Deafness Can't Be Cured

by local applications, as they can not reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by Catarrh) that we cannot cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

"THIS is the worst snap I ever struck," remarked the woodchuck when he got caught in a steel trap.—Binghamton Republican.

A Tenacious Clutch

Is that of dyspepsia. Few remedies do more than palliate this obstinate complaint. Try Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, however, and you will find that it is conquerable, along with its symptoms, heartburn, flatulence, nervousness, and loss of flesh and vigor. Biliousness and constipation frequently accompany it. These, besides malarial, rheumatic and kidney complaints, are also subduable with the Bitters.

"YOU'RE always full of news," said the letter to the box. "I'm glad you've dropped in," replied the box. "I'll keep you posted."

THOSE who wish to practice economy should buy Carter's Little Liver Pills. Forty pills in a vial; only one pill a dose.

BEWARE of the under-tow—when you see a blonde young woman in a black wig.—Texas Siftings.

THE Public Awards the Palm to Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar for coughs. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

SIGNS of autumn—"Oyster stews;" "Hot Frankfurts;" "Roasted Chestnuts."—Boston Herald.

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

WE all have strength enough to endure the misfortunes of others.—Denver Road.

Not a Local Disease

Because catarrh affects your head, it is not therefore a local disease. If it did not exist in your blood, it could not manifest itself in your nose. The blood now in your brain is before you finish reading this article, back in your heart again and soon distributed to your liver, stomach, kidneys, and so on. Whatever impurities the blood does not carry away, cause what we call diseases. Therefore when you have catarrh of the head, a snuff or other inhalant can at most give only temporary relief. The only way to effect a cure is to attack the disease in the blood, by taking a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which eliminates all impurities and thus permanently cures catarrh. The success of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for catarrh is vouched for by many people it has cured.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Dyspepsia is the bane

of the present generation. It is for its cure and its attendants, Sick Headache, Constipation and Piles, that

Tutt's Pills

have become so famous. They act speedily and gently on the digestive organs, giving them tone and vigor to assimilate food. No griping or nausea.

Sold Everywhere.

Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

SALVATION OIL
TRADE MARK
KILLS ALL PAIN. 25 c. A BOTTLE

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will cure your cough for 25 c.

MOTHERS' FRIEND
MAKES CHILD BIRTH EASY
IF USED BEFORE CONFINEMENT.
BOOK TO "MOTHERS" MAILED FREE.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND
This Trade Mark is on The Best Waterproof Coat in the world.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue, Mss. A. J. Tower, Boston.

BORE WELLS! MAKE MONEY!
Our Well Machines are the most RELIABLE, DURABLE, SUCCESSFUL! They do MORE WORK and make GREATER PROFIT. They FINISH Wells where others FAIL! Any size, 2 inches to 44 inches diameter.
LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, - OHIO. Catalogue FREE!
NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

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Beware of Imitations.
NOTICE AUTOGRAPH OF Stewart Hartshorn ON LABEL AND GET THE GENUINE HARTSHORN

YES! $100 WILL PAY ALL YOUR EXPENSES, including Tuition, Stationery, Board, Etc., at H. M. BARTLETT'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Cincinnati. Oldest in the world. Largest in city. Highest award at Centennial Exposition. A gentleman is employed especially to seek positions for worthy pupils. Send for opinions of graduates holding positions.

RIDGE'S FOOD IT IS USED by CHILDREN'S CHILDREN. Thousands of young men and women in the U. S. A. owe their lives and their health and their happiness to Ridge's Food their daily diet in Infancy and Childhood having been Ridge's Food. By Druggists IS THE LEADING FOOD IN ALL COUNTRIES. 35 cents up. WOOLRICH & CO., Palmer, Mass.

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Send for a Free Specimen Copy and read our announcements for 1891. Read our China Tea Set and other premium offers. Write for our confidential terms to agents and learn how to make $10.00 a day. Send your address anyhow. We want to send everybody a specimen of the best Weekly Paper published. THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.
NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

ASTHMA CURED
German Asthma Cure never fails to give immediate relief in the worst cases, insures comfortable sleep; effects cures where all others fail. A trial convinces the most skeptical. Price 50c. and $1, of Druggists or by mail. Sample FREE by mail. DR. R. SCHIFFMANN, St. Paul, Minn.

