Draining the Land. It is a wrong policy that prompts many farmers to put off draining their wet land on the ground that the outlay involved will not be compensated with large returns. It is an established fact that crops cannot grow to advantage under an excess of moisture, any more than than they will yield largely on a dry and parched soil. There is no danger of draining those lands so much that there will be no moisture left for the proper support of vegetation: but, on the contrary land well pulverized and thoroughly underdrained will hold sufficient moisture for this purpose much longer than where the water is allowed to stand until it evaporates. As to the method, this must depend on circumstances, though underdraining is generally regarded as the best. It is very important that ditches should be run closely enough together to drain a sprinkling of wood ashes on them. the land thoroughly, the distance apart to be governed by the nature of the land. The open ditch has several disadvanta- is out of condition, you should dose him ges. It takes up much land which could with a little medicine and much common otherwise be cultivated; it hinders til- | sense. lage: the banks cave in by the action of frost after a few winters, and it is a "catch basin" for leaves and litter, which are blown into it every autumn. But it sive, often answering very well for freeing the land of surface water. Tile is the best material used for drainage purposes; boards often decay early, and stone fills with dirt so readily that they are unsatisfactory and often require taking up. - Culticator.

Philosophy of Seed Potatoes.

The potato eye needs enough of the potato to supply it with nourishment unabout the same number of eyes in a small large, but feebler; the small will not get hens the better. so firm a hold of the soil, and the stems being less with fewer and shorter roots, will develop smaller tubers. Also, the large potato sends up too many stems; they crowd each other; some of them from the part of the potato where there are few eyes are much stouter and will produce some good-size tubers, but the struggle for room and food and sunshine among so many competitors will assuredly diminish the size of all. Potato hills eighteen inches apart should not have more than four strong stalks; each stalk mation may be caused by cold, bruises, will then under favorable circumstances over-heating or over-feeding. The treatthrow off from two to four good-size ment of the cow should be according to velop to percecpion more than two or frequently with hot wuter, or better yet, tubers. Hills one foot apart cannot dethree stalks.

Large potatoes cut with one eye to a cutting will afford plenty of nourishment to the plants until they become established, several of the numerous eyes at the means employed for destroying the the stem being destroyed. One cutting same are frequently insufficient to destroy in a hill when placed a foot apart will be the young broods, so small as to escape sufficient, or two when eighteen inches detection. To prevent such vexatious or two feet apart. If medium-size pota- happenings, use water in washing plants toes are used cut them with two eyes to of nearly 120 degrees of heat, and by the a piece, except the stem end, which addition of tobacco juice to give it a would better be rejected. Usually the color like weak tea, or else whale oil to resemble foreign substances, and are medium size cutting with two eyes will soap or common soap to create suds freely. about equal the large size cutting with | Such a liquid starts up the young and one eye because it has stronger stems. old insects alike. The washing thoroughly Small potatoes can all be used to good done, then wait a little, after which advantage for seed by cutting all the eyes but two or three. Yet the small potato water. will not send up so good a stem as the large cutting of the same size because the branch in the small potato begins its growth as a dwarf, and no amount of food or favorable conditions will overcome this poor beginning. The true philosophy appears to be to plant only enough to secure three or four strong stems to a hill. This can be best accomplished by cutting large potatoes into pieces with one eye, or medium-sized to two eyes, or use single small potatoes -T. Wilson, in New York Tribune.

Hints in Poultry Culture.

