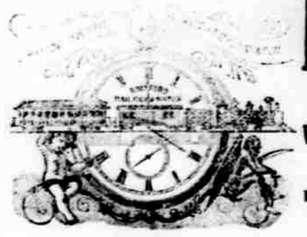
Haggart & Woodward,

—DEALERS IN—

Groceries AND Queensware.

We lead in good goods, low prices and full stock. We deal exclusively in GROCERIES and QUEENSWARE, and are prepared to devote our entire time and attention to the wants of our customers. Don't consider this in the light of merely an advertisement, but come and see our goods, get our prices and be convinced of the facts of this statement.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES & CLOCKS



RAILROAD MEN WILL HAVE ROCKFORD WATCHES

In preference to all other Watches.

We are Sole Agents for them in Saline County.

We are Receiving a Very Valuable Stock of Jewelry and Silverware for the Holiday.

D & J. B. WHITEHEAD,

Clocks and Jewelry Cleaned and Repaired

F. W. EBERHARDT,

UNDERTAKERS,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Furniture, Beddings, Picture Frames, Window Frames, Looking Glass, Carpets, Oil Cloths, and a Large Stock of

Metallic Cases, Caskets and Coffins!

Constantly on hand and furnished in Three Hours Notice.

All kinds of Furniture made to Order, Repaired and Varnished.

101 Santa Fe Avenue.

EAGLE DRUG STORE,

No. 107, Santa Fe Avenue,

OSCAR SEITZ, Proprietor

PURE DRUGS & MEDICINES.

A Better Line of

Paints, Oils, Fancy Soaps, Varnishes, Putty, Toilet Articles, Leads, Lamps, Perfumery, Window Glass, Lamp Fixtures, Etc., Etc.,

That can be Found in any other Drug House in this Part of Kansas.

The Best Brands of Cigars in the City.

IT STANDS AT THE HEAD!

The Light-Running

DOMESTIC.

Markland, Dodge & Moore,

AGENTS FOR SALINE CO.

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Drug Store,

(Successors to Howard M. Sale,)

JOURNAL BLOCK, SALINA, KANSAS.

Drugs, Window Glass

Brushes, Paints, Oils

Lamps Etc. Etc.

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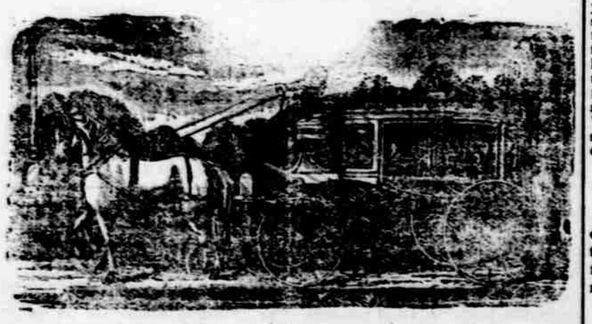
Keep the best line of

METALLIC CASES, WOOD COFFINS, AND CASKETS

IN THE CITY.



Always on hand an immense stock of Furniture generally kept in a

First Class Furniture Store.

The Large Stock of

CARPETS, MATTING AND OIL CLOTH

West of Kansas City.

THEY ARE HEADQUARTERS ON WALL PAPER

THE FARM

Beef And Grain.

From the Kansas City Journal.

An examination as to the relative growth of the various industries of the country, shows that the progress of agriculture has not kept pace with the country. In spite of the rapid increase of agricultural production, prices of the staple articles of food have advanced. On the other hand, the production of manufactured goods have increased faster than the demand, and prices have declined to a wonderful extent. At the present time there is more room for capital and labor in agricultural production than in any other industry in the country.

