

Gossip for the Ladies.

Large beads are again to be worn. Fringe will be used this season in excess. Traveling dresses are of Quakerlike simplicity.

What shape is a kiss? Elliptical (a lipstick) of course. Gentlemen's white vests, this year, are of corduroy, and not of Marcelline.

Sleeves for indoor wear, to be fashionable, should be made cool sleeve style.

The latest new style of parasol this year has a perfume bottle in the handle.

A St. Louis contemporary says the recent baby show there made a great noise.

Buttons are again coming into fashion. Scarlet geranium is most affected.

A new style of carriage is called a "Couplet," and is like a coupe with front cut off.

Ladies' watches are now made in an oval case to look like lockets, and worn on the necklace.

White India muslin, both plain and embroidered, is being very popular during the summer.

Collare caps of embroidered French muslin are worn by young married ladies at breakfast.

Quantities of Valenciennes lace are used on linen, and very little of the real handmade lace.

The present style of bonnet for the promenade is made of black chip and trimmed with black lace.

A new style of sleeve button is made to open, thus forming a locket large enough to contain a likeness.

There is a report that a college for women is to be established at Cambridge University, in England.

The most fashionable dresses are made without belt or sash, the upper skirt and waist being cut in one piece.

Black cashmere socks, trimmed with gold and silver braid, or silver and blue or red, are very much used for riding.

A new style of parasol is richly embroidered in raised satin of silk work, in self-colors, in contrasting shade and in black.

Black lace capes, mantles, casaques and shawls may be worn over silk or muslin, but they are out of place upon cashmere or stuff dresses.

A young lady hearing that cashmere sacks were very much worn, said she was glad she was in the fashion, for hers had two or three holes in it.

Most toilets do violence are made to answer the double purpose of in and outdoor dress. The overskirts, when made long, should be arranged so as to be draped for outdoor wear.

The new style of bouquets are made up loosely of flowers with long stems, and look like old-fashioned country bouquets, but are preferable to the stiff plastered ones so long in fashion.

In England the fact is said to be demonstrated that women will not confide in a female physician as much as in a male doctor.

Female suffrage has been the cause of a sad act in Detroit. Mr. Joseph Coburn committed suicide because his wife wanted to vote.

This is the way an Ohio paper announces an incident: "Born April 17, to W. B. and Jennie O. Hearn, a daughter. Shall vote when she is 21."

SCENE IN CHICAGO.—"Is Mrs. Jones at home?" "No, but walk in, she has just stepped out to get a divorce, and will be back in a few moments."

In Detroit, a club of bachelors has been formed, the cardinal principle of which is that no lady shall be married by any member unless she can bring her husband \$20,000 and a brick house.

Why is a baby, like a sheaf of wheat? Because it is first cradled, and then thrashed, and finally becomes the flower of the family.

Drill and Broadcast Sowing. At the annual meeting of the Eastern Fortifidians Farmers' Association, Mr. Henderson, of Kincaid, read the following report of experiments in drill and broadcast sowing, made by himself and Mr. Peter Haugh, of Kincaid.

The field on which these experiments were made is a light, black soil lying on gravel, is under a rotation of seven, and had been in turnips, in 1879; well manured with farm-yard dung, having 2 cwt. guano and 2 cwt. dissolved bones, in addition. The season, the reporter would remark, was an unusually dry one, and unfavorable for crops on such soils. He believes, however, that it afforded fair test of the comparative merits of drill and broadcast sowing, and reports as follows:

Barley sown by drill, 1st April 1870, 1 acre, seed, 3 bushels. Cut 12th August, 1870. Produce—weight, 55 lbs. per bushel, 4 lbs. 2 bushels 37 lbs.; light grain, 29 1/2 lbs. 38 stone. Barley sown broadcast, of same date, acre; seed, 4 bushels. Produce—weight, 54 1/2 lbs. per bushel, 4 qrs. 9 lbs.—2 bushels 25 lbs. straw, 82 stone 16 lbs.—15 stone 6 lbs.

Farming.

We have often spoken of the importance and dignity of farming as a pursuit, and yet, in the face of the great advancement that has been made in late years, there are two many farmers who regard themselves as literally, "toilers," without aspirations for higher attainments and without promise of improvement in the future.

