



FARM & GARDEN

THE GREAT
Outlasting Specific
FOR
LIVER
DISEASE.

SYMPTOMS: Bitter or bad taste in mouth; a tongue coated white or covered with a brown film; pain in the back, sides, or joints—often mistaken for Rheumatism; sour stomach; loss of appetite; some nervousness and irritability; indigestion; flatulency; and acid eructations; bowels alternately constipated and lax; headache; loss of memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; debility; low spirits; a thick, yellow appearance of the skin and eyes; a dry cough; fever; restlessness; the urine is scanty and discolored; and, if allowed to stand, deposits sediment.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR,
PURELY VEGETABLE,
AN EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC FOR

Malaria, Dyspepsia,
Constipation, Biliousness,
Sick Headache, Jaundice,
Nausea, Colic,
Mental Depression, Bowel Complaints,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

It is generally used in the South to arouse the Torpid Liver to a healthy action.

It acts without disturbance to the system, diet or occupation. It regulates the Liver, and causes the bile to act as the purge. The excess of bile being removed, a tonic effect is produced and health is perfectly restored.

The Regulator is given with safety and the happiest results to the most delicate infant. For all diseases in which a laxative, alterative or purgative is needed it will give the most perfect satisfaction. The Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World!

THERE IS BUT ONE SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR!

See that you get the genuine, with the red Z on front of wrapper, prepared only by

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.



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HAND DELT OR GEARED FEED GRINDERS.
Pumping or Power



WIND MILLS, ALL SIZES AND ADAMS' PATENT IRON PUMPS, IRON TUBES.



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IMPROVED UPRIGHT PIANOS

New Method of Stringing,
Greatest Purity and Refinement of Tone,
Increased Durability,
And Least Liability to Get Out of Tune.

MASON & HAMLIN COMPANY,
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THE BEST

boon ever bestowed upon man is perfect health, and the true way to insure health is to purify your blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Mrs. Eliza A. Clough, 34 Arlington st., Lowell, Mass., writes: "Every winter and spring my family, including myself, use several bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Experience has convinced me that, as a powerful

Blood

purifier, it is very much superior to any other preparation of Sarsaparilla. All persons of scrofulous or consumptive tendencies, and especially delicate children, are sure to be greatly benefited by its use." J. W. Starr, Laconia, Iowa, writes: "For years I was troubled with Scrofulous complaints. I tried several different preparations, which did me little, if any good. Two bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla effected a complete cure. It is my opinion that this medicine is the best blood

Purifier

of the day." C. E. Upton, Nashua, N. H., writes: "For a number of years I was troubled with a humor in my eyes, and unable to obtain relief until I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I have taken several bottles, and am greatly benefited, and believe it to be the best of blood purifiers." R. Harris, Creel City, Ramsey Co., Dakota, writes: "I have been an intense sufferer, with Dyspepsia, for the past three years. Six months ago I began to use

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

It has effected an entire cure, and I am now as well as ever."

Sold by all Druggists.
Price \$1; Six bottles, \$5.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

Model Corn Crib.

The fall is a farmer's time for building. Very often fair, open weather up to Christmas enables him to put all his last year's savings into a new tobacco barn or dwelling house. We give some pictures of model corn cribs in different parts of the country. The illustrations this week are for the moderate-sized and small farms of the order portions of the Union.

Set posts a foot or more in diameter into the ground. They should be two to three feet high. Put inverted tin pans upon the posts, then the rats cannot get into your crib. Fine stones are sometimes used for this purpose, but the pans are better. Timbers are placed upon the posts, and girders put across. Nails are used to hold the plates at the top and bottom for the outside. Boards for the inside are put along the side, with a space four feet off in the middle. The fans are built up by means of boards put about four feet from the sides of the structure. Two boards are movable and put in as the corn pile grows. In the space between the fans, lugs, baskets and barrels are stored, corn is shelled or boots may be kept. It is a convenient place.



YANKEE CORN CRIB.

It is always better to have the crib raised two to three feet from the ground, to keep the rats away. A long time is required for corn to dry out thoroughly, so that ventilation is required.

