam yacht Sans Peur. The gun is mounted on a pivot and the total length is fifty-three inches, the weight being one hundred and fifteen pounds. One barrel is rifled, and the other is smooth bore. It is intended principally for killing whales, although it may be used for sharks, porpoises, sunfish, etc. It will fire a ten-ounce explosive bullet of steel or a thirteen ounce solid shot. There is also a harpoon to be fired from the smooth bored barrel. The explosive bullet will doubtless be a very effective instrument when used against whales, as, it is said, it will tear away a sufficient piece of the animal to insure its death, while the harpoon will serve to secure the carcass. For this purpose it has attached to it a flexible steel wire rope wound on a reel. Explosive harpoons have already been tried in whaling, but these, we understand, have not proved successful, as the harpoon is blown away from the body by its own explosion or the flesh is so lacerated that the weapon will pull away. In the present case the explosive bullet and the harpoon are to be fired simultaneously, so that while one kills the quarry the other secures it. It is thought that this system will be largely adopted in ordinary whaling and will prove far more effective than the ordinary method of pursuing the animal in boats, so that there is a chance of Behemoth becoming extinct even more quickly than would follow at the present rapid rate at which it is being exterminated, more especially if owners of steam yachts are going to kill whales for sport. The gun can also be used for wild fowling.—*N. Y. Herald.*

## HOME AND FARM.

—Rye Gems: Two cups rye, one-quarter cup flour, two teaspoonfuls Royal powder, sifted together, one egg, one-quarter cup of molasses, milk to mix soft.—*The Caterer.*

—It is told of a kicking horse that he was cured by suspending a sack behind him filled with hay. At first his kicking was something terrible, but he subsided entirely when the hay returned toward his heels every time.—*N. Y. Times.*

—For a dainty breakfast dish cut pork tenderlions in very thin slices; stew them in a little water till they are nearly done; then put them in a sauce-pan and fry them till light brown. Serve on buttered toast, and with raw tomatoes sliced thin.—*Western Rural.*

—Fine manure, spread thinly and evenly upon the mowing and pasture land, will have an excellent effect. Coarse manure is best when thoroughly composted, with either peat or swamp muck, or even with soil, as it becomes almost entirely homogeneous.—*Montreal Witness.*

—The *Maryland Farmer* is warmly in favor of feeding cattle in yards and sheds instead of pasturing them, at great expense for fencing and waste of food. The cost of fences is, it says, usually more than the value of the animals pastured, and some times more than the land inclosed.

—An animal impoverished in flesh, says the *National Stockman*, can not grow or mature, and it must be maintained at a loss of feed, interest on the money invested, and of the time of the farmer. An animal must be kept in good flesh and thriving to make it grow, develop and prove profitable.

—To broil ham nicely slice the meat from the ham raw, as thin as you can, then put it into a pan of cold water; set it on the stove in a stewpan and let it come to a boil; then have your griddle hot, and broil the meat with a little butter dropped into the pan and a plentiful sprinkling of black pepper.—*Boston Bulletin.*

—Egg gruel is at once food and medicine. Some have great faith in its efficacy in chronic dysentery. Boil a pint of new milk; beat four fresh eggs to a light froth and add to the milk while it boils; stir together thoroughly, but do not let it boil again; sweeten with loaf sugar and grate in a small nutmeg; add a little salt. Use half of it while it is warm, and the other half in two hours or so.—*N. E. Farmer.*

—Ginger pound cake: Six cups of flour, two cups each of butter, brown sugar and molasses, eight eggs, tablespoonfuls each of cinnamon, ginger and soda and two nutmegs. Dissolve the soda in a cup of sour milk. In baking, take particular pains not to let the cake scorch, for gingerbread is of all cakes the easiest to burn. Line the pans with greased paper, and put a brown paper over the top to prevent the crust forming too quickly.—*Boston Budget.*