We repeat what we have often said, that farming is not simply a profession, but of all professions, in its practice, it embraces the very widest range of scientific truths and actual facts, and it cannot be disputed that in this pursuit we have afforded the widest field for the analytic mind. But how few of those who own vast acres will ever pause to inquire into the influences they start to work, or ask concerning the cause which led to such important results.

As at present conducted, there is a large amount of very difficult labor required to be performed in farming. There is no excellence attainable without effort, and the farmer who commands the respect of his fellow men and the confidence of the entire community, by the success he achieves, has just cause for pride. Science and human skill are required to effect the results we all desire to see, and when our farmers, generally, with a higher appreciation of their capacities, and a truer estimate of the results they bring about, will earnestly labor to make their pursuit attractive and profitable, there will be less cause for complaint.

The remark oft-quoted is, that farming is the most independent of all the callings of life. This may be true sometimes, but it is not true in every case. To become really successful in farming, the latest development of science, bearing on agriculture, must be properly estimated. Care, attention, earnestness and industry, are the qualities demanded, and we speak of this now only to impress on the minds of many that success is attainable only by unremitting exertion. There must be a constant desire to improve, but, unfortunately, too many farmers think that when they attain a certain degree of success that there is no longer an incentive or inducement to increased exertion.

Liberality in Farming.

In this art, and almost in this art alone, "it is the liberal hand which maketh rich."

Liberality in providing utensils, is the saving of both time and labor, the more perfect the instruments, the more profitable are they.

So it is also with his working cattle and with his stock. The most perfect in their kinds are ever the most profitable.

Liberality in good barns and warm shelters is the source of health, strength and comfort to animals; causes them to thrive on less food, and secures damages from all sorts of crops.

Liberality also in the provision of food for domestic animals is the source of flesh, muscle and manures.

Liberality in the earth in seed, compost and culture, is the source of bounty.

That it is in agriculture, as in every part of creation, a wise and paternal Providence has inseparably connected our duty and our happiness.

In raising animals the condition of his success is kindness and benevolence towards them.

In cultivating the earth, the condition of man's success, is his industry upon it.

Repairs On The Farm.

The Journal of Agriculture has the following article on a subject to which attention would be more frequently directed, for it is one of direct practical interest to every farmer affecting his reputation and his pocket.

If a man will let his fences remain tumbled down, his barn doors loose or hanging on one hinge, his stable dilapidated, his tool house disordered, his implements out of repair and scattered everywhere, he must not be surprised or offended, if with all these manifold evidences of laziness and want of management before them, his neighbors, and all who pass that way, give him the name of being indolent and careless.

These ordinary cost more than most farmers would be willing to admit, and in many cases three times as much as they need to, for the reason that the time is stopped and a hand sent to a mechanic, several miles away, to get some ordinary ingenuity done in half the time the mechanic would require to do the work of the proper kind of material.

The thrifty farmer will always lay aside pieces of timber of different kinds, to be used for repairs. These he often finds in his woodpile, and he lays them up where he could get them or send a boy for them at any time. He will also have a box of screws of different sizes, with a good screw driver and several gimlets.

That first and last of all carpenter's tools for the farmer is the drawing-knife, with its nails and washers to match; a brace, and a good set of auger bits, from three-eighths to seven-eighths, and three augers, one inch and a half and two inch. These, with a hand saw, make a very respectable kit for a farmer, and if he has any skill at all in using them, he will sometimes save much more than the cost of them in a few months. Let any farmer, who has been accustomed to run to the shop for every little repair, supply himself with these things as we have named, and he will be able to do his own work, and the difference in his mechanic's bills.

Then there are the harnesses. If the farmer saves several dollars in the course of a year by having on hand several awls, a shoe knife, a ball of shoe thread, and a ball of wax, all of which will cost less than a dollar, and will last several years.

FIDELITY.—Never forsake a friend. When enemies gather around, when sickness comes, then the world is dark and cheerless, is the time to try true friendship. The least that has been touched with redoubts its efforts, when the friend is sad or in trouble, especially railroad stock. The disease may not be contagious, and it may be too. Owners, take care.—New York Herald.