QUICK! RUSH! ANSWER! Cheapest, Best, Most Attractive. Exquisite Lithograph covers. Superb Illustrations. We want canvassers and general agents for our magnificent juveniles for the holidays. Retail price 50c, $1.00, $1.50. Sample copies and complete outfit $2.00. Stamps taken. Liberal terms. Central Publishing House, Cincinnati, O.

Dr. BELL'S NERVINE cures FITS, Epilepsy, St. Vitus Dance, Sleeplessness and all nervous diseases. By druggists, $1.50 per bottle; 4 for $5. Send for pamphlets. Ad. Bell Med. Co., St. Louis, Mo.
NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

ENGINES ALL KINDS. AUTOMATIC, PORTABLE or STATIONARY. WESTON ENGINE CO., Painted Post, N. Y. Catalogue Free.

FARM AND GARDEN.

A GOOD BARN.

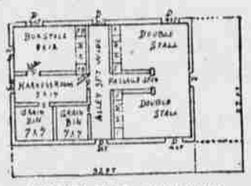
It Can Be Built For Three Hundred Dollars or Less.

John A. Oberg, York County, Neb., writes: I have often noticed plans of barns and other buildings in Orange Judd Farmer, but they have all been very large and expensive. I herewith furnish a plan (see illustrations) for a small barn—one which will do for an 80-acre farm, or even a larger place. The plan was drafted by me for a neighbor of mine; and, although improvements might be made in several places about the building, I send it as erected. The bill of lumber and hardware cost $240; paint, $5; work, $50; total, $295. When the building was finished, enough

PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF $300 BARN.

material remained unused to cut the cost down to $280.

The barn rests on cedar posts, with the first story 7 feet 6 inches in the clear; all space above this being used for hay loft. Two pieces of 2x8's are spiked across the building, near the plates, to hold the center together. On the rafters, in a line over the upper window, are 1x6-inch collar beams. In the floor is a 3x3-foot opening, for passing the hay down into alley near the east door. The exterior view of barn shows the west side, and the south end. The openings in grain bins are fitted with sliding boards inside the studdings, so as to be put in or removed at



GROUND PLAN OF ABOVE.

pleasure. All studs are 2x6-inch, 16 feet; floors are of ship-lap, and the outside of drop siding. Doors are made of flooring, and they and the windows are neatly cased with dressed material.

The price of lumber here is $20 per thousand on an average. Where lumber is cheaper, as in Illinois, this same barn might be constructed for $200 or less. The bill of material is as follows:

4 pcs.	6x6 in., 22 ft long	2,200 ft drop siding, 16 ft	
2 "	6x6 " 18 "	200 ft fencing	
2 "	6x6 " 16 "	250 ft good flooring	
1 "	6x6 " 14 "	16 12 in. stock brds., 16 ft	
75 "	2x6 " 16 "	8 8 in. stock brds., 16 ft	
10 "	2x8 " 14 "	9 A* Stand. shingles	
17 "	2x8 " 22 "	5, 10x14, 4 light win. sash	
3 "	4x4 " 16 "	14 pairs, 6 in. Thinges	
1 "	4x4 " 18 "	14 prs. 4 in. hooks and eyes	
45 "	2x4 " 16 "	5 prs. 8 in. hasps and staples	
15 "	1x6 " 12 "	1½ keg (wire) nails, 8's	
4 "	2x12 " 12 "	½ " " "	10's
34 "	2x6 " 18 "	½ " " "	20's
7 cedar posts, 8 "		½ " " "	3's
700 ft 10 in. ship lap, 14 ft		5 lbs wrought "	8's
850 ft 10 in. ship lap, 16 ft			
1,400 ft com. boards, 16 ft			

A Scrub Cow.

It may be always said that the scrub cow is such by reason of its scrub owner. The cow always does as it is done by. In my neighborhood the scrub cow reigns supreme. It is born and reared a scrub and is fed on scrub; that is, on browse summer and winter, and never learns the smell of hay or the taste of meal. Consequently it is bred to a scrub bull and rears a scrub calf, and gives a gallon of milk a day at the best, for two or three months after which a pint tin cup holds all the milk. The poor calf gets half the milk for a month, when it is turned into the woods, and when a year old is perhaps a little smaller than it was eleven months before. Possibly, as scrubs, the common cattle of my present locality can scarcely be beaten. But as a proof of my statement on the first line I give this record of a scrub cow which I have had five years and which I have regenerated during that time into a very fair milker. At first, at three years old, she gave me, three months after calving and on the best feeding, six quarts of milk per day. By good feeding on clover pasture, clover hay and corn meal, as much as she can use profitably, she has come up in the five years to her sixth calf, and her udder has gradually increased in size until it is now forty-two inches around at its upper part, and with her fifth heifer calf, all of which I have reared, her yield is eighteen quarts of milk daily, from which is made eleven pounds of butter in a week. One scrub heifer with her first calf, and two years old, is milking fourteen quarts a day.—American Agriculturist.