The attempt to convince the farmers of this country that they are oppressed and taxed by the protective tariff meets no encouragement when tested by facts and figures. It is a fact that articles produced by the farmer have been rising in value, while articles produced by the manufacturer have been declining. We hear considerable talk about our immense cattle production on the plains and now and then are informed that the business is overdone. Now, the statistics show that the production of beef cattle in this country is entirely unequaled to the demand at reasonable prices. The people of this country should be able to have an abundance of good beef; but the supply of cattle continuing at its present limit, it will soon become a question whether some families can have beef at all. It is a fact that the number of cattle, as compared with the population, has continually decreased since 1840, at which time there were 100 head of cattle to every 100 persons.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald* gives the ratio of cattle to each 100 people as follows:

Alabama, 82 head; Arkansas, 126; California, 387; Connecticut, 48; Deleware, 51; Florida, 274; Georgia, 95; Illinois, 87; Indiana, 87; Iowa, 79; Kansas, 81; Kentucky, 72; Louisiana, 73; Maine, 59; Maryland, 37; Massachusetts, 22; Michigan, 72; Minnesota, 68; Mississippi 91; Missouri, 98; New Hampshire, 81; New Jersey, 34; New York, 50; North Carolina, 69, Ohio, 70; Oregon, 292; Pennsylvania, 48; Rhode Island, 22; South Carolina, 72; Tennessee, 68; Texas, 579; Vermont, 115; Virginia, 65; Wisconsin, 66; District of Columbia, 1; Dakota, 30; Nebraska, 100; New Mexico, 108; Utah, 100; Washington Territory, 259;

Since that year four states and territories have increased their stock of cattle, five have stood still and thirty have decreased. In the interval the population of the country has increased to over 50,000,000. In 1880 there were 33,000,000 cattle in the United States against the 50,000,000 people. Out of this limited number of cattle the people are expected to get their supply of fresh beef, furnish a considerable export demand, and continue the growth of the herds. The export alone in 1880 amounted to about 185,709 cattle. According to the *Herald's* authority, the increase of cattle in 1880 was 1¼ per cent, while the increase of population was 2 per cent.

The general increase of prices fully bears out the other figures. In 1863 cattle brought $4.80 per hundred in Chicago, in 1868 they sold at $8.10, and in 1882 choice beef steers are selling at $8.10 in the same market. The lower grades are bringing less than in 1866, but there is a feeling that a decided deficiency is apt to occur. There has been no adequate increase in the supply to meet the largely increased demand. In 1868 there were 324,599 cattle received in Chicago, against 1,546,800 in 1881. St. Louis received 104,836 in 1875, against 408,269 in 1881. Kansas City commenced its cattle trade in 1868, with receipts of 4,200; in 1881 they had reached 285,863. Thus, while the demand has increased in all directions, the supply lags, and prices advance.

Let the farmers who are dissatisfied with present prices, and are inclined to find fault with the American tariff system compare prices received in 1882 with those received by the farmers in 1816, the year in which a protective tariff bill was passed, but before it went into practical operation. The *Herald* correspondent gives a table of prices in the interior of New York in 1816, to which are added corresponding prices at this time:

		Now.
Wheat was then from..	25c to 44c	$1 42
Corn	12½c to 28c	60
Oats	15c	60
Eggs, per doz	5c	15
Barley, per bushel	25c	80
Butter, per pound	5c to 12c	40
Cheese, per pound	3c to 6c	13
Cows, per head	$10 to $20	20 00 to 100 00
Cattle, per yoke	25 to 45	160 00 to 250 00
Hay, per ton	3 to 5	10 00 to 20 00
Straw, per ton	2 to 4	7 00 to 16 00
Carriage horses, per span	150 to 200	500 00 to 1200 00
Sheep, per head	50c to 75c	$1 50 to 2 50
Farm labor, per month	$5 to $8	12 00 to 25 00

It will thus be seen that the farmer has not been the sufferer that his volunteer friends are attempting to prove him for all the articles which he produces have kept up a remarkable advance in price. The growth of the country, and the remarkable cheapening in transportation rates have been the main cause for this situation, and at this time there is no reason to suppose that there will be a permanent decline in the price of farm productions in a number of years to come.

