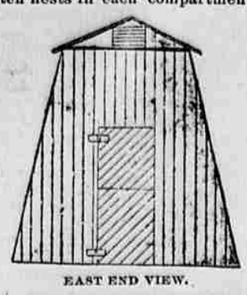
FARM AND GARDEN.

A PORTABLE HENNERY.

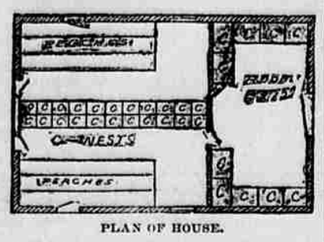
It Is Cheap and Useful—It Is Also Easily Moved About.

I have a hennery which for economy of space and capital goes ahead of any thing I ever saw. It is 12x18 feet. A partition runs across it six feet from one end, and from this partition to the other end another partition extends. They are made of slats which run from the top of the nests to the roof. There are ten nests in each compartment. A



EAST END VIEW.

sloping board sixteen inches wide covers the nests and prevents the fowls from roosting on them. There is also a row of boxes beneath the nests for old lime, ashes, ground bone and oyster shells. The perches are placed under the nests and over a platform. The platform should not be more than six inches below the roost, so that the birds will be induced to occupy the perches at night. This room will ac-



PLAN OF HOUSE.

commodate fifty-two fowls. The room at the end may be used for sitters or for a duck-house. A ventilator has been placed in each end and comes to within one foot of the floor. For those who wish to keep a small number of poultry this is the house to build.—C. S. Metcliff, in Home and Farm.

Home-Made Rennet.

I have always used home-prepared rennet; but would advise the purchase of liquid rennet extract. A calf's rennet should be turned, emptied of its contents, and slightly rinsed, and then filled with salt and thoroughly dried. Then for some days before it is needed, it should be soaked in a quart of strong brine, to which the juice of a lemon should be added. The milk should be set at about 90 degrees, and enough of the rennet should be added to bring the cheese in from 20 to 30 minutes. A little experience will determine the proper amount. If the rennet is good about a tablespoonful for each five gallons of milk will be right. Stir thoroughly for two or three minutes when it is put in. When the cheese comes, it will look like clabbered milk, and should be carefully sliced with the strip of tin, cutting both ways, so that the top will appear in squares half an inch or so in size. Let it stand until the whey begins to separate, and the curd settles out of sight; then lift it gently from the bottom and cut or break it into pieces not much larger than a thimble, and by pouring hot water between the tubs raise the temperature to 100 degrees. Let the curd remain in the whey, stirring it gently occasionally to bring every part of it in contact with the whey, and to aerate it, until it develops a little acidity, and becomes firm enough so that it feels springy to the touch, and squeaks between the teeth; then dip it up and drain the whey off as rapidly as possible. The draining will be hastened by slicing the curd frequently, cutting it in narrow slices each way; then with the hand break it up and gather the corners of the cloth over it, and lay a weight on it; a small board and a stone can be used for the purpose. Three or four repetitions of this will reduce the bulk. Now cut it into half-inch slices and spread them out a few minutes to cool, and it will be ready for the press.—Rural New Yorker.

Pruning Shade Trees.

A common error in tree-pruning, says Prof. D. E. Lantz, in the Industrialist, is the idea that a branch which is to be removed should be cut one or two inches from the trunk, leaving a stub. An examination of the stubs two or three years later will reveal a dead place extending deeply into the wood, and doing permanent injury to the tree. On the other hand, a considerable branch may be removed from a thrifty tree, if cut close up to the trunk, and the scar will grow over in a single season. After a tree is once started in a permanent place it ought not to be severely pruned. During the first season of growth there is often a tendency to put out new shoots along the trunk. These must be removed, but they can be easily rubbed off when they first appear. If left there is a tendency of the part above these shoots to die. At least, they lack vigor and make little growth. A common mistake in pruning is to cut the tops out of large trees. The finest trees are those that grow in the natural form. Any attempt to make a dwarf of a tree by pruning is unnatural, and shows want of taste, horticulturally speaking. Evergreens especially should not have the tops removed unless they are grown in a hedge. The natural shape of a tree is not that seen in a crowded forest, but its shape when growing freely in an isolated position.

