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.

A. VOGELER & CO.,
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

WARNER'S SAFE DIABETES CURE

A POSITIVE REMEDY.

An absolute specific for this terrible disease. It removes all saccharine and other injurious elements from the system and supplies the material for rebuilding the healthy. It is the only certain remedy for this dreadful disease yet left to the world.

WARNER'S SAFE BITTERS

Cure Indigestion, remove disfigurements from the face and purify the blood. They are a beautiful stimulant to digestion and always sharpen the appetite.

WARNER'S SAFE NERVINE.

Add vigor to the system by strengthening the shattered nerves and lightening a calm and soothing influence on the mind. It is a valuable narcotic, and gives no ill effects even if an overdose is taken.

All the above named remedies are for sale by Druggists in every part of the land. Try them.

H. H. WARNER & CO.,
Rochester, N. Y.

MALT

UNFERMENTED

DELICATE FEMALES, Nursing Mothers, Sickly Children, can find no other remedy or preparation of malt at all comparable with this matchless Food Medicine. MALT BITTERS cures the blood, perfect digestion, stimulate the liver and kidneys, arrest alarming weaknesses, purify and vitalize every function and process of the female system, and cure Neuralgia, Hysteria, Sleeplessness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia and Headache. Prepared by the MALT BITTERS COMPANY from *Unfermented Malt and Hops*, and sold everywhere.

MALT BITTERS COMPANY, BOSTON, MASS.

MALT AND HOPS BITTERS

TUTT'S PILLS

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind. Irritability of temper. Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache generally over the right eye, Restlessness with fitful dreams, highly colored Urine & CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS

are especially adapted to such cases, a single dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. PRICE 25 CENTS.

Office, 35 Murray Street, New York.

Why don't you Paint with Gutta Percha Paint?

SEE WHAT HAVE USED IT WHO

Holston Paint and Plaster Co., Saltville, Va., Feb. 20th, 1880.

SAY: It gives us pleasure to state that your paints have given the most perfect satisfaction. We painted two houses with GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, some two years ago, and are so well pleased with it that we shall use your paint on some twenty of our houses, occupied by our employes and managers.

Send for Sample Colors and Price List to

GUTTA PERCHA PAINT CO.,
CLEVELAND, O. CHICAGO, ILL.

WILHOFT'S FEVER AND AGUE TONIC

FOR CHILLS AND FEVER AND ALL DISEASES OF MALARIAL POISONING OF THE BLOOD.

A Warranted Cure.

Price $1.00.

SUMMER COLDS AND COUGHS CURED BY

Allen's Lung Balsam.

ENDORSED BY PHYSICIANS AS A SAFE AND EFFECTIVE REMEDY.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

$350 A MONTH! AGENTS WANTED! 75 best selling articles in the world. 1 sample free. JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

THE FAIR PLAY.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

STE. GENEVIEVE, - MISSOURI.

Birds in Captivity---Feathered Strangers, their Curious Ways, Etc.

A half hour in a bird store, among the aggregation of curious specimens to be found in such a place, is not unprofitably spent. It is a good place to test the fidelity of one's nervous system, for it is bedlam itself in the quality of its noise, music being an impossibility under such circumstances. Poll parrots chatter back and forth in all the unknown languages, occasionally shrieking like locomotives or barking like dogs; German canaries trill broken harmonies; mocking birds utter their shrill cries and a host of songsters sing in concert, regardless of time or tune; magpies and ravens shriek forth the most discordant sounds, and blooded game birds crow fiercely, as if challenging the entire bird kingdom. Add to this a ferret running up your sleeve, or a red squirrel nibbling at your elbow, and you begin to have a creepy-crawly feeling that things are not what they seem, and you are cast away on some tropical island where animated nature is holding one of its liveliest conventions, and all the members talking at once, as is the habit in conventions. We will have a look at the pretty feathered strangers and learn why they are far from their native skies.