## HOME'S ARCHANGEL.

**Some Startling Facts for Women Not Worthy of This Appellation.**

A lecture entitled "Mothers, the Health Officers of Home," was delivered by Dr. Oscar C. De Wolf before the Woman's Physiological Institute recently. The doctor said the average American woman's conception of home was sadly defective. She judged the home from the society standpoint instead of the reverse. There were many features of fashionable life which prevented woman from becoming the watchful and effective guardian which she ought to be of the sanitary condition of her home. Woman's use of narcotic and alcoholic stimulants was no longer limited to individual cases. Every physician in this city knew it was quite prevalent and was producing a harvest of death. Mothers could not sow tares and reap wheat for their children. The doctor trusted that the public instructor in the year 2286—four hundred years hence—for the purpose of showing how deficient women in the nineteenth century were in guarding the health of their children would produce a Chicago daily paper dated February 22, 1886. From this he would read the mortality report that fifty per cent. of the deaths were those of children under five years of age, and the equally suggestive fact that the glass manufacturers of the United States made ten million nursing-bottles during 1885. The philosopher of that day would read the advertisements and come to the conclusion that the manufacture of food for infants was a gigantic National enterprise in 1886. If he would put these facts together he would detect the causes which sweep so many infants into an untimely grave. It was the fruit of the American mother's refusal to nurse her children. If the thousands of little sleepers in Calvary, Graceland and Rosehill could be given voices there would be a terrible arraignment of the women of fashion of this city. The doctor said the mother could not afford to accept the doctrine of the survival of the fittest; that would roll us back to the barbarism of the fourteenth century. In this country forty babies out of every hundred born died in their infancy; in Norway only eighteen out of one hundred died. If women would give less attention to their dressmakers, to theaters and society events and more attention to their babies it would be better for the babies. Sanitary law should have its birth in the home, and woman should be the home's archangel. That she was not was man's fault as much as hers.

The hall was filled with ladies, who heartily applauded the doctor.—*Chicago Tribune.*

### Matter Poured in the Atlantic.

Prof. Reade, in a recent lecture before the Liverpool Geological Society, reported as the results of his calculations that one hundred and fifty million tons of matter were annually poured into the Gulf of Mexico by the Mississippi river, which would in the course of five hundred years denude the land to the extent of one foot over the whole basin. He also calculates that the Mississippi, La Plata, the Amazon and St. Lawrence remove an average of one hundred tons to the square mile from the whole American continent. As to the amount of matter poured into the Atlantic by all the rivers of the world, Prof. Reade estimates it would, if converted into solid rock, at two tons to the cubic yard, make a cubic mile every six years.—*Current.*

—It was Josh Billings who originated the phrase that is now a national expression, "The business end of the wasp;" and when he said to a lady, "It is better to be laughed at for not being married than to be unable to laugh because you are," he uttered a sentence, to use one of his own expressions, "bulging out with first-class wisdom."—*Chicago Saturday Herald.*

## A BOY'S FORESIGHT.

**How a Prosperous Eastern Merchant Got a Start in Life.**

[Virginia City (Nev.) Letter.]

In the flush days of the Comstock the great majority of the dwellers on that "lode" became imbued with a passion for stock-gambling, and it is said that even ministers would at times vary the monotony of their calling by discussing the probability of a rich development in this or that particular mine. It was no uncommon or unusual sight to see standing before the brokers' windows, on their way to and from school, groups of children—sandwiched in between horny-handed miners and mining operators—scanning with eager eyes the stock quotations on the bulletin boards. If the army of small children who were at that time stockholders in the great lode could have been marshaled together they would have numbered in the hundreds. Children became possessed of shares of mining stock in much the same manner and at the same times when it is customary to bestow gifts on the recurrence of birthday anniversaries, at Christmastide, on New Year's Day, and when school promotions have been won by diligent application to study. The mania for dealing in stocks, which had become a disease with the seniors, proved infectious, as would small-pox, cholera, or malignant fevers; of course those of tender years to whom these presents were made contracted it.

As a Christmas gift a well-known Comstocker handed to his son a slip of paper reading. "I hold to your order one hundred shares of Ophir." Shortly after this Ophir began an upward march, and when nearly all others were expecting to see it climb still higher, the boy came in with the usual "point," and asked to be allowed to sell his one hundred shares. The old gentleman was rich, having courted the fickle goddess, Dame Fortune, and received, in return, her fondest caresses, and he agreed to the sale, thinking it would be a test of the boy's shrewdness. The point won, however, as the crash came shortly afterward and caught the old gentleman before he could unload. The boy is now a prosperous merchant in an Eastern city, where his parents reside with him. His foresight, or luck—or both—in letting go his shares at the right time gave him his start, and as Christmas Day rolls round each year pleasant recollections of early mining and school-boy days are brought to mind, and also the day he gave his father the "point" on Ophir.

### A Very Good Story, Indeed.

[Moorestown (N. J.) Chronicle.]

An interesting fact in connection with the old buttonwood tree on Main street, near Cole's Hotel, is that it is just about completing a century and a half of existence. Dr. Warrington, to whom we are indebted for the above item, pointed out another curious fact in connection with the tree. About nine or ten years ago it began to rot on one side of the trunk, just above the ground, and, when the opening had enlarged until it was of some size, it was resolved to save the tree by filling up the hole with bricks and mortar, which was according done by a mason, and not only was further decay prevented, but the bark commenced to grow over the brick and mortar until now there is hardly room to get the end of a walking stick in it, and even that will probably be completely covered during the summer. Moorestown is very quiet and slow in most matters, but if any other town his contrived a more original plan to save a local landmark from destruction, we should like to hear of it.