But while the above articles have been growing more expensive, other articles have had a remarkable change in the other direction. These changes are shown in the following table:

	1816	1882.
Cost of steel, per pound	17c	19c.
Sawplate, per pound	43c	26c.
Nails, per pound	12½	4c.
Broadcloth, per yard	$16	$4.
Woolen blankets, per pair	10 to 20	3 to 10
Cotton cloth, per yard	39c. to 50c.	4c. to 12c.
Calico, per per yard	25c. to 75c.	4c. to 16c.
Salt, per bushel	$1 to $4	15c. to 25c.

These tables show that since 1816 the average price of agricultural products has increased from 300 to 400 per cent, while the price of manufactured goods have decreased in the same time from 200 400 per cent.

When the remarkable reduction of transportation is taken into consideration, it is hard to find wherein the agricultural interests of the people have been suffering. We claim that the actual facts demonstrate that there is no branch of agriculture which is overdone: that in the production of cattle especially there are still vast opportunities in all parts of the West, and that thus far the protective tariff has worked greatly to the interest and profit of the American farmer.

Blackberries and Raspberries.

When the crop has been gathered, it is best to cut away the old canes. We are aware that some claim that it is better to leave these until fall, with the idea that they will strengthen the root. We find that the best cultivators cut out the canes as soon as the fruit is gathered. The growth of the new canes, that are to bear fruit next year, is to be attended to. If more shoots are thrown up from the roots than are wanted, they should be treated as weeds, and cut up. The height of the new growth will depend upon the manner of training; three or four feet is sufficient for Raspberries, and five or six feet for Blackberries. When the shoots have reached the desired height, stop them by breaking off the ends.

[Indianapolis Daily Sentinel.]

No More Gossip.

If we are correctly informed, St. Jacobs Oil is now the usual tea-party topic in place of the former staple—free gossip. How wise and how much more beneficial.

An Old Friend.

He was afflicted with a lame back and general debility; he was recommended Thomas' Eclectric Oil which cured him at once. This famous specific is a positive remedy for bodily pain. For sale by Oscar Seitz Salina, Kansas.

Joseph Durrinlurger, Broadway, Buffalo, was induced by his brother to try Thomas' Eclectric Oil for a sprained ankle; and with half a dozen applications he was enabled to walk round again all right. For sale by Oscar Seitz, Salina, Kansas.

Law for Farmers—Promissory Notes, and Patent Right Rogues.

H. A. HAIGH, LL. B., DETROIT, MICH.

Every farmer doubtless, sooner or later, has occasion to give or take a promissory note. It is therefore desirable that he know something about his rights and liabilities connected with them. Particularly is it desirable that he understand somewhat the legal incidents of these peculiar contracts (for such they are), from the fact that they are often made the vehicle by which the villainous rogue—oftener the patent right rogue than any other—perpetrates his crime upon the unwary.

A promissory note is a written agreement to pay a certain sum of money at a certain time. It must be definite and unconditional. It is therefore in the nature of money; being negotiable, and where payable to bearer, the property in it passes by mere delivery of the paper on which it is written. It is not subject to all the defences that are good as against other contracts. For example: It is generally good in the hands of an innocent holder, no matter though the maker of it had lost it, or it had been stolen, or obtained from him by fraud. This may be the case, even though it has been altered or "raised," as where I give my note signed in blank to a person, authorizing him to fill in a certain amount, as $10, and he fills in a larger amount, as $100, and sells it to an innocent purchaser. I must pay the larger amount, for I it was who enabled the fraud to be committed; and an old maxim of the law holds that where one of two innocent persons must suffer from the wrongful acts of a third, the loss must be borne by the one who enabled such third person to occasion it. The justice of this is obvious, and every farmer will appreciate the necessity of protecting, in the largest degree, the rights of *bona fide* holders of negotiable instruments, which form part of the currency of the country, and if subject to all the defences, of other written contracts, would be deprived of their main value.