At this particular bird store there are some fine members of the parrot family, especially a pair of handsome macaws from the Island of Jamaica. They are mates and occupy the same cage, but are not always as amicable as the surrounding neighborhood might desire. It was the fate of the writer of this article to be present at a very stormy family scrimmage, in which Mrs. Macaw expressed her mind freely and called Mr. Macaw some hard names, and, as usual with her sex, had the last word. The plumage of these birds is remarkably brilliant and beautiful; their tails, when in full feather, are over three feet long, and their colors the finest shades of light and dark blue, yellow, rose, cardinal color and a vivid green. Their cheeks are of smooth white skin, from the center of which their bold bright eyes watch every motion of the visitor, their wings are tipped with golden-yellow plumage, and beautifully shaded. This pair of birds is valued at seventy dollars. They are talkers, their thick, clubby tongues having been treated according to the old nursery rhyme,

"Tell tale tit,
Your tongue shall be slit,"

or rather the cartilage under the tongue is cut to improve their quality of speech. They do not talk much during the day, but keep up an incessant chattering and scolding in the evening when the other birds have composed themselves to sleep with their heads tucked under their wings. Then the macaw family will begin to talk, and such a dialogue as this will ensue:

"Come on down."
"What's the matter with you?"
"Hallo, old girl."
"Hallo, I say, come down!"
"Where are you?"
"Stop your noise."
"Poor girl."
"Poor boy."
"Crackers! crackers! oh dear!"
"Poor Polly."
"Kiss me, Polly," etc., etc.

The eerie tone in which all this is delivered chills the blood of one who is unaccustomed to parrot lore, but those who are familiar with the bird as a pet recognize many excellent qualities and a lovable, tractable disposition in it.

Another quaint bird is the raven. At the same bird store, on Woodward Avenue, where the macaws flourish, is a pair of domesticated ravens as black as midnight, and with the bright, wicked eye peculiar to this uncanny bird. They are not kept in cages but live in the back yard, where they hop-pop along with their black wings trailing on the earth and giving one the impression that they might at any moment scream, "I'm a devil, I'm a devil," like the raven of "Barnaby Rudge." Jack and Jill do not talk much, but chatter a good deal. They discovered where a valuable Bantam hen laid her eggs under the house and devoured the lot. Give them something to eat when they are not hungry and they will hold a short consultation; they then will hop away to a corner of the yard and lay it snugly there; Jill will go off alone, while Jack keeps watch, and soon she will return with a piece of paper or a bit of cloth, which they will spread over their treasure, and Jack will next go and return with a stone, which they will use as a weight to keep all safe and snug. Any stray cat or dog who "smells a mice" in that corner will be driven away tooth and nail. These birds are the terror of rag-pickers and vagrants, who believe them to be agents of the evil one, and certainly it requires strong men to face the black, evil-eyed hoppers, who regard you with their sleek heads on one side and a wickedly knowing wink, and wish you "good-day" in the English tongue. They are birds of prey, and kill every luckless chicken that comes in their way and are kept distinctly separate from the other birds. They are familiar with the butcher's boy and can pick out beefsteak from any other meat, that being their favorite food. They have the digestion of an ostrich and eat all the little things they can pick up, and are eternally busy about their little domain. It is hard to imagine them ever asleep or at rest. These birds are from England, where the raven is a great pet. Jack and Jill cost $50 for the pair.—*Detroit Free Press and Tribune.*

Apples as Food.

The *London Telegraph* says: "In the long numbers of people for several years past the apple has played a general and satisfactory part. Of all the fruits which temperate climes afford it is at once the most wholesome and the most palatable. From its consumption when ripe no evil effects result; it is more digestible than the pear, safer than the gooseberry or cherry and useful in a greater variety of ways than all its compeers put together. In early spring it adorns the field by its incomparable blossoms, enchanting the eye by its beauty, while it fills the air around with the most delicate of perfumes. Equally as the queen of the dessert, and the cook's most constant friend, it has the highest claim to distinction. From its juice the wine of Devonshire is made; raw, it eks out the breakfast of the farm laborer; roasted, it is unsurpassed in the delicious taste it affords; as the foundation of jams, jellies, tarts and conserves innumerable, it holds an unrivalled place."

—A census enumerator in Albany, N. Y., has found a woman who gave her age as thirty-three, while admitting that her daughter had a boy of fourteen.

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

—One bushel of muck about a young vine or tree, in clayey soil, will give better results than would be obtained if a man hoed or watered continually.