Fig. 2 shows a corn house that meets all needs. Some who are not old farmers may be puzzled to know just what size to make a crib. All will probably know about how much corn they want the crib to hold. Eight feet wide and twelve feet high is a good size for a bin. Now take the number of bushels of shelled corn you want one bin to hold. Multiply together the width and height, and multiply that by four. Then divide the number of bushels required by this product. The quotient will be the length of the bin.

On the other hand, if you wish to measure the contents of a crib or bin of corn, here is the way: Multiply the length, breadth and height together, multiply this product by four, cut off the right hand figure, the result will be the shelled bushels, nearly.



Fig. 2.

In Fig. 2 the outside is closely boarded up. All cribs should have the roof well overhanging, to shed rain. This crib is weatherproof on the outside; the grain is ventilated from the inside. The floor of the bins is made of three-inch slats, set an inch and a half apart. The sides are built up within in the same way. In the center, between the bins, is a space twelve feet wide. I has doors at each end, so that a wagon may drive through. The doors can be opened in fine weather for ventilation. This shed is a good shelter for wagons and other implements. That the space above may not be lost, the shed is boarded across overhead, forming a loft. This corn may be packed to the roof. The corn is put in through a trap door overhead. It is put on the bins through doors which should be sliding doors. As the bins fill, cover boards are to be placed across the door spaces to hold the corn within, or the sliding doors may even be dispensed with altogether.

The air doors are for ventilation. The roof has a hole for materials may be made of loose boards for convenience of putting in grain.

Fig. 3 shows yet another pattern of crib. This is meant to be built in a field, where stock can eat out doors. It is a self-feeding crib.



Fig. 3.

The crib simply falls from the top as the stock eats it away at the bottom. The stock can get in and eat when they like. The crib is as handy as Sarey Gamp's gun bottle, "on the clumsy peck, where she could put her lips to it when she was dispossessed."

This crib is for places like the western prairies, where corn is cheap and labor dear. Have the roof well overhanging. The crib opens at the bottom into a pit larger and wider all around than the crib. It is about thirty inches high; the rim reaches a foot above the open floor of the crib. It is boarded over at the bottom and on the inside next the crib. The crib may be made of the cheapest material and answer the purpose very well. A pen simply of rails, datched over with straw, built on this plan is not bad.

Wintering Bees.
It is not necessary to carry your bees into the cellar to winter them, even in the coldest localities. You can set that down. They will do well out doors if protected from flying waifs. For this purpose a hedge of thick evergreens planted to the north and west of the bees is a good plan. They must be otherwise protected also. The Chaff Electric hive is said to be the best for bees both in winter and summer. How they are put away for cold weather is described by W. B. Treadwell in The Beekeepers' Magazine; as to the feed for outdoor wintering it wants about the same quality as is required for inside. Take out all frames that are not necessary, or that the bees cannot cover; the center one should contain no honey, but is merely used by the bees to cluster on. Draw yeast division boards close to the frames on each side and

pack the space between division boards and outer wall with chaff, sawdust or autumn leaves, or in fact, most anything that will not mould. Lay a stick about one inch square across the top of the frames, and place over this a chaff cushion, old pieces of bedquilt or Russian hair felt is the very best thing that can be used, but it is a little more expensive than the chaff cushion, but most anything will answer that will absorb the moisture generated by the bees, and still not allow a cold draft of air. If you desire to make a cushion for the top of frames, or even for sides to use in place of division boards, take some old bagging or heavy piece of muslin, and make a bag about four inches thick and large enough to cover the frame nicely; fill this with chaff or sawdust. This makes a very good cushion, and there, the same as a mattress, is the best, and will last with good care for years. Now, with the small stick on top of frames to form a winter passage from frame to frame, and the cushion over this, you are ready to put on the cap. First see that you have a small hole in each end of cap, covered with wire cloth, up near the roof. This will allow a perfect circulation of air above the bees, and keep the cushions on top of frames dry. Now place your cap on the hive, and if possible set the hives on the southeast side of house or light board fence, for this will break the cold penetrating winds. Construct the entrance to about one inch in length, but it should not be over one-quarter of an inch high, if higher, the mice are very apt to get in. Saw a board in front of hive to shade the entrance so that the sun will not shine directly on it and thus induce the bees to fly when it is really too cold.

Worth Trying, Anyhow.