Corn as Food.

According to recent experience with an acre of corn, at the New York Experiment Station, corn stalks are not by any means a perfect food. It is much too watery in its green stage, and is not well balanced between the albuminoids and carbo-hydrates. The experiment found that when the corn tasseled it contained 0.81 ton of solids to 8.19 tons of water. When fully silked it contained 1.54 tons of solids to 11.33 tons of water; when in the watery stage 2.33 tons of solids and 13.97 of water; when glazed, 3.62 tons of solids and 12.52 of water; when fully ripe, it contained 3.96 tons of solids and 10.27 tons of water. In the earlier stages of the growth, to obtain 25 pounds of dry matter, which is thought to be necessary for a 1,000-pound animal, the cow would have to eat 300 pounds of forage. Such feed is altogether too succulent and needs to to be supplemented with dry hay, as something containing a much larger proportion of albuminoids.

LIQUID MANURE.

Best Way of Saving and Applying It—The Brommer Method.

The Bommer method is not specially intended for the application of liquid manure, but saves it with absorbents made into a compost placed over a pit into which the liquid drains. There is a water-tight cistern made on the surface a foot or so in depth, and this is covered with rails or logs, or an open floor upon which the manure is heaped. The manure is mixed with any thing of a fertilizing character, no matter what it is, so that it will absorb manure and decay and make plant food. The stables are drained, and the drains flow into the cistern. A common wooden pump is fitted in the center by which the liquid is brought up and poured over the heap. The heap receives all the rain water, and any excess of it sinks through the heap and is caught in the cistern and dilutes the liquid manure in it.

This is a simple affair, but it is a very useful suggestion, and serves a valuable purpose. It is most timely just now in view of the modern discoveries in regard to the nitrification of the soil and the certain development of nitrates from the free nitrogen of the atmosphere, made by Prof. Hellriegel, and corroborated by experiments of Sir. J. B. Lawes during the last two years. Sir J. B. Lawes' reports, just now published, of his tests in 1888 and 1889 have satisfied him—as far as his extremely cautious and conservative habit of mind (a habit, by the way, which might most usefully be imitated by many other scientific experimenters) permits him to say—that Hellriegel's views are sound; for by the use of an infusion of soil under certain circumstances he found leguminous plants procured four or five times as much nitrogen as he expected, and that this came from the free nitrogen in the soil, through the actions of certain well recognized organisms.

Now, the composting of organic matter with earth or available soil has long been known to produce large quantities of nitrates, as witness the old method of making saltpetre beds for the purpose of procuring this nitrate for the manufacture of gunpowder, a practice much used before the discoveries of the South American nitre deposits. Hence this so-called Bommer method gives much present interest just now. These organisms which exist in the soil must exist also in the atmosphere and be brought down by the rain, and it only requires a heap of manure to be composted with organic matter, with some available soil as the yeast, so to speak, to start the fermentation, and to moisten the heap with the highly nitrogenous liquid manures, and facilitate the passage through it of the atmosphere, which is done by Mr. Bommer's plan of leaving an air-space under the heap, to set this nitrifying agency at work, and to gather whatever of the atmospheric nitrogen can be made available.

The old plan and the new discovery fit together admirably, and the old farmer who has passed away yet leaves behind him his useful work, which should bring him a well-deserved reputation, but one of which unfortunately he can not now enjoy the fruits. It is to be hoped that this old method may not be patented by some new discoverer who will tax the public for the work of his appropriation. Lest this might happen, I desire to inform your many readers who may usefully put the method in practice before any royalty can be charged them for the use of it.