Everyone interested in poultry culture, above dressing and serve cold. and especially in raising and breeding thorough-bred fowls, is acquainted with the name of I. K. Felch, of Natick, Mas- as is required for your party. Put them sachusetts, a specialist in poultry-breed- in a baking dish with a little lemon peel, ing, and a frequent contributor to agri- and a syrup of sugar and water. Cover cultural papers on that subject. Mr. | with a baking sheet or plate, and let the Felch has just written a book which, says apples bake very slowly until done; but the New York Observer, comes nearer they must not be the least broken. Place being a complete manual on the subject | the apples on a dish, fill up the center of of poultry-raising than any work we have each with boiled rice, and if you wish seen. It is the result of long and suc- the dish to look pretty at a small expense, cesssful experience in the business and place a dried cherry on the top, or a litmay be relied upon as accurate and trust- the preserve of any kind will do. Put worthy. We make a few extracts for the | boiled rice also around the apples, and benefit of our readers. In regard to roosts pour over it the syrup in which they and nesting-places, Mr. Felch says: were cooked. "Avoid all permanent or box-made nests, which become harbors for lice. Avoid also the old plan of an inclined plane for roosts, for all the fowls will strive to occupy the highest perch, and many a fight tatoes; if you have any dressing from and fall will be the result, which will boiled fish mix it with it; if you use vastly increase the list of casualties, mashed potatoes that have been nicely while the low and level plan saves seasoned with butter you need not use many from lameness and internal in- any more, but if you use grated potatoes jury; for while a hen will walk up to add a piece of butter the size of a butterher perch, if she has the chance she will nut; season with salt and pepper and one invariably fly down. The floor of the well beaten egg; if rather moist, add house should be kept covered three to four inches deep with a coarse-fine gravel, not so fine as to be called sand, yet having a loam mixture in it. This will deodorize all the filth and stench, beside making a loose and soft substance to alight upon in descending from the roosts. Nests so low and easy of access that a fowl can stand upon the floor and reach the egg are conducive to eggeating. If you have only a village lot, and are limited in space, and the flock has from necessity to be confined upon the least possible amount of ground, each house and shed should have two yards, that one may be sowed with oats while the fowls occupy the other-and when the oats are four to five inches high, let the flock occupy this yard while the other is treated in like manner, thus furnishing the raw vegetable food so necessary to them. Beside, this treatment keeps the yard clean and sweet. These fowls, so yarded, will eat all, even scratching the roots out of the ground, giving them a needed exercise." On the subject of feed for young

chicks the author says: "The first meal for chickens after being taken from the nest should be boiled eggs, chopped fine, shells and all, also baked corn cake or excelsior meal cake crumbled into scalded milk. No fluid as drink but the After the first twentyfour hours, after their gizzards have become filled with egg-shell, gravel, etc., let their meal in the early morning be excelsior meal, bread and scalded milk; at in a cool place it will be found to keep 10 o'clock granulated corn; at 2 o'clock good for several days, even in hot I guess you'll find the registered mail the excelsior, bread and milk, and at 6 o'clock canary seed, millet seed, and AN IMPORTANT CAUTION .- An importgranulated corn. This is the help be and taken be confined and the chickens have their liberty to find grass and insect food. Thus feed till two weeks old, when it will be nearly all burning implies the consumpness of the for rapid and vigorous growth."

Farm and Garden Notes.

Never feed cornstalks uncut. Even for manure making cutting is far better. Bran, sprinkled with pepper and mixed with milk, is excellent food occasionally

for laying hens.

with no chance of escape. An elm transplanted is said to make no more wood in twelve or fifteen years than

one in mother soil will in ten years. A lamb will begin to cat when it is ten days to two weeks old. There is nothing better for them than whole oats.

If a horse coughs, dampen his hay, wet his mixed feed, keep him out of a draft, after exercise blanket him, and give him little ginger in his feed. You want a dozen or two of early pul-

lets, so as to have them commence laying next fall. Early pullets will pay you well for all the trouble of raising them. When cows gnaw boards give them

bone. They should also have roots and If, from improper care or feeding, or from some unavoidable cause, your horse

Cattle have four stomachs; the barnyard fowl two, the crop and gizzard. Gravel acts in the place of teeth in fowls. This serves to help grind down the food is simple in construction, and inexpen- in the gizzard. Keep them supplied. The sharper the gravel the better.

The man who drugs his horse to make his hair sleek and "shiny" shows little sense. The best means to keep the coat glossy is careful and daily grooming. This, with plenty of oats and water and an occasional bran mash, is all the horse needs when in health. The arsenic groom should be discharged.