The following preparation, it is claimed, will preserve meat and fish, poultry, game, eggs, butter, milk, cream, and also vegetables, fruit, fermented liquors and other substances, and liquors affected by age, by an increased thermal condition, by changes in the state of the atmosphere and otherwise. It consists of a combination of water, hydric borate, sodic borate, glycerine, and in some cases white sugar, nitrate of potash, and common salt. These ingredients may be compounded together in variable proportions relatively with each other, but it is preferred that the following proportions be employed, as best suited for the purposes of this invention, viz: In each gallon of atmospheric water, which is employed at atmospheric pressure, are dissolved: of Hydric borate, 9 ounces; sodic borate, 4 1/2 ounces; glycerine, 4 1/2 ounces white sugar, 3 ounces; or the sugar may in some cases be dispensed with. It is especially recommended for preserving eggs. The substances to be preserved are immersed in the liquid. We know nothing of this compound of our own knowledge, but it will not cost much to try it on a small scale.

Too Luxurious Growth of Wheat in Autumn.

A correspondent of The Country Gentleman finds a greater danger than the Hessian fly to the wheat crop in the too abundant growth of autumn. He says: "When the ground is frozen and the wheat is not covered by snow evaporation is constantly going on through the leaves. As the wheat rots, during the freezing weather, cannot supply moisture the fields turn brown, the plant dying first at the tip and extending downward. The wheat is not dead in this condition, for with moist weather in spring it sends up new leaves from the roots. But what has grown in the fall, and has turned brown during the winter, is not only of no benefit to the plant but a positive injury. The old plan of lightly pasturing large wheat in the fall has much to commend it. Even the tramping of the ground, when not wet enough to poach, helps the wheat rather than hurts it."

Strange Disease Among Blooded Stock.

The farm of Ludwig Laux, near Port Jervis, N. Y., is stocked with fine high bred cattle and horses. A few days ago one of a matched pair of horses was suddenly affected with a swelling in the glands of the throat. The swelling increased rapidly, and the horse died in a few hours. Before it died its mate was seized with the same symptoms, and died in a short time. About the same time five out of Mr. Laux's herd of dairy cows died after another. They were all apparently in the best of health, but were suddenly prostrated and died soon afterward. One of the dead cows was dissected. The spleen was found to be swollen to twice its usual size and filled with blood.

Threshing Beans.

As far as possible beans should be thrown on seedbeds, or, if put in bins, spread thinly and not trampled. If beans heat in the mow they become musty and worthless. By leaving until cool, dry weather in winter surplus moisture is got rid of, and the beans thresh more easily and perfectly than in the fall. Probably the cheapest way to thresh beans is by the tramping of horses after the beans are spread on a barn floor. The horse's shoes should be removed to avoid cracking the beam by the iron points which bear the weight of so large an animal.

The Hens.

The poultry diet will bear strengthening now, since most fowls are in moult. Additional seasoning of pepper, mustard, ginger and the like will be found beneficial at this season of the year. Before grass comes again feed during the winter chopped turnips, onions and potatoes (raw) in moderate quantities. Squash and best tops may be boiled with bran and shorts. Fowls fed in this way suffer none of the disagreeable results which follow too rapid transition from dry to green food.

Things to Do and to Know.

Wooden nest eggs are the best.
Old queen bees, like old hens, are not profitable.
A sound egg has one cold end and one warm one.
Boric acid powder is used by milk dealers to keep a milk sweet.
The American Poultry Yard has a story of a Plymouth Rock rooster that raised a fine family of chicks, which had been deserted by their mother.
The cattle kings that are defying congress, starving out poor stockmen and encroaching on Indian reservations are now called "Bull Barons."
Chicago will have a dairymen's exhibition, beginning Nov. 10. It is to be continued annually. Many and valuable prizes will be given for various kinds of cheese and butter.
The chestnut harvest this year is not so abundant as usual, but the nuts are larger and of better quality than usual. Probably the price will not fall below \$3 a bushel, which is a high figure.
In an experiment recently made a 4-year-old steer weighing 708 pounds, fed a daily ration of 14 1/2 pounds of cotton seed and 11 pounds of hay, made a net gain in fifty-six days of 200 pounds, being an average of a pound of flesh for every five and a half of food consumed.