It will be seen, then, that these instruments become to the shrewd rascal a convenient means of swindling the unsuspecting; for, having once got them in his possession, no matter how fraudulently, they become in most instances, practically money, and their makers cannot help themselves. It behooves farmers therefore to be very careful in the matter of giving notes, and to always be certain of getting value received for them; for they may be certain of having to pay them, whether they get anything in return or not. A class of miscreants who have in years past successfully operated by this means, have tramped over the country with the apparent means of selling patent rights. Had they confined themselves to the legitimate sale of patent rights or of patented articles, they would have been less intolerable, though they have forced many useless things upon the public, and induced many a farmer, by their voluble persuasiveness, to pay dearly for things which he did not want. But their real object has often been far less innocent. A favorite dodge with them has been to get the farmer to accept an agency for the sale of the articles in his town or county, securing his signature to a printed contract for that purpose—underneath which is adroitly concealed a printed promissory note, which the farmer unwittingly signs, supposing it to be a duplicate of the contract. A few months afterwards he is confronted by a demand for the payment of his note by some shaver in a neighboring town, who bought the same in good faith. To avoid a law suit, the farmer probably ends the matter by compromising with the holder of the note, or by paying its full amount out of his hard-earned savings. This is but one of the many similar methods employed by these villains, but it has been used to such an extent in some parts of the country, as to lead to special legislation. In Michigan, a statute enacted for the special "benefit" of these rogues, requires that every note given for the right to make, use, or sell any patented invention shall have written across its face, "*Given for Patent Right*," and such notes are made subject to all defences good between original parties, no matter in whose hands they are; and the Supreme Court of that State had, prior to the passage of that law, held that a note, the signature to which had been obtained in the manner above indicated, was in the nature of a forgery, and absolutely void. But this is contrary to the doctrine in many other States, and farmers generally are not thus protected. As stated, therefore, it behooves them to be careful what they sign. A good rule would be—never give a promissory note unless absolutely necessary; never give one without value received; never sign any paper in the hands of a stranger.

Happily, this means of swindling seems to be decreasing. This indicates, I apprehend, that the farming communities, through the influence largely of the agricultural press, have become too enlightened for these swindlers to successfully practice their operations.

[Milwaukee Sentinel.]

That wonderful remedy for rheumatism, St. Jacobs Oil, has been used by a large number of people in this city, and with effect truly marvelous. Frequent reports are made where sufferers have been afforded relief, and the sale is growing largely. The fact that it is an external remedy, commends it to many who would not think of going out of the beaten track to find a remedy.

Our Glorious Independence.

What can be more glorious than to be independent of suffering, caused by dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, sick headache, or other diseases emanating from the stomach. This can be easily gained by a timely use of Burdock Blood Bitters. Price $1.00. For sale by Oscar Seitz, Salina, Kans.

Saving Vegetable Seeds.

If there are many varieties of the same vegetable in a garden, it is impossible to save the seeds of some in an unmixed state. Sweet Corn, and all of the Squash family, are quite sure to "mix." On the other hand, Peas and Beans rarely cross. If one saves seeds of any vegetable, let it be of the best. Instead of leaving the last peas on the vines for seed, set apart a portion of a row for seed, and let none be picked from it. By proper care the quality of a vegatable may be improved. In saving Lima Beans, we have for several years selected only those with four beans in the pod; as a consequence, the greater number of pods in the whole crop now have four beans. The selection of the first ripened and best formed Tomatoes for seed will have a marked effect upon future crops, and this is the case with all other vegetables. If one has a choice Melon he would preserve in its purity, the surest method is to fertilize a few female flowers. Take a male flower of the same kind that is shedding its pollen, remove the corolla, to expose the stamens. Select a female flower that is just ready to open, but has not been visited by insects; open it and apply the stamens to the pistil of that flower. Cover the flowers thus operated upon by a bit of muslin until the fruit begins to grow.

If your lungs are almost wasted by consumption Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" will not cure you, yet as a remedy for severe coughs, and all curable bronchial, throat, and lung affections, it is unsurpassed. Send two stamps for Dr. Pierce's large pamphlet treatise on Consumption and Kindred Affections. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Sitting Up Nights.