To save eggs for hatching put them in a box of oats, small end downward. til the roots can be sent off and become and in a place of even temperature, and weather, when the female covers them established so as to support the plant and they must not freeze nor be kept too until the sun appears, is represented by supply it with nourishment. There are warm. Padded carefully they will keep seven beautiful specimens. Of the Greenwell for quite a length of time, and will land eider duck, five eggs of an olive potato as in a large one; the small will hatch when two weeks old, but the hue are found in the collection. The nest send up about as many sprouts as the fresher they are when placed under the accompanied them, and is made of feath-

strawberry plants, as a dry season will in- the size of an ordinary chicken's egg, of jure them. Old plants are not good, and a deep amber color smeared with a may be known by the dark-colored roots darker shade, and valued at \$20 each, that adhere to them. If it becomes necessary to use old plants break off the black roots with the stem to which they | blotches, and are laid in the cavity of a may be attached. Young plants have log. Both the male and the female white, fresh-looking roots.

Cows give bloody milk on account of inflammation of the udder. The inflamthe circumstances. Bathing the udder hot vinegar, is always good. If the udder has been over stimulated, feed less.

In cleaning ivies, oleanders and like plants that are subject to scale insects,

Recipes.

CRACKERS .- Butter, one cup: salt, one teaspoon; flour, two quarts. Rub thoroughly together with the hand, and wet up with cold water; beat well, and beat in flour to make quite brittle and hard; then pinch off pieces and roll out each cracker by itself and bake.

CELERY SLAW .- One-third celery, twothirds green apples, chopped fine like with all eyes cut out except two or three. | cabbage; place this in a frying pan and pour over it a little hot water: cover tight and let steam five minutes, then remove it from the fire, pour over it the

APPLES WITH RICE.-Peel and with a scoop take the cores of as many apples

FISH BALLS.-Pick boiled fish into fine pieces; take mashed or cold, grated potatoes, using half of each is a good rule, or a third fish and two thirds poenough flour to make in little balls, and mash down flat; have in frying-pan a little butter, as hot as it can be without scorching: fry the balls in it until a light brown. For dressing to fish, use the water it has been boiled in. You can make calculations when boiling fish to have enough for balls for breakfast.

Household Hints.

TARNISHED BRASS AND COPPER.-To orighten tarnished brass and copper, out. clean the brass by warming it and dipping in water charged with washing soda, then into clear water to remove the grease. Next dip it in a bath of one part by measure of sulphuric acid, one part sal ammoniac, two parts nitric acid and four parts water. Dip for a moment, then dip in clear water and dry in hot

How to Preserve Milk .- Pour the milk into a bottle and place the vessel up to its neck in a saucepinful of water, which is then to be put on the fire and allowed to boil for a quarter of an hour. The bettle is now to be removed from the water and carefully closed with a good and tight-fitting cork, so as to render it as air-tight as possible. Milk which has been preserved by this process has been keep for more than a year without turning sour. Milk may also be preserved by putting a tablespoonful of horseradish, scraped in shreds, into a panful of milk. When milk thus treated is kept

weather .- Household Guide. granulated corn. This if the hen be ant caution is needed in the use of oil found that few or any deaths will have tion of the oxygen of the air and replacing with a spray of chloride of methyl. The the only man on the street who hasn't occurred, and the chickens started well it with carbonic acid, carbonic oxide, operation is said to be applicable also to bought one of the claims."-Detroit Free nitrogen, etc. An oil stove or lamp in facial neuralgia.

a room is constantly depriving the air of its oxygen, and vitiating it with the deleterious gases named. In summer, with the doors and windows ajar, the continued renewal of the atmosphere of the room by admixture of fresh air from without, renders the use of pipeless oil Let no animal be placed where it will be stoves and lamps quite harmless. But

helplessly threatened by a stronger one in close rooms, in cold weather, it important to have over an oil stove, and over every large lamp, a hood or inverted funnel, opening at its top into a pipe-a stove-pipe or a tin tube-to convey the rising vitiated air to a chimney or other outlet, and thus fresh air be admitted from some source to replace that carried away. If the escape pipe cannot be supplied, be sure to have full, free ventilation, especially in small rooms. An ordinary lamp probably consumes as much air as three grown persons do in breathing; a large one much more: while a fourburner oil stove will use as much air (or oxygen) as thirty or forty persons breathing in the same room. Therefore, alharcoal mixed in the meal and ground ways look after fresh air by using an escape pipe or ventilator; better provide both. -Prairie Farmer.