In these days of agricultural depression, every thing must count to reduce expenses and increase products. Millions of tons of liquid manure go to waste every year, every ton of which might yield twenty to thirty bushels of corn extra, or reduce the area of land cropped in proportion, and so lessen cost of production. All this may be saved most profitably in this way, and the saving of it will develop a habit of saving and utilizing other wastes to work up with it.—Henry Stewart, in Country Gentleman.

Simple and Improved Plows.

Before the introduction of cast-iron plows, the implements in common use were mostly of wood, with iron shares, when a large part of the business of country blacksmiths was in sharpening the worn points. In half-civilized countries the plows were of various forms, mostly a sharpened piece of wood, with a rough beam and handle—something like the Moorish plow of the present time, Fig. 1. The "bull plow," largely

FIG. 1.

used during the early part of the present century in this country, was not greatly unlike the one still used in some parts of Europe, and represented by Fig. 2. The wearing parts, except the wooden mold-board, were more or

FIG. 2.

less made of iron. It was one of this character, but well finished, that was exhibited on the occasion referred to by our correspondent.—Rural New Yorker.

Weight of Seeds.

The following table gives the number of pounds contained in a bushel of the different grass seed, cleaned. Also the number of pounds required in sowing an acre of ground:

NAME.	Lbs. to Bu.	Lbs. to Acre.
Red clover	60	12 to 15
White Dutch Clover	60	5 to 8
Alfalfa	60	25 to 30
Alsike	60	5 to 8
Timothy	45	15 to 20
Hungarian	48	24 to 30
Millet	50	25 to 50
Red Top	14	20 to 30
Orchard Grass	14	28 to 45
Kentucky Blue Grass	14	28 to 42
Johnson Grass	25	25
English Blue Grass	24	36 to 48

MANY farmers have observed, says the Massachusetts Ploughman, the strength exerted by a growing tree, but few are able to estimate it. It is stated, however, that there is a black birch tree near York, Me., which is only about thirty-five feet high, and yet two of its roots have been able to lift a great granite boulder which is considered as weighing as much as twenty tons. It has already raised it some twelve inches above its original resting place, and still the tree grows and pushes the boulder upwards and sideways at the rate of an inch a year.

KEEPING stock on the pastures year after year will gradually exhaust them.

FIRESIDE FRAGMENTS.

—When one is fatigued and foot-sore from much walking it is very refreshing to bathe the feet in warm water and rub them with extract of arnica.—Old Homestead.

—It is convenient to have an iron-holder attached by a long string to the band of the apron when cooking; it saves burned fingers or scorched aprons, and is always at hand.—Good Housekeeping.

—If you insist on your dressmaker facing your gowns with velvet or velveteen instead of braid, you will lessen your shoemaker's bills and be saved from the purple blemish on the instep caused by the movements of the skirts in walking.—Boston Budget.

—If you want a lovely odor in your rooms, break off branches of the Norway spruce and arrange them in a large jug well filled with water. In a few days tender, pale green branches feather out, soft and cool to the touch, and giving the delightful health-giving odor.—Scientific American.

—Pie-plant Sauce, baked: Cut into small pieces after washing and leave the skin on. Lay in an earthen pudding dish, sprinkling lavishly with sugar during the process. Cover and bake in a moderate oven. Cooked this way it requires no water, and is nicer than when stewed in the ordinary way.—The Household.

—Baked Whitefish: Clean the fish, cut it open in the back, remove the back-bone and lay it in a buttered dripping-pan, the skin side down. Season with salt and pepper as for the table, dot it with bits of butter, drop a little lemon juice over it, pour in half a teacupful water at the side, but not over the fish, and bake in a hot oven twenty to thirty minutes according to size.—Orange Judd Farmer.