HORTICULTURAL HINTS.

WHEN the grapes are full ripe and the weather is clear and dry is the time to pick grapes.

DO NOT forget to protect the young trees from mice and rabbits. Bank up about them; smear with blood or use other protection.

EVERY now and then we find an old variety under a new name. The man who changes the name of a variety and sells it as something new ought to be roaded to the penitentiary.

SPEAKING of hardy varieties, they do not amount to a pinch of snuff. That is, we mean to say that it is the very last quality that should be inquired for. We want varieties that are prolific, and of good quality. We can protect them easily enough.

AT the present day, says an exchange, few growers are willing to give winter protection, and hence the alleged need of hardy varieties. Well, we have hardy varieties enough. There are the wild varieties of fruits. They are all hardy enough; and if a man is too lazy to give a good variety protection, he had better fall back on the wild kinds.—Western Rural.

Save the Corn Fodder.

If farmers would build good barns and have their corn cut as soon as it was cured, not letting it take any of the fall rains, much valuable food might be saved. I do not shuck the ears in the field, says a writer in Home and Farm, but put in the barn nice and straight and shuck as fed. This saves labor and the waste of fodder, as it needs less handling, besides not being exposed to the weather. Cut corn is generally fed in such a slovenly manner that much of its value is lost. It should be fed in racks made for the purpose, then the fodder is kept clean and the stock can eat it without wasting. If cut up with a fodder cutter and fed carefully, all the better. The stalks that the stock leaves make a better manure than when left in the field all winter. They will create a heat in the compost readily.

A CHAPTER ON CHURNS.

Prof. Henry of the Wisconsin Experiment Station Gives His Views.

Will the time ever come when a patent is not issued every day in the year for some new kind of churn or farm gate? Judging from present appearances there are just as many men now as ever in the past who are perfectly confident they have the best and only perfect churn. Almost every summer here at Madison strangers move into some otherwise unoccupied storeroom on the leading street and keep "open house" the long season through. The sole object of interest they have on exhibit is some wonderful churn, and daily cream is turned into butter with lightning-like rapidity before the eyes of the gaping crowd. Only a couple of years since parties doing business in this way gave churning exhibitions, and in the presence of two of the highest officials in our State turned cream into butter in two minutes by the watch, and what seems to me a much harder thing to do, they obtained the signatures of these two parties to a statement of the fact, this amounting practically to an indorsement of the churn. Now, it is a fact that these parties turned cream into butter in about two minutes. Was this churn, therefore, an improvement over the ordinary churns?

To test the matter we sent our dairyman down one day and had him purchase a churn without telling the proprietor whom he represented or what was to be done with it. We took a quantity of cream and divided it into two equal parts by weight and put one-half into the new claimant and turned the other into our rectangular churn, which had been doing service for several seasons. Both churns were worked according to directions and treated so as to get the best results possible, so far as we knew. What was the outcome? The novelty, which had brought butter in the presence of hundreds in two minutes, not a mile and a half away, now came out two minutes behind the other churn and did not deliver quite as much butter, though probably the difference was accidental. Where was the discrepancy? The whole matter was plain to us when we recollected that the parties operating the churn in the city never churned but two or three quarts of cream, and that they made the paddles go so fast that they beat the little mass of cream into butter in "no time." When the churn was given a reasonable amount of work to do it did no better, and even not quite so well, as a much simpler instrument.

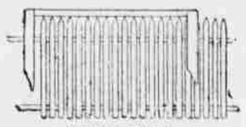
After having looked over many of the new inventions I have come to the conclusion that we have reached the limit of progress in churns along the present line. Of course, new directions are opening up—the butter extractor, for example—but I do not believe there has been a single advance made in the common churn for more than a decade except in regard to the covers, which have been materially improved. The best churn to buy is the simplest; this is a simple box or barrel that turns over and over.