—Cracker Fruit Pudding.—Six crackers pounded fine, one quart boiling milk, one spoonful flour, one cup brown sugar, six eggs, raisins and currents; all kinds of spice. Bake.

—"We honestly believe," says the *New England Farmer*, "that the farmer who will work his brains until noon, and his hands the balance of the day, will outstrip him who rises at five and toils until nine at night."

—Bees use a large amount of water in preparing food for their young and when they themselves are secreting wax. If no water is near the apiary, shallow troughs, with floats in them, should be kept constantly filled with water for their use, and in this way much time and labor may be saved them.

—Pickled Walnuts or Butternuts.—Gather when well grown but tender enough to run a needle through them. Put into strong brine for three days, changing once. Take out, wash; place in sun, turning frequently until black. Being good vinegar to the boiling point, add whatever spice liken, put the nuts into a jar and pour over the hot vinegar. They will be ready to eat in a week.

—A pound and a quarter of oatmeal will supply as much nitrogen and almost as much fat to the body as one pound of uncooked meat of ordinary quality. A man gets three times as much nourishment, at the same cost, in oatmeal as he does in meats. One pound and a half of Indian meal is equal to one pound of uncooked meat in nitrogen and surpasses it in fat.

Cure for Warts.—Put a small piece of alum into just enough water to dissolve it; bring this to a boiling heat then, with a broom-splint, or any convenient article, apply this boiling liquid to the wart. The liquid should be thick and syrup-like, but on no account should the water be allowed to boil away, as you would then have burnt alum, and that will have no effect whatever upon the wart. Continue the application for several days, and the warts will soon gradually disappear.

—To Kill Burdocks.—Cut off the root three or four inches below ground with a spud or narrow, sharp tool. Continue the work year after year till the crop is exhausted. Probably a few drops of sulphuric acid, from the end of a rod on the crown of each plant, would do the work; or possibly a thick mixture of Paris green, or London purple, with water, might be used successfully in the same way—the mixture being many times stronger than for killing potato beetles.

—To Remove Dandruff.—To one pint of alcohol add gum camphor as large as a small hickory nut. This, so to speak, merely camphorizes the alcohol. Bergamot or oil of rose, or any other essence, may be used to perfume, as the individual desires. Wet the scalp with this daily. It will also be found a stimulant of the scalp, a promoter of the hair and will, in many instances, prevent it from falling out. For dryness of the hair add a small quantity of glycerine or castor oil.

—Mutton and Green Peas.—Take a breast of mutton weighing four pounds, take off all the loose fat, and cut it into pieces about two inches wide and four long; heat a tablespoonful of butter and fry the cutlets a light brown, first sifting flour over them; take them out of the grease and put them in a quart of boiling stock or water, with an onion cut fine, half a tablespoonful of salt, and half a teaspoonful of white pepper; after it comes to a boil, let it simmer for an hour, then add a quart of shelled peas and a dessert-spoonful of sugar, and let it stew half an hour longer; ten minutes before serving, thicken with a tablespoonful of flour creamed with a tablespoonful of butter.

—Cheese Fondu.—A pint bowl full of minced cheese, which should not be of a rich kind; the same quantity of bread crumbs; two well-beaten eggs; half a nutmeg; teaspoonful of salt. Heat a pint of milk boiling hot, and in it a large tablespoonful of butter; pour the boiling milk over the other ingredients and mix well; cover the bowl with a plate and set it back on the range for three or four hours to dissolve, stirring occasionally, and being careful it does not cook. Half an hour before supper butter a nice pie-plate and pour into it the mixture; set it in a quick oven and brown, sending it to the table very hot. This depends for its success on being quite smooth and the cheese all dissolved.

—Angels' Food.—One-half tumbler granulated sugar, one tumbler sifted flour, one teaspoon cream tartar, one teaspoon vanilla; sift the flour four times, then add the cream of tartar and sift again but have the right measure before adding the cream of tartar; sift sugar and measure; beat the whites of eleven eggs to a stiff froth, then add the sugar lightly, a little at a time, then the flour the same way, then add the vanilla; do not stop beating until you put in a pan to bake; bake forty minutes; close doors in moderate oven, not opening it for the first fifteen minutes long; not done, let stand half hour two and a quarter hours; the icing.—Whites of two eggs, two cups sugar; boil the sugar with enough water to moisten it; when boiling hot, very slowly, over the beaten egg; dissolve a small salt-teaspoonful of citric acid in a tablespoonful of water, and put in enough of it to make flavor.