—Orange Marmalade: Wash and wipe the oranges, peel and put the peeling in a kettle with a little water, boil several hours; cut the oranges and squeeze the juice and pulp in a kettle; drain the water from the peel, and pound it fine, put with the juice, to which add a pound of sugar for every pint of juice; boil one hour, when it should be thick and solid. Put in little cups and cover with paper.—Ladies' Home Journal.

—A Good Dressing for Sandwiches: One-half pound of nice butter, two tablespoonfuls of prepared mustard, two tablespoonfuls of salad oil, a little cayenne, a little salt, the yolk of one egg; rub the butter to a cream; add the other ingredients and mix thoroughly; add the last thing a teaspoonful of lemon-juice, if desired; set away to cool; spread the bread with this dressing and add the ham chopped fine.—Boston Herald.

—Quite a handsome and serviceable rug can be easily made by knitting in coarse tapestry wool strips from four to six inches wide, choosing the softer tones of color that will harmonize side by side. Wood browns, old reds, old blues, olives, and ecrus are handsome. Make some strips to go at ends, and some for sides, fitting them so as to form oblongs. Overcast or crochet them altogether to form your rug; then finish all around by a wide band of dark brown or black astrakhan cloth. One can even utilize in this way astrakhan that has seen some service as trimming. — Yankee Blade.

PLENTY OF NOBLES.

Some Samples of Those Who Make Their Home in New York.

New York is full of German, French and Italian noblemen, real and bogus. They engage in all sorts of business, from hunting up women weak-minded enough to buy their title, to selling beer or acting as floor-walkers in dry goods establishments. Some of these men reach America with a few hundred dollars in cash and go into business, work hard and do well. There are a dozen or more German "vons" in the grocery business in this city. Some of them are on Sixteenth avenue and have fine, large stores. A tall, handsome German officer, Herr von R., found himself stranded in the metropolis, and for several years he earned ten dollars a week as floor walker in Le Boutellier's store. He was a remarkably sightly fellow, and had been on the old Emperor's staff. Rumor had it that he paid a great deal of attention to the beautiful Kate Chase, whom he met in Europe. A friend of his, Baron de M., taught French and German in New York for many years, presenting a striking feature in Broadway with his immense mustaches, which he actually trailed behind his ears. He made several desperate attempts to marry a rich woman, but they all failed on account of the shadowy basis of his title. Among those to whom he paid assiduous court was the daughter of a former President. The family went so far as to investigate the Baron, and his record was too shaky. In fact, some averred that he had been a hair-dresser in different parts of Europe under various aliases. He died in poverty a few years ago, and a seamstress claiming to be his wife appeared and asked for his death certificate.

An Italian Marchese a few years ago tried teaching and then became a waiter, spilt soup on the guests, was discharged, was struck on the head by a bar of iron from the elevated railroad, got $1,000 for damages and went back home. Still another Italian noble made extraordinary efforts to marry the daughter of a wealthy pail manufacturer, shot himself with a toy pistol on her door-step, and all for a naught, as she married a genuine Yankee.

French noblemen are not so plentiful as the German, but they do bob up occasionally. One is now running a trade circular. He published a work on American coats of arms, a very handsomely printed book, into which only "American nobles" with big bank accounts were permitted to show their crests and trace their lineage back to Billy the Conqueror. You'll notice that our nobility usually stop at Billy. It's going back far enough, they think, and they're right.

Two German "vons" are practicing law in this land and are doing well, although one dropped the "von" lately. No doubt noble ladies of foreign birth also come over to us, but they don't travel on their titles. One Madame de M. kept a boarding house for years, and a good one it was, too. She made claims to aristocratic birth, but served hash and beef stew for luncheon all the same. A lady with a "von" is making efforts to become a designer and she shows considerable talent. Several of our French and German artists are entitled to a "de" or a "von," but wisely omit it. It really makes very little difference nowadays in this town how old a man's family may be. If he is a worthless fellow it does him no good, and if he's a good fellow no one cares if he does go back to Billy the Conqueror.—N. Y. Letter.