Mrs. E. H. Perkins, Creek Center, N. Y., writes she had been troubled with asthma for four years. Had to sit up night after night with it, and was ultimately cured by Thomas' Eclectric Oil. For sale by Oscar Seitz, Salina, Kansas.

The Grapevine in August.

Most of the active work of the vineyard is over, still the vines will need some care. The laterals may still need pinching, and late shoots may push where they are not wanted, and must be broken off. Most of the troublesome insects of this season are large, and readily noticed, so that the only remedy, whether for the large grapevine caterpillars, or the beetles mentioned on other pages, hand-picking can be applied. The chief troubles of the grape grower this month, are the Leaf-hopper, incorrectly called Thrips, and Mildew. The little insect, which in some places rises in clouds as one passes among the vines, and appears of a general dingy-white color as it flies, is, when caught and examined, found to be handsomely marked with scarlet. It remains attached to the leaves, sucking the juices, in its early life, and it is only when it gets wings, that its presence is usually noticed. The only remedy that has been suggested for this Leaf-hopper in its winged state is to carry lighted torches among the vines at night. Mildew appears in the hot dry days. Pale spots are seen on the leaves, and if the underside of these be examined, there will be found the gray patches of the minute fungus, which causes the trouble. Sulphur is the remedy. This, upon the first appearance of the Mildew, should be freely and thoroughly dusted upon the foliage of the vines. Bellows for the purpose are sold at the seed and implement stores. The bellows are like an old-fashioned kitchen bellows, and have a wide tube about an inch across. The valve hole is stopped by a cork, and a quantity of Flower of Sulphur being placed in the body of the bellows, through this opening, it is blown, when the bellows is worked, like a fine cloud of dust, which settles on the foliage, and soon puts an end to the Mildew. The dusting should be done on a hot still day, and two, or at most three applications, will save the foliage, which otherwise would become useless.

Common coal-ashes, if well distributed about the roots of currant bushes, is one of their best promoters. This should be done by loosening the soil about their roots, and placing the ashes near them, cover firmly with earth above, and the bushes will bear such clusters as will speak the beneficial effects of this application of material too commonly thrown aside as of no use. Cherry trees also gratefully accept this renovator, and if carefully bedded about the roots with coal-ashes in the fall the yield of fruit the following year will surprise the cultivator. Especially is this effect produced in the black loam of Illinois. We have in our mind one fruit garden there where all the small fruit was treated in that way, and have never seen their yield excelled.

FOUR FLIES.

Some of the eccentricities of modern adulteration are delicately disclosed to the commonwealth of consumers by a contemporary German satirist in the following neat and pregnant little fable: "There were once four flies, and, as it happened, they were hungry one morning. The first settled upon a sausage of singularly appetizing appearance, and made a hearty meal. But he speedily died of intestinal inflammation, for the sausage was adulterated with aniline. The second fly breakfasted upon flour, and forthwith succumbed to contraction of the stomach, owing to the inordinate quantity of alum with which the flour had been adulterated. The third fly was slacking his thirst with the contents of the milk jug, when violent cramps suddenly convulsed his frame, and he soon gave up the ghost, a victim to chalk adulteration. Seeing this, the fourth fly, muttering to himself, 'The sooner its over the sooner to sleep,' alighted upon a moistened sheet of paper exhibiting the counterfeit presentment of a death's head, and the inscription, 'Fly Poison.' Applying the tip of his proboscis to this device, the fourth fly drank to his heart's content growing more vigorous and cheerful at every mouthful, although expectant of his end. But he did not die. On the contrary, he throve and waxed fat. You see, even the fly poison was adulterated!"—*London Telegraph.*

THE SQUIRREL PROBLEM.

It is curious how the mind will be dazed by some apparently simple proposition, like the following, and how widely people differ in their conclusions, even after long consideration of the subject. The problem is this:

"A squirrel is up a tree, and a man on the ground with a gun is trying to shoot it; but the squirrel persists in keeping on the opposite side of the tree from the man. The man walks clear around the tree to the place of starting, the squirrel going about in the same direction and keeping the tree all the time between itself and the man. Now the problem is, 'Has the man been around the squirrel? He has been around the tree with the squirrel on it but has he been around the squirrel?'"