Eggs Worth \$100 Apiece. Perhaps the most valuable collection of birds' eggs in this country is the property of Professor Thomas G. Gentry, of Philadelphia, who is the author of "The Nests and Eggs of Birds of North America." He spent four years collecting the specimens, some of which are worth to collectors \$100 apiece. He recently showed them to a reporter for the Record, in Philadelphia. The handsomest eggs in the collection are a set of six laid by the white ptarmigan, a bird related to the grouse family, and which is found in Labrador. The eggs are a beautiful shade of golden brown, with black dots and lines, no two of which are alike. The foolish guillimot, a bird which only lays one egg and leaves that upon stones, depending on the heat of the sun for incubation, except in cloudy or stormy ers plucked from the body of the bird. It is best to set cut the most vigorous | Two eggs of the Iceland gyrfalcon, about lie along side of two eggs of the turkey-buzzard of Florida. These are blue with take turns in performing the imcubating

A peculiar egg is that of the red flamingo, found in the Bahama Islands. The soft shell is like chalk and leaves a white mark wherever it is deposited. An egg of the golden eagle the size of a goose egg, two eggs of the bald eagle. two eggs of the gray sea eagle, and three eggs of the fish hawk (which builds a nest five feet wide) are among the curiosities of the professor's collection. As a natural curiosity in egg-laying the professor exhibited a set of eggs of the piping plover, found on Seven Mile beach, New Jersey. This bird does not build a nest, but scoops a hole in the sand in the midst of broken shells, always laying eggs with the points together. They are the color of the sand, covered with dots not easily recognized. "This nest is worth fifty dollars," said

the professor, as he opened a handsome cabinet and took out what appeared to be seven large beans. The collection was however, a complete set of eggs of the golden-crowned kinglet, found on the coast of Labrador, only two sets of which can be found in collections in the United States, and are highly valued by egg collectors. A set of eggs of the least tit of California is highly prized. This bird, though only the size of a wren, builds a nest twenty-two inches long, four inches wide, and ten inches deep. Its eggs are about the size of peanut kernels. Next to them in the cabinet is a set of eggs of the cactus wren of California, which builds a nest the size of a halfbushel of cactus spines to protect its little ones from intruders.

A Woman's Perilous Adventure.

A woman named Elizabeth Mouat aged 60 years and unmarried, recently had a narrow escape from death. She embarked from one of the Shetlands on the fishing smack Columbine to visit a niece at Lerwick. The smack had on board the captain, two sailors and the old lady. The sea was very high, and the captain advised her not to start. She insisted, however. The captain was washed overboard and the two sailors lowered the boat in the hope of rescuing him. They did not succeed, and when they turned back they found the smack was two miles away going out to sea. They pulled after her, but found she rapidly gained on them, and were obliged at last to pull back to land. The smack soon diappeared. Steamers were sent in search, but could find no trace of the Columbine, and all hope was given up, as no one supposed the vessel could live in such a fearful sea. The smack, however, was not lost. It was blown across the North Sea and, after a terrible experience of seven days, stranded at Lepso, and the old lady, nearly dead from exposure and privation, was rescued. She was unable to sleep all the time she was on board. She suffered more from wet and thirst than from hunger, and she quenched her thrist' so far as she could by licking the drops condensed on the window. Gradually she became weak. Her legs were so swollen she could scarcely stand. She therefore lashed herself close to the hatchway, fearing she might roll away and be unable to get back so as to look

Safety of Registered Mail.

"Some people imagine." said a postoffice official, "that if they register a letter it is the same as putting money in the bank-it's safe. Then there are those who believe that registering is no gauranty. They quote the backwoods maxim that 'the government will trace up a lost registered package and tell you where it is lost and you can get it yourself-if you can.' That is a mistake. The understanding now is that the man who can be proved to have handled the package last pefore it was lost must make it good. If he doesn't he may hand in his resignation and let his bondsmen get out of it the best way they can. Only last week a package was lost here. There were but two men in the department when it arrived and the agent got his receipt from them. The people who sent the package made affidavit that it contained \$500, and the two men made it good rather than lose their places and be disgraced. pretty safe." -- Chicago Herald.