FRENCH TOBACCO.

It Is the Vilest and Dearest Article on the Face of the Earth.

It was a woman who did it. "Unknown the city of her birth, the town in which she died unknown, her name has perished from the earth, this truth survives alone," and the truth is that she caused a nation of 40,000,000 of people to suffer from the vilest and dearest tobacco on the face of the earth. She did it through feminine vanity and in one moment avenged all that her sex has suffered from the selfishness of tobacco smokers. And this is how it happened: One evening there was a ball at the Tuilleries. Napoleon said to one of his ministers:

"Who is that woman over there blazing with jewels?"

"That," replied the minister, "is the wife of M. ——, the tobacco manufacturer."

"There is money in tobacco," said the Emperor. "The government will have a monopoly of the tobacco business after this."

So the French Government, monarchial or republican, has ever since served out to its unfortunate subjects such tobacco as it thinks they can smoke without falling dead when they get the first whiff. It costs from half a franc to a franc for a packet containing a couple of ounces. The government is not content with legitimate profits, but serves out the most abominable mixture that ever insulted a respectable pipe. It is a black, stringy, rank substance, and the material of which it is made is kept a deep secret by the officials. Some say it is made from old rags, but this is evidently untrue, for rags would smoke much better than Franch tobacco does. Fearing an uprising among the English and American residents in France, the government reluctantly consented to allow a couple of brands of English tobacco and one or two brands of American tobacco to be sold in the republic. The price put on these goods gives about three times the cost of the tobacco to the government. Thus, a packet which sells in Detroit for ten cents costs in France two francs, or forty cents—four times the American price. But in order that the government can do its own swindling and that the retailer will not have a chance to run in its own little local swindle on you, the government does one good thing. It prints on every package of tobacco or bunch of cigarettes the price that is to be paid.

The tobacco shops of France are government offices and are filled with deserving people who have claims on the government, as for instance, the widow of a soldier who has died in the service of his country. These tobacco shops are few, as compared with the number found in English or American cities. They are also practically sub-post-offices, as they sell stamps and weigh your letters and papers. At the door of most of the tobacco shops are letter boxes.

Herein lies a hint to the United States Government. There is loud complaint after every election that there are not enough post-offices for the patriots of the party to fill. Let the Government take over the tobacco shops of the United States. Abraham Lincoln said, when threatened with the small-pox, that if he took it he would have something to give every office-seeker. If the United States Government absorbed the tobacco business it would be almost as well fixed as Lincoln. In most large cities there are thousands of tobacco shops to one post-office or one customs house. This is a good chance for the Government.

But, unless it wants to stir up a rebellion, let it not attempt to manufacture the tobacco.—Detroit Free Press.

BOILING LAKES.

Some of the Wonders of the Northern Sierra Nevadas.

About one hundred miles north of Oroville, at the foot of old Lassen, there is a boiling lake covering several acres. The depth of the lake is unknown, but its entire surface constantly boils like a huge kettle. The degree of heat we do not know, but we were there about ten years ago and remember distinctly that it would scald the skin from the fingers in a very few seconds. Our party agrees that it would boil an egg in four minutes. The smell of sulphur pervaded the atmosphere about the lake, and around its borders something like sulphur could be scraped up in handfuls. This lake is near Hot Spring Valley, at the base of Mount Lassen. Between it and the mountain there are, perhaps, a thousand boiling, bubbling hot springs, and in tramping about these springs the soles of a persons' shoes become uncomfortably warm. The North Feather river, at the base of Lassen, in its trickling snows and springs, and in a clear, cold and beautiful stream but a few feet wide, flows through this community of hot springs. Some of these springs bubble up boiling water within a span of the river. Standing in the midst of these springs a peculiar sensation is experienced. At a thousand places the earth emits a vapor of smoke, while under the surface there is a jarring, roaring noise as if hudnreds of steam engines were in operation, and the ominous trembling of the earth produces a feeling of uncertainty.