The Buffalo *Express* invited answers and received twenty-seven, of which fifteen say "Yes, the man does go around the squirrel," and twelve say "No, he does not."

Woman and her Diseases

is the title of a large illustrated treatise, by Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, New York, sent to any address for three stamps. It teaches successful self-treatment.

POISONS AND THEIR ANTIDOTES.

Medical Paper.

The following list gives some of the more common poisons and the remedies most likely to be at hand in case of need. The direction may be old, but in case you get a good strong dose of poison down you will not object to a cure on account of its age:

Acids—These cause great heat and sensation of burning pain from the mouth down to the stomach. Remedies, magnesia, soda, pearlash or soap dissolved in water; then use the stomach pump or emetic.

Alkalies—The remedy is vinegar.

Ammonia—Remedy, lemon juice or vinegar.

Alcohol—First cleanse out the stomach by an emetic, then dash cold water on the head and give ammonia (spirits of hartshorn.)

Arsenic—In the first place evacuate the stomach, then give the white of eggs; limewater, or chalk and water, charcoal and the preparations of iron, particularly hydrate.

White lead and sugar of lead—Remedies, alum, cathartic, such as castor oil and epsom salts especially.

Charcoal—In poisons by carbonic acid gas, remove the patient to the open air, dash cold water on the head and body, and stimulate the nostrils and lungs by hartshorn, at the same time rubbing the chest briskly.

Corrosive sublimate—Give white of eggs, freshly mixed with water, or give wheat flour and water or soap and water freely.

Creosote—Give white of eggs and emetics.

Belladonna, night henbane—Give emetics, and then give plenty of water and vinegar or lemonade.

Mushrooms—Emetics, and then plenty of water and vinegar with doses of ether if handy.

Nitrate of silver (lunar caustic)—Give a strong solution of common salt, and then emetics.

Snake bites, etc—Apply immediately strong hartshorn, and take it internally; also give sweet oil stimulants freely; apply a ligature above the part bitten, and apply a cupping glass.

Tartar emetic—Give large doses of tea made of gallas, Peruvian bark or white oak bark.

Verdigris—Plenty of white of eggs and water.

White vitrol—Give plenty of milk and water.

Opium—First give a strong emetic of mustard and water, and then strong coffee and acid drinks; dash cold water on the head of the patient.

Nux vomica—First give emetics, then brandy.

Oxolic acid, (frequently taken for epsom salts)—Give chalk, magnesia, or soap and water and other soothing drinks.

Prussic acid—When there is time, administer chlorine in shape of soda or lime. Hot brandy and water, hartshorn and turpentine are useful.

St. JACOBS OIL

TRADE MARK

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY.

FOR

RHEUMATISM,

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains,

Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals St. Jacobs Oil as a *safe, sure, simple* and *cheap* External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

Directions in Eleven Languages.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

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Office in Journal block, Salina.

Pacific House!

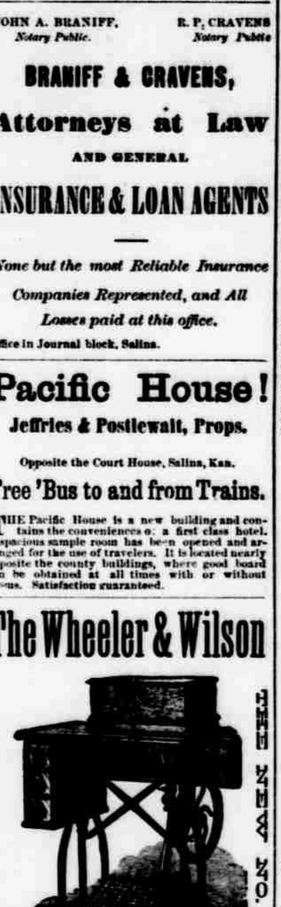
Jeffries & Postlewait, Props.