Cures of sciatica are reported as hav-

FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.

The first circumnavigation of the globe was made in 1519-22. The voyage occupied three years and twenty-nine days. Individuals have been cured of stan

mering by always filling the lungs with air by a strong inhalation before beginning to speak. According to a popular belief current

in years past, a trembling of the body was supposed to be an indication of demoniacal possession. In Siam the cats have their tails

forests abound with pink and white albino monkeys; the python and boa attain to gigautic proportions, and the people are singularly temperate. The largest tree in Georgia almost rivals the giants of California forests. It is twenty feet in circumference at the

ground, and its girth a short distance above is four feet greater. The great tree is 155 feet in height. A practice called a "peascod wedding" was formerly a common mode of divin 1tion in love affairs. The cook, when

shelling green peas, would, if she chanced to find a pod having nine, lay it on the lintel of the kitchen door, and the first man who entered was supposed to be her future husband. The first umbrella ever seen in Eng-

land was carried by a footman named John McDonald in 1777, and it is a remarkable fact that it belonged to somebody else, and was taken "by mistake for his own," and that has been its fortune ever since, says the Philadelphia Record. This will astonish many persons who don't know that the first umbrella is still in existence. A Tallahassee Floridian had forty-two

alligators, ranging from one to three feet in length, in a shallow pool back of his store. When the cold wave came the pool froze solid and the alligators were imbedded in the ice for four days. Every one who saw the reptiles pronounced them deader than Hector, but when the ice thawed they began to show signs of life, and soon all but three crawled out as gay as larks.

It appears that in days gone by neither sowing, planting or grafting was ever undertaken without a scrupulous attention to the increase or waning of the moon. Scott, in his "Discovery of Witchcraft," notes how "the poor husbandman perceiveth that the increase of the moone maketh plants fruitful, so in the full moone they are in best strength, decaicing in the wane and in the conjunction do entirely wither and vade."

Of the long-forgotten cities, discovered in the present century by their walls, little else remains but extensive cemeteries. which, as repeatedly happens among the ruined places of the earth, have outlasted ov more than 2,000 years the dwellings of the living. The streets and buildings of settlements already in ruins during the time of the ancient Romans have disappeared almost without a trace, while the monuments of the dead are so well preserved as frequently to give informasion concerning even the domestic architecture of their builders. .

The Liquor Traffic.

Some statistics as to the retail liquor trade of the United States are interesting and instructive. There are in all the States 201,435 persons selling ardent spirits at retail under United States licenses. The proportion of saloons to inhabitants in some of the States forms a curious study. In California there is a saloon to each seventy inhabitants, or to each seventeen voters. In Illinois there is a saloon to each 280 persons, or about one to each sixty voters. In New York the proportion is one to 150, in Ohio, one to 204, in Pennsylvania one to 205. The prohibition States show the following re-

Saloons, itants, Voters Maine,.....1 Iowa..... Kansas.....1

Illinois stands ahead in whiskey production, with 36,488,338 gallons of ardent spirits annually. Its annual malt liquor product is 37,339,273 gallons. In whisky, Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio follow next after Illinois. New York is the Empire State in beer as in other things, except whisky, with the enormous production of 200,000,000 gallons a year.

The revenue derived by the government from the manufacture of spirits and malt liquors is \$85,742,052 a year, of which about seventy-eight per cent. is from spirits and twenty-two per cent. from malt liquors. Illinois pays onequarter of this total tax .- Chicago Jour-

The Mind Cure.

The mind cure was practiced by Dr. Benjamin Rush over a hundred years ago. In his works is the following interesting case. He says:

"During the time that I passed at a country school in Cecil county, Md., I often went on a holiday with my schoolmates to see an eagle's nest upon the summit of a great tree, in the neighborhood of the school, during the time of the incubation of the bird. The daughter of the farmer in whose field the tree stood, and with whom I became accame acquainted, married and settled in this city about forty years ago. We now and then spoke of the rural pleasures and incidents of our youth, and among others the eagle's nest in her father's field.