Remedy for Cancer.

Colonel Usary, of De Soto, Louisiana, says he fully tested a remedy for this troublesome disease, recommended to him by a Spanish woman, a native of the country. The remedy is simple; take an egg and break it, strain out the white retaining the yolk in the shell, put in salt and mix with the yolk as long as it will receive it; stir them together until the saline is formed; put a portion of this on a piece of sticking plaster, and apply to the cancer about twice a day. He tried the remedy twice in his own family with entire success. It has also been tried in two cases in Rhode Island, with perfect success. Such a remedy is within the reach of every one, and should be known to the whole world.

Small Farms.

We have repeatedly advocated the dividing up of the extensive farms that were profitable under our former system of labor, but now are actually valueless to their owners; and the following, among other arguments, may be urged for its adoption:

Small farms make near neighbors; they make good roads, they make plenty of good schools and churches; there is more money made in proportion to the labor; less labor is wasted; everything is kept neat; less time has to be paid for raised to the acre, because it is filled better; there is no watching of hired men; the mind is not kept in a worry, a stew, a fret all the time. There is not so much fear of a drought, of wet weather, of a frost, of small prices. There is not so much money to be paid out for agricultural implements. Our wives and children have time to read, to improve their minds. A small horse is soon curried—and the work on a small farm is always pushed forward in season. Give us small farms for comfort; give us small farms for profit.—Tennessee Agriculturalist.

Don't Sell the Calves. Too many farmers are tempted into selling their calves and young stock, when some butcher or dealer comes along and offers them a fair price.

This is poor economy. Farmers should remember, as we have remarked in relation to milk cows in another place, that all animals used for food and raised upon the farm, should be regarded simply in the light of machines for converting grain and grass into money. This is one of the fundamental principles of good farming.

Every farm needs just as many of these machines as it can possibly support; and there is scarcely a limit to the amount of stock an industrious, go-ahead, pushing farmer can keep upon a quarter section of land, especially in those portions (and they are by no means few) where the range is almost unlimited.

Then we advise the farmer to remove all fancy prices for his calves, build up a herd, start the mowing machine early and keep it moving late. Save your corn fodder and straw, and raise more vegetables. Economy in saving feed will enable you to raise and keep more stock; and there is profit in ten calves, there is more in fifty.

To a less extent, the same is true of hogs; but it is easier to overstock a farm with hogs, than with cattle or sheep.

Still, almost every farmer could just keep well kept and fatten two or three hogs as many hogs as he does, and have a little more confidence in his calling, hire more labor, cultivate more of his land that is now lying idle. In a word, if the farmer would "push things," we would have fewer farmers poor in purse.

Plowing Wet Soil.

Hardly any practice on the farm is more to be deprecated than plowing or stirring the soil in the spring when wet. This is one of the small operations, affecting oftentimes a whole crop, and lasting injuriously through a whole season.

Unless in a sandy soil, any stirring or moving by spade, plow or harrow, when wet, tends to compress and compact its particles, which the object is or ought to be, to pulverize and make mellow. "Good tillage is manure" and stirring of wet soil is only allowable in a brick yard. No implement that we know of, is capable of again opening lumps of earth to atmospheric action and influences, after they have once closed up, by compression, and become externally hardened. Any one who has seen a lump of putty when exposed to the air, it becomes nearly as hard as stone.

The Time to Cut Clover.

An exchange very appropriately says, in regard to the time for cutting clover, that a heavy growth of clover badly knocked down and twisted together by rain and wind, is a heavy loss to the farmer. Better cut a heavy crop, rather than run the risk of having it fall down. What you lose in the first crop by early cutting, you will gain in the second or in seed. Or, if you are short of pasture, an early cut field of clover soon gives a capital bit for recently weaned lambs. But early cut clover shrinks a good deal, and it requires extra care in curing. The hay is very deceptive. It appears cured when it is not. The sap is quite weak, and is partially organized and consequently more inclined to run into injurious fermentation. Early cut clover, therefore, must be thoroughly cured. It then makes capital hay for milk cows.

A DANGEROUS DISEASE FOR HORSES.