In buying a churn of this class see that it is strongly bound together, so that the falling cream will not pound it to pieces. Next, look to the opening, which should be ample—the larger the better—in order to remove the butter easily and to facilitate washing and airing. See that the cover is easily managed and fits closely. Some of the late improvements in the covers of barrel and box churns are very satisfactory. Barrel and box churns are the simplest in construction and consequently the lowest in price of any on the market, so that the best is not only the cheapest but also the lowest priced. Avoid all churns with inside fixtures, such as dashers, paddles and scrapers. A churn with these paddles in turns out no more butter and makes it no easier than a revolving churn. They are difficult to wash and keep clean. All churns with paddles require bearings; these grind up the cream into grease and blacken it, often making the butter unsightly. Many of the patents on churns are for devices to aerate the cream. Most of these are simply ridiculous. If we wish to get air through the cream we can do it most effectually by having it tumble about in a revolving barrel or box.

We are apt to grumble about taxes; there is no tax that rests so heavily upon our shoulders as that laid by ignorance. Every year oily-tongued agents take from our people, for which nothing is given in return, more money than State, county and town taxes combined amount to. One of the most common of these agents is the man with the patent churn.—W. A. Henry, in Breeders' Gazette.

A Picket Gauge.

If you are making a picket fence, take a piece of scantling ten feet long. Nail a three to four-foot board at each end, allowing it to hang down as in the engraving. Nail your first picket at the



PICKET FENCE.

proper height, and ten feet from it another. On the two hang this gauge. It will be better than a cord, because it will not sag, and each picket, when nailed on, can strike it. The nailing-on can be done by poor help, which otherwise would do a poor job.

Trees.

The farm that has no trees even it is a desert-looking place. When people of the East go into the new settlements on the treeless Western plains the first thing that strikes them with something of terror is the lack of trees. Yet it is a fact that on many farms that are old enough to have trees even in the East there is a woeful lack of them. Perhaps it will never be possible to induce the vast majority of people to plant trees which they will never enjoy, that posterity may enjoy them. It is probable, therefore, that there never will be a universal planting of the best trees on our farms. But we heartily wish that if people will not plant such trees they will plant the rapidly-growing kinds. We have often spoken of the cotton wood. It grows to be considerable of a tree in four or five years. It makes a handsome tree, and while there are objections to it, as we have frequently said, it is a good many per cent. better than no tree.—Western Rural.

WE see it stated that a lot of Chicagoans have gone to Idaho, taken up desert land and agreed to pay ten dollars an acre for irrigation. Tenderfoot of the tenderfoot!

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—Savoy Biscuits.—Beat twelve eggs with three spoonfuls of water, adding gradually a pound of finely-powdered sugar. When it becomes thick, mix with it one pound of dry flour. Mold into long cakes and bake slowly.—Housekeeper.

—Planet Cake.—Three eggs, one and one half cups of sugar, one cup of sweet milk, and one cup of sour milk, one heaping teaspoonful of cream of tartar, one teaspoonful soda, one and one half cups of butter, one half of a nutmeg.—Yankee Blade.

—Crisp Cookies.—One-half pound sugar, one-half pound flour, one-quarter pound of butter, a third of a nutmeg, three eggs. Cream the butter, add the sugar and yelks of the eggs, beat until light; stir in the stiff-beaten whites, the nutmeg and flour; flour the board, roll, cut and bake in a quick oven.—Boston Budget.

—Hickory-Nut Cake.—One cupful and a half of sugar, half a cupful of butter, two cupfuls of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking-powder, one cupful of meats of nuts (cut in small pieces and mixed with the flour before adding the other ingredients), the whites of four eggs, and three-quarters of a cupful of sweet milk.—Demorest's Monthly.

—Chipped Pears.—Take pears not quite ripe; pair and core them, and cut them into thin, long strips; to eight pounds of the fruit add six pounds of sugar, the rind of three lemons cut into strips, also the juice of the lemons, one pint of water and two tablespoonfuls of ginger; boil the whole until the fruit is transparent, and then bottle.—Boston Herald.