Opposite the Court House, Salina, Kan.

Free 'Bus to and from Trains.

THE Pacific House is a new building and contains the conveniences of a first class hotel. A spacious sample room has been opened and arranged for the use of travelers. It is located nearly opposite the county buildings, where good board can be obtained at all times with or without excuse. Satisfaction guaranteed.

The Wheeler & Wilson



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With straight needle and silent feed, for family sewing, for dress and cloaking makers, is unquestionably the best machine the world has yet seen. It is the cheapest to buy, because it is the easiest to learn, the easiest to manage, the lightest running, the most durable, and does the most perfect work. For sale by

HENRY BAILY,

Second door south ofOber & Hageman's Store.

Attachments Always on Hand

LAKE ERIE & WESTERN RY.

Formerly LAFAYETTE, BLOOMINGTON & MUNCIE and LAKE ERIE & LOUISVILLE RAILWAY. The shortest and most direct route making immediate connections for passengers East and West.

The shortest and most direct route between Kansas City, Cleveland, Buffalo, Pittsburg, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore and all points East—making close connections with all the Trunk Lines.

First-class equipments, Steel Rails, Westinghouse Air-brakes, Miller Platform and Coupler, elegant new Reclining Chair and Drawing-room Cars attached to all through passenger trains, free of extra charge to all first-class passengers holding through tickets. The few changes by this Route are all made in Union Depots—no Omnibus Transfers.

Ask for tickets to any point East via the LAKE ERIE & WESTERN RAILWAY. Maps and other information furnished free upon application to principal Ticket Offices, or address

G. W. SMITH, Gen'l Pass. Agent, LaFayette, Indiana

NURSERY

40,000 Apple Trees, 4 to 5 feet, 2 years, fine best varieties known, $10 per 100.

30,000 Apple Trees 2½ to 4 feet, $5 per 100.

5,000 Peach Trees, 4 and 5 feet, $10 per 100. Peach Trees, 2½ to 4 feet, $6 per 100.

50,000 Catalpa 6 to 10 inches, $1 per 100, $7 per 1000. Catalpa 10 to 15 inches, $1.50 per 100, $10 per 1000. Also a full stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Small Fruits Vines and Plants. Send for price list.

KAW VALLEY NURSERY, Topeka, Kas. P.O. STORE.

$66 a week in your own town. $5 Outfit free. No risk. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay. Reader, if you want a business at which you can make great pay all the time you work, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS

Cures Scrofula, Scrofulous Humors and Foul Brain, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Sores, Ulcerated Throat, Female Weakness and Irregularities, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Dyspepsia and General Debility. Directions in eleven languages.

A course of Burdock Blood Bitters will notify the most skeptical that it is the Greatest Blood Purifier on earth.

PRICE, $1.00. TRIAL SIZE, 10 Cents.

FOSTER, MILBURN & CO., Prop'rs, Buffalo, N. Y.

For Sale by Oscar Seitz

GARFIELD

Agents wanted for Life of President Garfield. A complete, faithful history from cradle to grave, by the eminent biographer, Col. Conwell. Introduction by His Excellency, John D. Long, Governor of Massachusetts. Books all ready for delivery. An elegantly illustrated volume. Endorsed edition. Liberal terms. Agents take orders for from 20 to 50 copies daily. Outsells any other book ten to one. Agents never made money so fast. The book sells itself. Experience not necessary. Failure unknown. All make immense profits. Private terms free. GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland Maine.

NO MORE

RHEUMATISM

or Gout, Acute or Chronic.

SALICYLICA,

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This elegant dressing is preferred by those who have used it, to any similar article, on account of its superior functions and purity. It contains materials only that are beneficial to the scalp and hair and always

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If you are a mechanic or farmer, worn out with overwork, or a mother run down by family or household duties try PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

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If you have Consumption, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaints, or any disorder of the lungs, stomach, bowels, blood or nerves, PARKER'S GINGER TONIC will cure you. It is the Greatest Blood Purifier And the Best and Surest Cough Cure Ever Used.