A new and very serious disease, which has for a couple of years existed among the cattle and horses on Long Island, has made its appearance in this city. The Second Avenue Railroad Company have about seventy horses now under treatment, and several have died within a few days of the disease. Post-mortems made on some of those by the Veterinary College surgeons show that the disease causes inflammation of the brain and spinal marrow, and is in most cases fatal in a few days. What is the immediate cause of it the surgeons have not been able to determine. But now that the warm weather is come, great care should be taken to re-ventilate or overwork horses, especially railroad stock. The disease may not be contagious, and it may be too. Owners, take care.—New York Herald.

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VALUABLE RECIPES.

To Cure Chapped Hands.—Use meal to wash with instead of soap and bathe with sweet cream at night.

SUGAR CAKE.—Five eggs; four and a half cups of flour; three of sugar; one of butter, and one and a half cup of sour milk; teaspoonful of salt; cinnamon, nutmeg and cloves to taste.

SUGAR DROPS.—One pound of flour; three-quarters of a pound of sugar; half a pound of butter; five eggs; one gill of rose water. Drop them in white paper, and grate loaf sugar over them before baking.

MOUNTAIN CAKE.—The whites of eight eggs, one cup of butter; one of sweet cream; two and a half teaspoons of sugar; three and a half of flour, with two teaspoonful of yeast powders stirred in the flour.

CARAMELS.—Four cups of sugar, and one of cream, and one of chocolate; a piece of butter the size of an egg, and a teaspoonful of vinegar. Stir until done, then pour out in a dish, and when nearly cold, cut in little squares.

SUGAR PIES.—One cup of brown sugar; add to it half a cup of water; boil until thick; when cold add two eggs; one of butter, and one of yeast; mix with a little salt, and a teaspoonful of saleratus dissolved in warm water, and two eggs, well beaten. Mix the ingredients well, and add one pint of corn meal. Bake in a quick oven.

SNOW PUDDINGS.—Grate a raw coconut, or use an equal amount of the desiccated, with a little salt, one teaspoonful of saleratus dissolved in warm water, and two eggs, well beaten. Mix the ingredients well, and add one pint of corn meal. Bake in a quick oven.

LIQUID SAUCE.—Take one cup of sugar, and half a cup of water; boil until thick; when cold add two eggs; one of butter, and one of yeast; mix with a little salt, and a teaspoonful of saleratus dissolved in warm water, and two eggs, well beaten. Mix the ingredients well, and add one pint of corn meal. Bake in a quick oven.

COFFEE CUSTARD.—Mix one egg with a cup of fresh ground coffee, and pour on it a pint of boiling water; boil five minutes, pour in a cup of cold water, and let it stand ten minutes. Pour it off clear into a saucepan, add a part of the mixture to the rest, and serve with eggs with one and a half cups of sugar, and pour the boiling mixture over it, stirring it well. Set the whole in boiling water, and stir till it thickens. Serve in cups to eat cold.

A GOOD BREAKFAST DISH.—Cut fat, salt pork in thin slices, and fry it until brown; then place it on a heated plate. Of the grease that remains, pour off one-half, and keep for shortening; to the remainder left in the frying-pan, add a little boiling water, and two table-spoonfuls of flour well beaten up with cream. Stir until it cooks and thickens, then pour over the pork and serve very hot, with a little accompaniment to breakfast.

COCAINE MATRICES.—Grate a coconut, and spread it on a dish, and let it dry gradually for a couple of days. Add to it double its weight of finely-sifted sugar, and the whites of eight eggs, beaten to a stiff froth. Roll the mixture into small balls, place them in a buttered tin pan, and bake them in a gentle oven for twenty minutes; move them from the pan while warm.

REV. CHARLES D. NOTT, of St. Louis, sends us the following proof that foxes can "abstract" ideas as well as chickens:

A former pastor of mine told me the following: When a boy, he had a fox, who, he regret to say, bore the reputation of possessing far more brain than persons. This fox was kept in the yard in a sort of raised den, nicely sodded over, and was confined by a chain that allowed him quite a generous circumference. One evening in the fall, the farm-wagon, returning from the field with a load of corn, passed near the den, and by chance dropped an ear where the fox could reach it. He was seen to spring out, seize the corn, and carry it quickly back into the den. What he wanted with it was a mystery, as corn formed no part of the gentleman's diet. The next morning, however, the mystery was solved, for the fox was observed, out of his den, and considerably within the length of his chain, nibbling off some of the corn and scattering it about in full view of the poultry, after which he took the remainder back into the den and awaited events. Sure enough, the chickens came; and while eating, out sprang the fox, nabbed his man, and quietly took his breakfast in his back parlor.—Independent.