—Cabbage Pudding.—Chop up small, enough white cabbage to fill a large baking pan when done. Put it in a pot of boiling water that has been salted, let it boil until tender, then drain thoroughly in a colander. In two quarts of the cabbage stir half a pound of butter; salt and pepper to taste, one pint of sweet cream and four eggs beaten separately. Add also, a pinch of cayenne pepper; put in a pan and bake for half an hour.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Sweet Apple Johnny-Cake.—Two quarts of sweet apples, chopped fine (measure after chopping), one quart of Indian meal, one teaspoonful of salt, one even teaspoonful of soda dissolved in half a cupful of sweet milk, unless the apples are very juicy, in which case use less milk; two tablespoonfuls sugar, unless the apples are very sweet. Mix with the hands thoroughly. Spread about 1½ inches thick in tins and steam two hours covering the tins tightly; bake a shorter time, if preferred.—Good Housekeeping.

—To Preserve Apricots.—Choose fine apricots. Pare them (by pouring boiling water over them one can slip off the skins almost as easily as off tomatoes.) Take their weight, then halve them and remove the kernels. Lay them with inside upwards; take their weight in pounded loaf or granulated sugar and sprinkle it over them. Break some of the stones of the apricots and blanch the kernels. Let the fruit lie in the sugar for twelve hours; then put the fruit, sugar, juice and kernels into a preserving pan. Simmer gently and clean; as the scum rises remove it. Remove the halves of the apricots. As they become cold lay them in jars, and when all of the fruit has been thus "potted" pour equally over them the sirup and the kernels. Cover the fruit with paper and tie tightly down.—Detroit Free Press.

SCISSORED A PANTHER.

Desperate Fight of a Plucky Girl With an Infuriated Wild-Cat.

While engaged in cutting flowers from her garden a few mornings ago the daughter of George Summerville, a wealthy sugar planter of Lake Claren, La., was attacked by a panther, which she succeeded in killing with a sharp-pointed pair of scissors she held. Miss Jennie had gone unattended to the garden, which is situated about a hundred yards in the rear of the house, and had stooped down to secure a low-growing rose when she was startled by the growl of some animal in a clump of shrubbery at her back, but before she could rise was felled to the ground by the panther, which fairly hurled itself upon her.

The young lady was too unprepared for the spring to offer any resistance, and this caused the big cat to lose its equilibrium also and the two fell together, the panther rolling to one side, however. Miss Jennie, recovering herself first, sprang to her feet and fled toward the house crying for help, but was overtaken in a few moments by the animal. Seeing he was about to attack her again and realizing the impossibility of escape, the girl stopped running and got behind a wooden framework on which a vine was trained and with her scissors in her hand waited for the panther's spring.

The infuriated animal made for her with gapping mouth and bloodshot eyes, but as it flung itself upon her Miss Jennie drove her scissors with full force into its nearest eye, when it recoiled with a convulsive shiver and the next moment fell dead at her feet. The young lady, without waiting to recover her scissors, walked calmly to the house, where she told her family of her exploit in so quiet a manner that it was supposed at first that she was joking, but on her insisting on her story her father and brothers went to look for the panther's body, which they found with its brain penetrated by the scissors' point.

The animal bore on one of his hind quarters, a jagged, newly-inflicted wound, probably having been shot the day before by some hunter, and had, in all likelihood, crept into the shrubbery to die. Its pain had evidently maddened it, for they are not generally considered aggressive. It was one of the specimens known as the black panther, and measured something over nine feet, from muzzle to the tip of the tail. Miss Jennie's dress was torn from the neck to the hem, and her left arm slightly scratched by the beast's claws, but she is otherwise none the worse for the encounter.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Gladstone's Long Sentences.

Lord Hartington's humorous illusion to the length of the sentence he quoted from Mr. Gladstone's speech to the Wesleyan home rulers was not without reason. Mr. Gladstone's verbosity is incurable. It is constantly breaking forth in long-winded sentences, not only in speeches but in writing. Last session, for example, he handed in a question which contained 120 words. Also last session, in one of his speeches in the House, he delivered a sentence which lasted five minutes by the reporter's watch and would have filled over a quarter of a column of space had it been written out in full. Seeing that this sentence contained about six hundred words the sentence of 183 words which Lord Hartington quoted was comparatively moderate.—Court Journal

THE CROTON AQUEDUCT.

It Is the Greatest Engineering Work of Its Kind in the World.