### Story of a Quick Horse Trade.

[Providence (R. I.) Journal.]

One of the quickest horse trades on record was made on Tuesday at Central Falls. A man was driving his horse, attached to an open carriage, along Central street, when another person, also in an open carriage, tried to pass him. Just as the carriages were abreast the man in the second-named carriage shouted: "How will you trade horses?" "Even," quickly replied the other, and without any further talk about the merits or demerits of either horse both were unhitched, harness changed, hitched up again, and away went the teams, each driver being apparently satisfied with the trade. A strange fact is that neither of the traders knew each other.

### The Ingenuity of the Office-Seeker.

[Washington Letter.]

A good story is told on an officer-seeker. Said one of them: "A man can't stay long in Washington without becoming an inventor." "Why, how do you make that out? You have been here over a month," said somebody, "and you have not invented any thing." "That's all you know about it." "Well, I'd just like to have you tell me what you have invented." "Well, sir, I hadn't been here a month before I invented a plan for fastening a paper collar to an undershirt."

### Seeking a Wife in Green Cheese.

[Boston Journal.]

In an American cheese cut at a grocery in Ashford, Eng., was found a small glass bottle containing the following message: "Ashford, New York, August 15, 1885. Whoever receives this letter will please be kind enough to send the names of some respectable young ladies to correspond with some young gentlemen of this place. Yours, Eugene Hughey, Ashford, Catt, Co., New York."

## THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 15, 1886.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| CATTLE—Native Steers | $4 40 | @ | 6 10 |
| COTTON—Middling | .... | @ | 9⅛ |
| FLOUR—Good to Choice | 3 90 | @ | 5 50 |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red | 94 | @ | 94⅛ |
| CORN—No. 2 | 47⅛ | @ | 47¾ |
| OATS—Western Mixed | 37⅛ | @ | 39 |
| PORK—New Mess | 11 00 | @ | 11 50 |
| ST. LOUIS. | | | |
| COTTON—Middling | .... | @ | 8⅜ |
| BEEVES—Good to Choice | 4 85 | @ | 5 00 |
| Fair to Medium | 4 40 | @ | 4 65 |
| HOGS—Common to Select | 3 75 | @ | 4 50 |
| SHEEP—Fair to Choice | 3 60 | @ | 5 75 |
| FLOUR—Patents | 5 10 | @ | 5 50 |
| Medium to Straight | 3 50 | @ | 4 85 |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter | 91 | @ | 92¾ |
| No. 3 " " | .... | @ | 88 |
| CORN—No. 2 Mixed | 35⅛ | @ | 36 |
| OATS—No. 2 | 30⅛ | @ | 31 |
| RYE—No. 2 | 61 | @ | 63 |
| TOBACCO—Lugs | 3 25 | @ | 6 50 |
| Leaf—Medium | 5 50 | @ | 8 50 |
| HAY—Choice Timothy | 12 50 | @ | 13 00 |
| BUTTER—Choice Dairy | 25 | @ | 27 |
| EGGS—Fresh | 10⅛ | @ | 10¾ |
| PORK—New Mess | 10 60 | @ | 10 65 |
| BACON—Clear Rib | 5⅜ | @ | 5⅞ |
| LARD—Prime Steam | 5⅜ | @ | 5⅞ |
| CHICAGO. | | | |
| CATTLE—Shipping | 3 90 | @ | 5 75 |
| HOGS—Good to Choice | 4 15 | @ | 4 35 |
| SHEEP—Good to Choice | 3 00 | @ | 5 85 |
| FLOUR—Winter | 4 00 | @ | 4 75 |
| Patents | 4 65 | @ | 5 00 |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Spring | 80⅛ | @ | 81 |
| CORN—No. 2 | 37⅛ | @ | 37¾ |
| OATS—No. 2 | .... | @ | 29½ |
| PORK—New Mess | 10 05 | @ | 10 15 |
| KANSAS CITY. | | | |
| CATTLE—Shipping Steers | 4 60 | @ | 5 15 |
| HOGS—Sales at | 3 70 | @ | 4 15 |
| WHEAT—No. 2 | 73⅛ | @ | 73⅜ |
| CORN—No. 2 | 28 | @ | 28¼ |
| OATS—No. 2 | .... | @ | 26½ |
| NEW ORLEANS. | | | |
| FLOUR—High Grades | 4 30 | @ | 5 10 |
| CORN—White | 45 | @ | 46 |
| OATS—Choice Western | 38½ | @ | 39 |
| HAY—Choice | 17 00 | @ | 18 00 |
| PORK—New Mess | .... | @ | 11 10 |
| BACON—Clear Rib | .... | @ | 6⅛ |
| COTTON—Middling | 8⅝ | @ | 8¾ |
| LOUISVILLE. | | | |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red | 94 | @ | 95 |
| CORN—No. 2 Mixed | 38 | @ | 38⅝ |
| OATS—No. 2 Mixed | .... | @ | 33 |
| PORK—Mess | 10 75 | @ | 11 00 |
| BACON—Clear Rib | .... | @ | 5⅞ |
| COTTON—Middling | .... | @ | 8⅜ |

### A Bold Kentuckian's Pile.

[Boston Post.]