Advice to a Bride that Expected to Be

A bright young lady on hearing of the approaching marriage of a friend sat down and dashed off the following to rid her mind of the consciousness of neglected duty:

"My Dear:—I hear you and—will soon be joined in the holy bonds of matrimony, and you are going to pass into his hands I wish to give you a few words of advice. Be kind to him, for he is one that must be treated tenderly, or fade away. Love him much, for he is worthy of all trust, honor and love. And when you stand to be united be ever ready with your own strong arm; in the excitement of the scene he may exhaust his sensitive nature, and unless you lend him your aid, he may faint from it. Try him carefully. Make the first for him. Saw his wood for him. Work for him. Walk for him. Kill yourself for him. Then if, on your death-bed, he thanks you, humbly accept his thanks, and depart in peace."

Two THOUSAND FIVE-HUNDRED DOLLAR COW.—Mr. Cochran, of Compton, Canada, conveyed a valuable animal, on its way to his home, Ludlow ferry recently, in the shape of a Short-Horn cow. The noble creature, with her calf, was brought by him from Abram Renick, of Clark County, Kentucky, for the sum of \$2,500.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

How to make a hot bed—Set the mattress on fire.

When does a man have to keep his word? When no one will take it.

Beersheba Springs. This favorite watering place of the South was opened for the season, on a grand scale last Wednesday under the auspices of Saml. Scott, the renowned proprietor of the Hotel at Nashville for many years. Mr. Scott, understands his business thoroughly, and he has could have been selected better fitted for the position or who would give more character to the place by his excellent management.

Beersheba is the most delightful summer resort on the Continent; and when we say this, we include all of the beautiful mountains with Mexico and the Canada thrown in. For a mild, pleasant, health-giving and life-inspiring climate, there is no part of the country possessing such advantages as are presented by the section of which Beersheba is the grand center.

The scenery is sublime and beautiful; the grounds are lovely and tastefully arranged, and the accommodations, equal to the demands of the public. Passengers leave Nashville in the morning and reach Beersheba the same day, as easy and pleasant trip.

For families and persons seeking health and pleasure, Beersheba offers inducements, that can be found no where else.

Don't Tamper with a Cough. Perhaps in the whole category of diseases which humanity is susceptible, the cough is most neglected in its early stage. A simple cough is generally regarded as a temporary affliction—unpleasant and nothing more; but to those who have paid dearly for experience, it is the signal for attack for the most fearful of all diseases—Consumption. A cough that leads to Consumption—if not checked—sure as the rival leads to the river; yet it is an easy enemy to thwart, if met by the proper remedy. Allen's Lung Balsam is the great cough remedy of the age, and it has earned its reputation by merit alone.

It is because DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER is what it claims to be—a Reliever of Pain.

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1840 TO 1871 FOR THIRTY-ONE YEARS PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER

Has been tested in every variety of climate, and by almost every nation known to Americans. It is the most constant companion and inestimable friend of the missionary and the traveler, on sea and land, and is truly extensive.

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THE CELEBRATED CRAIG MICROSCOPE

MAGNIFIES 10,000 TIMES. REVEALS thousands of unseen worlds of water, cheese mites, sugar and lard insects, adulterations in drugs and all kinds of food, the much talked of "Cystitis Strikings," the pork worm, etc., etc. "Columbia Springs" or structure with amusement. 100,000 sold.

AGENTS MAKE MONEY. Every family who has a microscope, makes money. Send for a receipt of \$5.00. Samples of water, cheese mites, sugar and lard insects, adulterations in drugs and all kinds of food, the much talked of "Cystitis Strikings," the pork worm, etc., etc. "Columbia Springs" or structure with amusement. 100,000 sold.

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