Paris Omnibus Horses.

Some information with regard to the work done by the horses used by the Paris Omnibus Company is given in a report by the stable manager of the company. These horses enter the company's service just as they are five years old, and the first thing to be done is to accustom them to the noise of the streets and to trot under a heavy load. The novice is therefore driven at first with an old horse, which serves as a schoolmaster, and the horses purchased are, as a rule, so good tempered that there is no difficulty in harnessing them. The ordinary day's work of an omnibus horse is four journeys over the line to which he belongs (this line varies from two to five miles in length); but for the first month a horse is never allowed to do more than two journeys every other day. At the conclusion of the first month he does four journeys every other day; but it is not until he has been in the service of the company for five or six months that he is set to do the full work. The average length of the service is six years; the company having in their stables at the present time one animal which was purchased in 1869, and which has been in work ever since. The omnibuses, which carry twenty-eight passengers, weigh when full nearly four tons; and the average distance covered in an hour is five miles, this being inclusive of stoppages. The price paid for horses ranges from $225 to $275.

—Russia is fortifying her western frontier with almost feverish haste and at enormous cost. Kowno and Bronsgra are waxing into strongholds of extraordinary dimensions and strength. Kowno is destined to serve at once as the basis of possible operations against East Prussia, and as the rallying point for resistance against any German invasion from that frontier province. It is to consist of a huge citadel, of several forts crowning the surrounding heights, and of a tete-de-pont covering the railway bridge over the Niemen, and protecting the three railway lines leading to Wirballen, Warsaw, and Wilna. Lomzyca will be made a fortress of the second class and supersede Zamosc as one of the "strong places" constituting the Polish quadrilateral. In Kieff the provisional works erected on the heights commanding the Dnieper are being rapidly converted into massive forts with stone escarpments, and Port Liesaboya is undergoing complete reconstruction. To the defenses of Ivangorod five huge forts are being added, two on the left bank of the Vistula, and three on the right bank of the Wieprz. Two new forts are in course of construction at Novo-Georgievsk. The cost of the development given to the inner defenses of Brest-Litovsk is appraised in the fortification estimates for 1881 at the sum of £48,000. Magazines are to be erected for the storing of 1,000,000 pounds of biscuit, and a bakery capable of turning out 12,000 pounds of bread daily. It is proposed to complete these gigantic preparations for a Western war by the spring of 1882.

—Mr. Henry W. Paine, a famous Boston lawyer, seems to live in a chronic "contempt" of the courts of his State. A case having been decided against a client of his, a lady, she exclaimed, on leaving the room, that such rank injustice would not be rendered when there should be women on the bench. "Madam," said Mr. Paine, "never expect to see a greater set of old women than there are at present on the Massachusetts Supreme Court Bench." Not long since he was seen, in a street car, reading a sheepskin-bound book. "Reading law, Mr. Paine?" asked a young attorney: "I thought you knew it all." Mr. Paine replied, "I am not reading law; I am reading one of the decisions of the Massachusetts Supreme Court." While Mr. Paine was once arguing a point to the full bench, the Chief Justice interrupted him, saying, "Mr. Paine, you know that is not the law in this State." "I beg your Honor's pardon," said Mr. Paine, addressing the Bench; "it was the law in this commonwealth until your Honor just spoke."

—Apparently as much interest is taken in national statistics in Germany and France as in this country, which is the paradise of the statistician. It is not strange, considering their past histories and rivalries, that the statistics of France and Germany should be a matter of a good deal of interest in these countries and be the subjects of comparison by the newspapers. The statistics of population for 1878 have recently been made public and are now being paraded in the journals of both countries. It is a rather difficult matter for the French to find any thing cheering in them. They show that Germany had 40 births for each 1,000 inhabitants, while France had only 25. Germany had a surplus of 600,000 births, or 12 for each 1,000, and France a surplus of over 98,000, or 4 for each 1,000. There was a marked decrease in France in the number of marriages and the number of births between 1864 and 1878. Should the ratio of increase continue in Germany's favor for any length of time it would have a very marked effect upon French influence.