They tell in Louisville of a citizen of that town who went to New York recently and lived at one of the most expensive hotels there. He stayed four days and asked for his bill. "Fifty-one dollars," said the clerk. "Guess again," said the Kentuckian. "You haven't sized my pile yet. I've more money than that."

### Hollanders Smoking in Church.

[Notes and Queries.]

I may say that I have seen at least one man smoking in the great church at Rotterdam. He was one of the officials of the church; he lighted his cigar near the organ, and walked up the aisle enjoying it immediately after service.


ALWAYS prompt and sure and only 25 cents: Red Star Cough Cure. No opiates.

The merits of St. Jacobs Oil as a sure cure for rheumatism are known everywhere.


A MILLION dollars in gold weighs the same as a ton of coal—about eighteen hundred pounds.—*N. Y. Graphic*


**Young Men, Read This.**

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for 30 days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor, and manhood guaranteed. No risk incurred, as 30 days' trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet, free.


A CRYING baby at a meeting is like a good suggestion—it ought to be carried out.—*Texas Siftings.*


"WHAT we learn with pleasure we never forget."—*Alfred Mercier.* The following is a case in point: "I paid out hundreds of dollars without receiving any benefit," says Mrs. Emily Rhoads, of McBrides, Mich. "I had female complaints, especially 'dragging-down,' for over six years. Dr. R. V. Pierce's 'Favorite Prescription' did me more good than any medicine I ever took. I advise every sick lady to take it." And so do we. It never disappoints its patrons. Druggists sell it.


THE cockney is blind. He can not see an H even if it is before his L.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*


**Stranger than Fiction**

are the records of some of the cures of consumption effected by that most wonderful remedy—Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Thousands of grateful men and women, who have been snatched almost from the very jaws of death, can testify that consumption, in its early stages, is no longer incurable. The Discovery has no equal as a pectoral and alterative, and the most obstinate affections of the throat and lungs yield to its power. All druggists.


THE rumor that "the world moves" because it is cheaper to move than to pay rent is denied.—*N. Y. Independent.*


THE scalp is cleansed and excited to a healthy action by Hall's Hair Renewer.

In Consumption, the disposition to cough is diminished by taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.


ADVERTISING is a good deal like making love to a widow. It can't be overdone.—*Chicago Ledger.*


FOR weak lungs, spitting of blood, shortness of breath, consumption, night-sweats and all lingering coughs, Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is a sovereign remedy. Superior to cod liver oil. By druggists.


AS THERE is little pleasure without paying, it is probably this that makes life so dollarous.—*Norristown Herald.*

IN another column of this issue will be found an entirely new and novel specimen of attractive advertising. It is one of the neatest we have ever seen, and we think any one will be well repaid for examining the *supposed* display letters in the advertisement of Prickly Ash Bitters.

THE letter-carrier that gets around quickest is the cylinder of a printing press.—*N. O. Picayune.*

MISS FRANCES E. WILLARD has selected some Gospel and Temperance songs, familiar tunes, 200 copies of which will be sent to any church or Sunday school. Address the Publisher, Mrs. LAURA G. FIXEN, Albert Lea, Minn., enclosing 20 cents for postage.

A SQUARE meal—Waffles.—*California Mavericks.*


PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 minute. 25c

*Glenn's Sulphur Soap* heals and beautifies. 25c.

GERMAN CORN REMOVER kills Corns & Bunions.


"I WILL appear in print to-morrow," said the young lady as she put the last stitch in her calico frock.


**The Speed of Heat and Cold.**

It has been asked which travels faster, heat or cold; and answered heat. Because any one can catch a cold. It therefore follows that every one should keep Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein, which will cure colds, coughs and croup.


IN Siam they bang cats' tails. In this country they aim to kill.—*New Haven News.*


IF a cough disturbs your sleep, take Piso's Cure for Consumption and rest well.


THE boy with the dirty face seems to "wantthe earth."—*Pacific Jester.*


*BROWN'S IRON BITTERS WILL CURE*

HEADACHE
INDIGESTION
BILIOUSNESS
DYSPEPSIA
NERVOUS PROSTRATION
MALARIA
CHILLS AND FEVERS
TIRED FEELING
GENERAL DEBILITY
PAIN IN THE BACK & SIDES
IMPURE BLOOD
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