A short distance south of the Boiling Lake and near Willow Lake, which is beautiful, cold and clear, there are several geysers that shoot up streams of hot water from five to ten feet in diameter and eighteen to twenty feet high. That is a grand and rugged country about Mount Lassen, presenting every variety of natural beauty, and affording unlimited fields of study to the geologist. If it is desired to look into the crater of an extinct volcano, a trip to the summit of Lassen will gratify the wish.

The high Sierras of Northern California are little known except to prospectors and trappers of a past age, and their wonders are yet to be described.—Red Bluff (Cal.) People's Cause.

A Mother Kangaroo's Bravery.

A very pathetic story comes from Australia describing a kangaroo's daring for the sake of her young. The owner of a country station was sitting one evening on the balcony outside his house, when he was surprised to notice a kangaroo lingering about, alternately approaching and retiring from the house, as though half in doubt and fear what to do. At length she approached the water pails, and, taking a young one from her pouch, held it to the water to drink. While her baby was satisfying its thirst, the mother was quivering all over with excitement, for she was only a few feet from the balcony on which one of her great foes was sitting watching her. The little one having finished drinking, it was replaced in the pouch, and the old kangaroo started off at a rapid pace. When the natural timidity of the kangaroo is taken into account, it will be recognized what astonishing bravery this affectionate mother betrayed. It is a pleasing ending to the story to be able to state that the eye witness was so affected by the scene that from that time forward he could never shoot at a kangaroo.—Naturalist.

The Origin of "Turncoat."

It is said that the opprobrious epithet, turncoat, took its rise from one of the first Dukes of Savoy, whose dominions were open to the contending powers of both Spain and France. Being subjected to frequent incursions of the rival powers, he was obliged to temporize and favor the powers alternately, as they seemed to be able or not to injure him. In order to carry out this arrangement to perfection, he had a coat made that was blue on one side and white on the other, so that it could be worn indifferently with either side out. When he was ostensibly on the side of Spain he wore the blue side out; when the French were to be propitiated, he displayed the white side. He therefore became widely known as Emmanuel, the Turncoat, and was thus distinguished from other princes of his house bearing the same name. Since the time of Emmanuel the epithet has been applied to those who turn their opinions to suit the occasion or their own personal interests.—St. Louis Republic.

No Time Should Be Lost

By those troubled with constipation in seeking relief from Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The disease is easily relieved in its earlier stage, and as it is utterly subversive of the general health postponement of the remedy is unwise. The same holds good of delay in cases of fever and ague, kidney complaints, nervousness, debility and rheumatism, ailments to which the Bitters is particularly adapted.

THE peacock is blessed with beautiful plumage, and would be thought altogether lovely if he could keep his mouth shut and let the more musical birds do the talking.—N. O. Picayune.

MANY people hesitate (and properly) about sending money to firms of whose responsibility they are not assured. There need be no feeling of this kind in regard to Maher & Grosh, Toledo, Ohio, whose ad. appears in this paper. They are an old, first-class firm, and will scrupulously carry out every promise.

IT was an Austin girl who married at fifteen, so that she could have her golden wedding when it would do her some good.—Texas Siftings.

THERE is no article made, that purity is as important in as soap. Thousands, however, buy cheap adulterated soaps, to save a few cents and lose dollars in rotted clothing. Dobbins' Electric Soap, perfectly pure, *saves dollars.*

A TENNIS suit is not very loud, but a racket nearly always goes with it.—Washington Star.

PAIN from indigestion, dyspepsia and too hearty eating is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

EVERY body else gets tired in this world before the man who makes you tired.—Atchison Globe.

BEAUTY marred by a bad complexion may be restored by Glenn's Sulphur Soap.
Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

POVERTY is no disgrace to the industrious, but it is hardly a gilt-edge testimonial of ability.—Puck.