—A telegram came to the Wesleyan Female Seminary at Cincinnati for Miss Mary Beach, daughter of a State Senator, saying that her father had died suddenly of apoplexy. The school officials gave a ready assent to her speedy departure, and did all they could to soothe and assist the seemingly grief-stricken girl. She was joined at the depot by a young man whom she introduced as her cousin. He really was her sweet-heart, and had sent the message according to a previous understanding with her, not because her father was dead, for he was not, but to enable her to get out of the seminary and elope with him. They were married before the fraud was discovered.

—The frequency of stammering in South of France is found, on inquiries in tion, to equal twelve or thirteen, while in every 1,000 of the population proportion the Eastern departments. It has been is only one to this affect was in many assumed that they to avoid military instances since according to the Abbe conscription are two districts in the Petit, *Bonches du Rhone* where all the inhabitants — some 15,000 — stammer. He ascribes this to long-continued intermarriages among the communities, and to a consequent degeneracy of the race.

—The mother heartless enough to deliberately starve her infant to death, while preparing to feed it, lives in Steubenville, Ohio. Her excuse was that she could not be bothered by a child.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, June 21, 1880.

CATTLE—Native Steers	9.00	@	9.50
COTTON—Middling	....	@	11¾
FLOUR—Good to Choice	4.50	@	7.00
WHEAT—Red, No. 2	1.20	@	1.21
Spring, No. 2	1.19	@	1.12
CORN—No. 2	.51	@	.51½
OATS—Western Mixed	.37	@	.38
PORK—Old Mess	12.50	@	12.70
ST. LOUIS.			
COTTON—Middling	....	@	11¼
BEEVES—Choice	4.90	@	4.95
Good to Prime	4.50	@	4.85
Native Cows	2.50	@	3.00
Texas Steers	3.00	@	4.00
HOGS—Common to Selected	5.50	@	6.25
SHEEP—Clipped	3.00	@	4.00
FLOUR—XXX to Choice	4.00	@	5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Winter	....	@	.97½
No. 3	....	@	....
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	....	@	.41½
OATS—No. 2	.34	@	.34½
RYE—No. 2	....	@	....
TOBACCO—Dark Lugs	3.25	@	3.50
Medium Dark Leaf	5.25	@	7.00
HAY—Choice Timothy	12.00	@	13.00
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	....	@	....
EGGS—Fresh Laid	.06	@	....
PORK—Standard Mess	11.00	@	11.50
BACON	.05	@	....
LARD	.05	@	....
WOOL—Tub Washed	.41	@	....
Unwashed Medium	.31	@	....
KANSAS CITY.			
CATTLE—Native Steers	....	@	4.00
Native Cows	2.50	@	3.25
HOGS	5.25	@	5.50
WHEAT—No. 2	....	@	....
No. 3	....	@	....
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	....	@	....
OATS—No. 2	....	@	....
CHICAGO.			
CATTLE—Native Steers	4.50	@	4.80
HOGS—Common to Choice	5.20	@	5.60
SHEEP—Clipped	3.50	@	4.00
FLOUR—Winter	....	@	....
Spring	5.00	@	6.50
WHEAT—Spring No. 2	....	@	....
Winter No. 2	....	@	....
CORN—No. 2	....	@	....
OATS—No. 2	....	@	....
RYE—No. 2	....	@	....
PORK—Mess	12.00	@	12.12½
NEW ORLEANS.			
FLOUR—High Grades	5.00	@	5.25
CORN—White	....	@	....
OATS—Western	....	@	....
HAY—Choice	12.00	@	13.00
PORK—Mess	12.00	@	12.25
BACON—Shoulders	....	@	....
COTTON—Middling	....	@	11¼