BOYS & GIRLS

Anita.
One morning the newspapers of the great roaring city had an item about a girl who had been arrested for stealing a \$20 gold piece. They said she had great dark eyes, and looked up at the police justice in court like a shy, frightened bird. There was any proof that she took the money, but there was nobody to say she was a good girl, or anybody who knew her life before. She was a West Indian by birth, and 15 years old. Anita was small, shy and innocent looking. The papers said it was a shame, if she was innocent, that she should go to the penitentiary just because she had no friends. The people who read the story thought so too, but none of them stepped forward to help the poor thing.



ANITA BEFORE THE JUDGE.

Friday morning Mrs. Charles Maris read the sad story. Her husband read it, too, and he said:

"Laura, it's a pitiful thing about that poor child; it's really so innocent. Suppose it was our daughter?"

"I believe I'll go and see her," said Mrs. Maris. She was a lady who did much good, helping people and making them happy.

"If you go, you must be quick about it," said Mr. Maris. "She is to be sentenced tomorrow, and then nothing can save her."

The lady ordered her carriage at once. She went to the prison where the child was and saw her. Anita looked at her with her innocent dark eyes.

"Don't you know anybody at all in this whole city, my dear?" said she kindly.

"There's the Danish consul," answered Anita. "He used to visit at my papa's house before papa died."

To the Danish consul Mrs. Maris went as fast as her horse could take her.

"It's no use," said the consul. "I speak no English very good, madame. I know her father. I know these people who accuse her. They were not worthy to sweep her father's door-mat, in the old time. But what good! The judge says to prison she must go."

"Will you get into my carriage and ride with me to see the judge?"

"I will, madame, for a lady. But it is no good. You cannot save her."

"What do you know of this little girl?" asked Mrs. Maris, on the way to see the justice.

"I was acquainted with her father. He was mayor of his city in Hayti. He was rich. Anita was his only daughter. She was educated. She was a little lady, madame. But the mayor dies. Her mother dies. All the money goes. Anita knows no more of the world than a lamb knows of the butchers. She comes here to get work. Poor child. She is a soft little chicken among the vultures."

Mrs. Maris and the consul visited the judge. Mrs. Maris used all her powers to persuade him to suspend sentence. It was no good. The justice was obstinate as a pig, and cross to the bargain. "She's guilty," said he, gruffly. "She goes to the penitentiary to-morrow, just as sure as my name's McGuire."

There was one gleam of hope. The district attorney used it in his power to suspend sentence. To the district attorney they went.

"Madam," said he, "I can do this. But there must be somebody to step in and say, 'I will adopt this child.' Will you be up to the task? Who will do that?"

Mrs. Maris was silent. She thought over the possibility of taking the girl, who was many a father's child, into her own family. At this passed through her mind like a flash of lightning. Then she said, very earnestly:

"I will. I will treat her as I should want my own daughter treated if she were left homeless and friendless."

"But you don't know what you are doing," said the district attorney. "She may be a thief, sure enough, and as bad as she can be."

"I will take the risks," said Mrs. Maris, solemnly.

The district attorney grasped her hand. I am not sure, but there were tears in his eyes.

"You are a good woman," he said, "and a brave one."
It was dark now, and Mrs. Maris had had nothing to eat since breakfast. She was at last ready to go home. She was hungry enough, but there was a coal upon her mind. How could she see her husband and sons who she had promised?

She told them, though with much shivering at the heart and uncertainty in her voice. "I could do nothing else," she said.
"Well, mother, you shall get double locks upon my bureau," said Tom.
"And I, too," said Harry.
"Mamma, Laura, you did just right," said Mr. Maris. And the boys were only joking.
Next day Mr. and Mrs. Maris went and brought Anita home in their carriage. She was in the jail right in the midst of the vilest, wickedest women in the great city. This is a "real" true story.
Anita is now a beautiful young lady and the greatest comfort to her adopted parents. What would have become of her if they had not saved her!

COMPARATIVE WORTH OF BAKING POWDERS.

ROYAL (Absolutely Pure).....	.....
GRANT'S (Alum Powder)*.....	.....
RUMFORD'S, when fresh.....	.....
HANFORD'S, when fresh.....	.....
REDHEAD'S.....	.....
CHARM (Alum Powder)*.....	.....
AMAZON (Alum Powder)*.....	.....
CLEVELAND'S (short-cut).....	.....
PIONEER (San Francisco).....	.....
CZAR.....	.....
DR. PRICE'S.....	.....
SNOW FLAKE (Grolf's).....	.....
LEWIS'.....	.....
PEARL (Andrews & Co.).....	.....
HECKER'S.....	.....
GILLET'S.....	.....
ANDREWS & CO. "Regal".....	.....
MILWAUKEE (Contains Alum).....	.....
BULK (Powder sold loose).....	.....
RUMFORD'S, when not fresh.....	.....