S. K. COBURN, Mgr., Clarie Scott, writes: "I find Hall's Catarrh Cure a valuable remedy." Druggists sell it, 75c.

THE thoughtful cook puts granulated sugar on the berries when she hasn't time to wash the sand off them.—Ashland Press.

BECAUSE a shoe has a horse squeak it is not necessarily a horse shoe.—Pittsburgh Chronicle.

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, July 14.		
LIVESTOCK—Cattle—Common	$1 25	@ 2 00
Choice Butchers	3 75	@ 4 15
HOGS—Common	3 00	@ 3 50
Good packers	3 55	@ 3 55
SHEEP—Good to choice	4 00	@ 4 75
LAMBS—Spring	5 50	@ 6 50
FLOUR—Family	3 15	@ 3 40
GRAIN—WHEAT—No. 2 red	86	@ 88
No. 3 red		@ 84½
Corn—No. 2 mixed		@ 40
Oats—No. 2 mixed		@ 36
Rye—No. 2		@ 50
HAY—Prime to choice	11 00	@12 00
TOBACCO—Medium leaf	10 25	@14 50
Good leaf	16 75	@17 50
PROVISIONS—Mess pork	12 37½	@12 50
Lard, prime steam	5 50	@ 5 87½
BUTTER—Choice dairy	8	@ 10
Prime to choice creamery	18	@ 19
APPLES—Prime, per bbl	2 50	@ 3 00
POTATOES—New, per bbl	2 75	@ 3 00
NEW YORK.		
FLOUR—Fair to Fancy	3 00	@ 4 65
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 3 red		@ 87
No. 2 red	94⅞	@ 95½
Corn—No. 2 mixed, new	43½	@ 44½
Oats—Mixed	32	@ 36
PORK—New mess	13 25	@13 75
LARD—Western steam		@ 6 12½
CHICAGO.		
FLOUR—Winter patents	4 85	@ 5 25
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@ 88½
No. 2 Chicago spring		@ 87½
Corn—No. 2		@ 36½
Oats—No. 2		@ 29
PORK—Mess	11 80	@11 87½
LARD—Steam		@ 5 77½
BALTIMORE.		
FLOUR—Family	3 60	@ 3 65
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2		@ 95
Corn—Mixed		@ 46
Oats—Mixed		@ 37½
LARD—Refined		@ 7 50
PORK—Mess		@12 75
CATTLE—First quality	3 75	@ 4 62½
HOGS	5 25	@ 5 50
INDIANAPOLIS.		
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@ 85
CORN—No. 2		@ 34
OATS—No. 2		@ 33
LOUISVILLE.		
FLOUR—A No. 1	4 00	@ 4 50
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@ 88
CORN—Mixed		@ 38
OATS—Mixed		@ 31
PORK—Mess		@12 75
LARD—Steam		@ 6 37½

Don't read! Don't think! Don't believe! Now, are you better?

You women who think that patent medicines are a humbug, and Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription the biggest humbug of the whole (because it's best known of all)—does your lack-of-faith cure come?

It's very easy to "don't" in this world. Suspicion always comes more easily than confidence. But doubt—little faith—never made a sick woman well—and the "Favorite Prescription" has cured thousands of delicate, weak women, which makes us think that our "Prescription" is better than your don't believe.

We're both honest. Let us come together. You try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. If it doesn't do as represented, you get your money again.

Where proof's so easy, can you afford to doubt?

Little but active—are Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

Best Liver Pills made; gentle, yet thorough. They regulate and invigorate the liver, stomach and bowels.

DO NOT purge nor weaken the bowels, but act specially on the liver and bile. A perfect liver corrector. Carter's Little Liver Pills.

HOTEL Hayscales makes a swell name for a weighside inn.—N. O. Picayune.

No Opium in Piso's Cure for Consumption. Cures where other remedies fail. 25c.

EARLY to bed and early to rise—Southern vegetables.—The Jester.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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