CHICAGO PITTS THRESHER

NOW READY

CAR-BUILDER'S DICTIONARY

500 PAGES; 800 Engravings.

USE NATIONAL YEAST

NICKEL GRINDER

AGENTS

PHOTOGRAPHS

Garfield & Arthur

BRADY'S STUDIO, 210

The BEST of ALL

GRAND CHARTER OAK STOVE AND RANGES

VERY EASILY MANAGED, ECONOMICAL IN FUEL, AND GUARANTEED TO Give Perfect Satisfaction Everywhere, BUY A CHARTER OAK

MADE ONLY BY

Excelsior Man'fg Co.,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN TIN-PLATE, WIRE, SHEET IRON

—AND—

EVERY CLASS OF GOODS USED OR SOLD BY TIN AND STOVE DEALERS.

SEND FOR PRICE LISTS.

Chambers's Encyclopædia.

15 vols. Over 13,000 Pages. Price During June, $6.

$6. An Amazing Offer. $6.

Standard Books.

AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE,

Tribune Building, New York.

AGENCIES:

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO. Battle Creek, Mich.

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE "VIBRATOR"

Threshing Machinery and Portable and Traction Engines.

THE STANDARD

MATCHLESS

INCOMPARABLE

MARVELOUS

Astonishingly Durable and Powerful.

PORTABLE, TRACTION, and STRAW-BURNING STEAM-ENGINES.

Thirty-Two Years of Prosperous and Continuous Business by a house, without change of name, or of business, or of business location, or of partners, or in any manner, shape or form, except growth and increase of business.

CAUTION!

BE NOT DECEIVED

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO., Battle Creek, Mich.

COMPOUND OXYGEN NOT A DRUG

A NEW TREATMENT

ACTS DIRECTLY

HAS EFFECTED REMARKABLE CURES,

HAS BEEN USED BY

IS STRONGLY ENDORSED:

THE OXYGEN HOME TREATMENT

SENT FREE.

ADMINISTERED BY INHALATION. 1109 and 1111 Girard St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Drs. STARKEY & PALEN.

SAWS. CURTIS & CO. 311 to 319 N. Second Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Manufacturers of every description of Circular, Mill, and Cross-cut Saws; Wholesale Dealers in Rubber and Leather Belting, Files, Emery Wheels, Mandrels, Card Hooks, saw Gummers, Tools, and all Saw and Planing Mill Supplies. Sole Manufacturers of Jones's Patent Slotted Circular Saw. Every saw WARRANTED.

Our New ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE MAILED FREE on APPLICATION.

AGENTS WANTED OUTFIT FREE PAYING EMPLOYMENT

C. GILBERT'S STARCH

WARRANTED SELTZER EFFERVESCENT

Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient.

GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS

Mildest ever known, cure MALARIAL DISEASES, HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION and FEVERS. These PILLS

Tone up the system and restore health to those suffering from general debility and nervousness. Sold by all Druggists.

25 Cents per Box.

KIDNEY-WORT

PERMANENTLY CURES KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, Constipation and Piles.

IT HAS WONDERFUL POWER. WHY?

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary Diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Nervous Disorders.

KIDNEY-WORT is a dry vegetable compound and may be sent by mail, postpaid, for one dollar, or six packages for five dollars, on receipt of price, or it will be sent by Druggists.

TRY IT NOW!

Dry, $1.00. Liquid, $1.00.

Burlington, Vt.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS Please say you saw the Advertisement in this paper. Advertisers like to know where and when their Advertisements are paying best.

FOR THE HAIR, BURNETT'S COCOAINE THE BEST HAIR DRESSING.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE Promotes the Growth of the Hair.

JOS. BURNETT & CO.

A FREE GIFT!

"MEDICAL COMMON SENSE" Book, FREE.

CONSUMPTION, CATARRH, ASTHMA or BRONCHITIS.

RIDGE'S FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS

YOUNG MAN OR GIRL.

HIRES IMPROVED ROOT BEER PACK. 25C. Makes 5 Gallons.

SAY HAIR

OPIUM.

$66 a Day. How To Make It. Something New. For Agents. CUE, FOSTER & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

$5 to $20 Stock and Grain Samples worth $5 free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Me.

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Me.

GUNS Revolvers, Rifles, Catalogue free. Gun Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

$66 A WEEK in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Me.