If you are wasting away from age, dissipation or any disease or weakness and require a stimulant take GINGER TONIC at once; it will invigorate and build you up from the first dose but will never intoxicate. It has saved hundreds of lives; it may save yours.

CAUTION!—Before all substitutes. Parker's Ginger Tonic is composed of the best medicinal agents in the world, and is entirely different from preparations of ginger alone. Send for circular to HISCOX & Co., N. Y. 50c. & $1 sizes, at dealers in drugs.

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Its rich and lasting fragrance has made this delightful perfume exceedingly popular. There is nothing like it. Insist upon having FLORESTON COLOGNE and look for signature of

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☞Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money, by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., Buffalo, New York.

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KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

It Cures Spavins, Splints, Curb Ring-bone and all similar blemishes, and removes the bunch without blistering.

For man it is now admitted to be one of the best, if not the best liniment ever discovered.

We feel positive that every man can have perfect success in every case if he will only use good common sense in applying KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE; and persevering in bad cases of long standing. Read below the experience of others.

From COL. L. T. FOSTER.

Youngstown, Ohio, May 10th, 1881.

DR. B. J. KENDALL & Co.—I had a very valuable Hambletonian colt which I prized very highly, he had a large bone spavin on one joint, and a smaller one on the other, which made him very lame. I had him under the charge of two Veterinary Surgeons, who failed to cure him. I was one day reading the advertisement of KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE in the Chicago *Express*, I determined at once to try it, and got our druggists here to send for it—they ordered three bottles. I took them all and thought I would give it a thorough trial. I used it according to directions and by the fourth day the colt ceased to be lame, and the lumps had entirely disappeared. I used but one bottle and the colt's limbs are as free from lumps and as smooth as any horse in the State. He is entirely cured. The cure was so remarkable that I let two of my neighbors have the remaining two bottles, who are now using it. Very Respectfully,

L. T. FOSTER.

PERSEVERANCE WILL TELL.

Stoughton, Mass., March 13th, 1881.

B. J. KENDALL & Co.—Gents—In justice to you and myself I think I ought to let you know that I have removed two bone spavins with KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE, one very large one. Don't know how long the spavins had been there. I have owned the horse eight months. It took me four months to take the large one off, and two for the small one. I have used ten bottles. The horse is entirely well, not at all stiff, and no bunch to be seen or felt. This is a wonderful medicine. It is a new thing here, but if it does for all what it has done for me, its sale will be very great.

Respectfully yours, CHAS. E. PARKER.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE!

From REV. P. N. GRANGER.

Presiding elder of St. Albans District

St. Albans, Vt., Jan. 20th, 1880.

DR. B. J. KENDALL & Co.—Gents—In reply to your letter I will say that my experience with Kendall's Spavin Cure has been very satisfactory indeed. Three or four years ago I procured a bottle of your agent, and with it cured a horse of lameness caused by a spavin. Last season my horse became very lame and I turned him out for a few weeks when he became better, but when I put him on the road he grew worse, when I discovered a ringbone was forming. I procured a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure, and with less than a bottle cured him so that he is not lame—neither can the bunch be found.

Respectfully yours, P. N. GRANGER.

Acme, Mich., December 28th, 1879.

DR. B. J. KENDALL & Co.—Gents—I sent you a dollar for your Kendall's Spavin Cure last summer which cured a bone spavin with half a bottle. The best liniment I ever used. Yours respectfully, HOMER HOXIE.

Kelley's Island, Erie Co., Ohio, March 2, 1880.

DR. J. B. KENDALL & Co.—Gents—I have used your Kendall's Spavin Cure on a bone spavin and am pleased to report that it has taken the enlargement completely off. It took one bottle to perform the cure. I am confident that if it is properly used it will do all you claim for it.

Yours truly, C. M. LINCOLN.

STATEMENT MADE UNDER OATH

To whom it may Concern.—In the year 1875 I treated with Kendall's Spavin Cure, a bone spavin of several months' growth, nearly half as large as a hens egg, and