"A few years ago I was called to visit this woman when she was in the last stage of typhus fever. Upon entering her room I caught her eye, and said in a cheerful voice, 'The eagle's nest!' She seized my hand without being able to speak, or discover strong emotions of pleasure in her countenance, probably from the sudden associations of her early domestic connections with the words which I uttered. From this day she began to recover. She is now living, and seldom fails to salute me with the echo of 'The engle's nest.' "

A Claim for Sale.

"I want to make a square business proposition to you," said a stranger to the occupant of an office on Griswold street the other day. "I'll hear it, sir.

"I'm heir to at least \$30,000,000, and "Are you one of the Lawrence-Townlev claimants?"

"I am. My family runs back to the Crusaders. As I was saying, being temporarily hard up, I'll sacrifice-" "No use--no use!" "But I'll take \$10 for my chance."

"No use, sir! One of the heirs, who is good for \$45,000,000, was in here yesterday and sold me his claim for \$7, and I don't care to invest any further. I've only got about twenty years to live, and Press.

Capital Celebrities at Home.

The families of justices of the United States supreme court receive calls upon Mondays, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the members of the lower House and the general of the army are at home on Tuesdays. Wednesday is set aside as cabinet day.

Thursday is the day set apart for calling upon the families of the Vice-President and Senators and Friday is the day chosen to receive by all those who are not in official rank. Saturday has heretofore been the day of reception at the White House. banged and are dyed bright yellow; the

The Harvard college catalogue says the expenses of a student there are: Least, \$484; economical, \$592; moderate, \$812, and very liberal, \$1,360.

Prof. C. A. Donaldson, of Louisville, Ky., the well-known pioneer, in eighteen years spent \$10,000 in trying to get rid of his rneumatism and failed. At last he used St. Jacobs Oil, was cured and sold his crutches.

Mr. Whittier says that yellow is his favorite color, because he can always distinguish it, while the red apples and green leaves on a tree all look alike to him, as far as color is concerned.

The late State chemist of Delaware, Prof. Chas. P. Williams, says that Red Star Cough Cure is safe and valuable and contains neither morphia opium nor any other narcotic poison. The price is only 25 cents.

Erastus Corning, of Albany, rides two hobbies at once by keeping his collection of 50,000 butterflies in his greenhouse containing over 1,100 orchids.

CERTAIN MINERALS, once forming a part of almost every medicine, are now regarded dangerous and unnecessary. The evils they produce are worse than the diseases they were supposed to cure. Dr. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BIT-TERS contains nothing but the juices of plants-and cures all disorders of the liver, skin, kidneys, digestive organs, and blood.

In the United States there are now 137 normal schools, with more than 25,000

When a man escorts his wife and children to the depot, bids them good-bye for a month in the country, he should provide them with a bottle of Allen's Lung Balsam, the best remedy in the world for coughs and colds. Price, 25c., 50c. and \$1 per bottle, at Druggists.

A BUFFALO firm has been awarded a con-tract to build a railway in Australia for \$3,000,-

"Hope on, hope ever." How many delicate ladies there are who, while they attend to their daily duties, do so with aching heads, a sense of fullness, pain in the back and depressed spirits, who are "only keeping about," as the phrase is. Some day they "go into a decline," and leave their children motherless, To such we would say, "Cheer up." Timely use of Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" corrects all female irregularities, weaknesses, corrects all female irregularities, weaknesses, and kindred affect one easily, pleasantly and quickly.

PROFESSOR FELIX ADLER claims to have discovered that heat engenders crime.

* * * * All diseases of lower bowel, in-cluding pile tumors, radically cured. Book of particulars, 10 cents in stamps. World's Dis-pensary Medical Association, 668 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Sharon, Ohio, boasts of a five-legged lamb and a four-legged duck.