REPORTS OF GOVERNMENT CHEMISTS

As to Purity and Wholesomeness of the Royal Baking Powder.

"I have tested a package of Royal Baking Powder, which I purchased in the open market, and find it composed of pure and wholesome ingredients. It is a cream of tartar powder of a high order of merit, and does not contain either alum or phosphates, or other injurious substances."
E. G. LOVE, Ph.D.

"It is a scientific fact that the Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure."
"H. A. MOTT, Ph.D."

"I have examined a package of Royal Baking Powder, purchased by myself in the market. I find it entirely free from alum, terra alba, or any other injurious substance."
HENRY MORTON, Ph.D., President of Stevens Institute of Technology.

"I have analyzed a package of Royal Baking Powder. The materials of which it is composed are pure and wholesome."
S. DANA HAYES, State Assayer, Mass.

The Royal Baking Powder received the highest award over all competitors at the Vienna World's Exposition, 1873; at the Centennial, Philadelphia, 1876; at the American Institute, New York, and at State Fairs throughout the country. No other article of human food has ever received such high, emphatic, and universal endorsement from eminent chemists, physicians, scientists, and Boards of Health all over the world.

NOTE—The above DIAGRAM illustrates the comparative worth of various Baking Powders, as shown by Chemical Analysis and experiments made by Prof. Schedler. A pound can of each powder was taken, the total leavening power or volume in each can calculated, the result being as indicated. This practical test for worth by Prof. Schedler only proves what every observant consumer of the Royal Baking Powder knows by practical experience, that, while it costs a few cents per pound more than ordinary kinds, it is far more economical, and, besides, affords the advantage of better work. A single trial of the Royal Baking Powder will convince any fair-minded person of these facts.

While the diagram shows some of the alum powders to be of a higher degree of strength than other powders ranked below them, it is not to be taken as indicating that they have any value. All alum powders, no matter how high their strength, are to be avoided as dangerous.

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Particular Attention given to the Compounding of Physicians Prescriptions.

A MAN

WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY, WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP, THAT THE



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By reason of its central position and close relation to all principal lines East and West, at initial and terminal points, constitutes the most important and convenient link in that system of through transportation which invites and facilitates travel and traffic between cities of the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts. It is also the favorite and best route to and from points East, North, East and Southeast, and corresponding points West, North and Southwest.

The Rock Island system includes in its main line and branches, Chicago, Joliet, Ottawa, La Salle, Peoria, Geneseo, Moline and Rock Island, in Illinois; Davenport, Muscatine, Washington, Fairfield, Ottumwa, Oskaloosa, West Liberty, Iowa City, Des Moines, Indianola, Winterset, Atlantic, Knoxville, Audubon, Harlan, Guthrie Centre and Council Bluffs, in Iowa; Gallatin, Trenton, Cameron and Kansas City, in Missouri; Leavenworth and Atchison, in Kansas; Albert Lea, Minneapolis and St. Paul, in Minnesota; Watertown in Dakota, and hundreds of intermediate cities, towns, villages and stations.

THE GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE

Guarantees its patrons that sense of personal security afforded by a solid, thoroughly built road-bed; smooth tracks of continuous steel rail; substantially built culverts and bridges; rolling stock as near perfection as human skill can make it; the safety appliances of patent buffers, platforms and air-brakes; and that exacting discipline which governs the practical operation of all its trains. Other specialties of this route are transfers at all connecting points in Union Depots, and the unsurpassed comforts and luxuries of its Passenger Equipment.

The Fast Express Trains between Chicago and the Missouri River are composed of well ventilated, finely upholstered Day Coaches, Magnificent Pullman Palace Sleepers of the latest design, and sumptuous Dining Cars, in which elaborately cooked meals are leisurely eaten. "Good Digestion waiting on Appetite, and Health on both." Between Chicago and Kansas City and Atchison, are also run the Colored Reclining Chair Cars.

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