Chronic nasal catarrh positively cured by Dr. Sage's Remedy. THE death rate in Colorado is eight per thou-

A New idea embraced in Ely's Cream Balm. Catarrh is cured by cleansing and healing, not by drying up. It is not a liquid or snuff, but is easily applied with the finger. Its effect is magical and a thorough treatment will cure the worst cases. Price 50 cents. At druggists. 60 cents by mail. Ely Bros., Owego, N. Y. 60 cents by mail. Ely Bros., Owego, N. Y.

I have been troubled with Catarrh of the head and throat for the last five years. About three years ago I commenced the use Ely's Cream Balm, and from the first application! was relieved. The sense of smell, which had been lost, was restored after using one bottle. I have found the Balm the only remedy for Catarrh I have used with satisfaction, and it has accomplished a cure in my case.—H. L. Myer, Waverly, N. Y.

Having used Fly's Cream Balm for about a

Having used Ely's Cream Balm for about a year, I can say it is just the thing for cafarrh. Miss Mattie A. Baker, East Templeton, Mass. One word: one step may make or mar one's who e future. Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic is the proper move when you have dyspepsia, bad breath, piles, pimples, ague, malaria, low spirits, headache, or any stomach or liver troubles. 50 cents.

A 50 cent bottle of Dr. Bigelow's Positive Cure will promptly and thoroughly cure the worst case of recent cough, cold, or throat or lung trouble. Buy the dollar bottle for chronic cases. Pleasant to take.

The purest, sweetest and best Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the seashore. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have de-cided it superior to any of the other oils in market. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

CHAPPED HANDS, face, pimples and rough skin cured by using Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. The best Ankle Boot and Collar Pads are made of zinc and leather. Try them.

One pair of boots can be saved yearly by using Lyon's Patent Metallic Heel Stiffeners. If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c. Bronchitis is cured by frequent small doses of Piso's Cure for Consumption.



For Pain Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Backache, Headache, Toothacke, PRIOE, FIFTY CENTS. AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS

SEND 10 CENTS Jenman's (lit) Louinal

= 205 = \$1.00 BROADWAY NEW YORK FOR ONE YEAR The best aid to good writing published.

A natural color, that defies detection, is produced by Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers Leading physicians testify to the value of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, as a specific for colds. THERE were 4,307 new books published in England last year.

Something About Catarrh. A great many people are afflicted with Catarrh who do not know what ails them; and a great many more continue sufferers who

might be cured. Thickening of the membrane which lines the nasal passages, thus making breathing difficult; a discharge from the nostrils, more or less copious, watery or thick, according to the stage of the disease; a sense of fullness in the head; a constant inclination to spit; and, in advanced cases, a dropping of intensely disgusting matter into the throat, are a few of the prominent symptoms of Catarrh.

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It Contains no Oplum in Any Form.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM in Three Size
Bottles, Price 25 Cents, 50 Cents and \$1 Per Bottle.
The 25-Cent Bottles are put up for the accommodation
of all who desire simply a Cough or Croup Remedy.
Those desiring a remedy for CONSUMPTION or any
LUNG DISEASE should secure the large \$1 bottles.

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is the great Blood Purifier and Life giving Principle; a Gentle Purgative and Tonic; a period Renovator and Invigorator of the system. In Vinegar Bitters there is vitality but

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ALLEGHENY. Pa. Sept. 28, 1895.

ALLEGHENY, Pa., Sept, 28, 1885.
Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is doing wonders for me. I believe it will cure any case of Catarrh, if used according to directions.
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SPRING HILL, W. Va., Oct. 20, 1885. Enclosed find one dollar for two packages of Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. The sample package, received in June, gave perfect satis-faction. GILL MESSER.

HARTFORD MILLS, N.Y., Aug. 8, 1885. I have used a little over half a package of Piso's Remedy for Catarrh, and it has helped me more than any of the different medicines I have used. I feel confident that it will cure

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I can and do recommend it to others who are troubled with that disease.
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I am a native of England, and while I was in that country I contracted a terrible blood poison, and for two years was under treatment as an out-door patient at Nottingham Hospital, England, but was not cured. I suffered the most agonizing pains in my bones, and was covered with sores all over my body and limbs. Finally I completely lost all hope in that country, and sailed for America, and was treated at Roosevelt in this city, as well as by a prominent physician in New York having no connection with the hospitals.

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