There is good reason for the residents of New York City to rejoice at the opening of the new Croton Aqueduct. The permanent opening is to be regarded as an event of greater importance to the Empire City than any that has occurred since the opening of the old aqueduct, when the populace hailed it with rejoicing, and people came from far and near to participate in the greatest civic affair that had taken place in the New World. In all ages, a plentiful supply of wholesome water has been considered the greatest benefit which could be conferred on a community; and even to this day, in some lands the waters are held sacred and worshipped as the source of life. The "Sacred Ganges" in India is worshipped by the Hindus, and even among Christian nations the worship of wells was at one time general. But the efforts made in all ages and all lands to collect and distribute water find their crowning culmination in this nineteenth century of ours. The new Croton Aqueduct is the greatest and most capacious water-carrier in the world, and will bring from the Croton and Bronx river water-sheds a supply of their crystal torrents sufficient for a population of 2,120,000, or 500,000 more than the population of New York City. The ancient Romans knew the value of good water, and in the reign of Nerva there were nine aqueducts "pouring rivers into every part of Rome;" and Rome's decay dates from the siege of the Goths, who broke the aqueducts, and, by thus cutting off the water-supply, brought the city to submission. It is not saying too much to declare that the future greatness of New York depends upon its water-supply as much as Rome's did, although there is not the same risk of an invading force.—Demorest's Magazine.

A DOCTOR'S CONFESSION.

He Doesn't Take Much Medicine and Advises the Reporter Not To.

"Humbug! Of course it is. The so-called science of medicine is a humbug and has been from the time of Hippocrates to the present. Why the biggest crank in the Indian tribes is the medicine man."

"Very frank was the admission, especially so when it came from one of the biggest young physicians of the city, one whose practice is among the thousands, though he has been graduated but a few years," says the Buffalo Courier. "Very cozy was his office too, with its cheerful grate fire, its Queen Anne furniture, and its many lounges and easy-chairs. He stirred the fire lazily, lighted a fresh cigar, and went on."

"Take the prescriptions laid down in the books and what do you find? Poisons mainly, and nauseating stuffs that would make a healthy man an invalid. Why in the world science should go to poisons for its remedies I cannot tell, nor can I find any one who can."

"How does a doctor know the effect of his medicine?" he asked. "He calls, prescribes, and goes away. The only way to judge would be to stand over the bed and watch the patient. This cannot be done. So, really, I don't know how he is to tell what good or hurt he does. Sometime ago, you remember, the Boston Globe sent out a reporter with a stated set of symptoms. He went to eleven prominent physicians and brought back eleven different prescriptions. This just shows how much science there is in medicine."

There are local diseases of various characters for which nature provides positive remedies. They may not be included in the regular physician's list, perhaps, because of their simplicity, but the evidence of their curative power is beyond dispute. Kidney disease is cured by Warner's Safe Cure, a strictly herbal remedy. Thousands of persons, every year, write as does H. J. Gardiner, of Pontiac, R. I., August 7, 1890:

"A few years ago I suffered more than probably ever will be known outside of myself, with kidney and liver complaint. It is the old story—I visited doctor after doctor, but to no avail. I was at Newport, and Dr. Blackman recommended Warner's Safe Cure. I commenced the use of it, and found relief immediately. Altogether I took three bottles, and I truthfully state that it cured me."

THE hen is useful as an article of food, as a destroyer of insects, as a layer of eggs, et setter-y.—Washington Post.

ARE any of the new-fangled washing compounds as good as the old-fashioned soap? Dobbins' Electric Soap has been sold every day for 24 years, and is now just as good as ever. Ask your grocer for it and take no other.

THE young man who forged his way to the front is now in the penitentiary.—N. Y. Ledger.

A SORE THROAT OR COUGH, if suffered to progress, often results in an incurable throat or lung trouble. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" give instant relief.

A BLAZER—Vesuvius.

SUPPOSITIONS—Infer, no!

WORK on tick—Clocks.

GREEN and silly—Parrots.

"A ROD of iron"—The crowbar.

GIVE a feeling of security—Handcuffs.

TALK better than they know—Parrots.

TRANSPORTS of pleasure—Steam yachts.

ART NOTES—Ten thousand for a picture.

AFTER the ball—A clove.—Puck.

A SWELL dinner—dried apples and water.—Texas Siftings.

A SMALL dinner party—The little butler.

THE waiter in a bustling restaurant always "sets the table" in a roar.—Puck.

THE Kurds ought to know all about cheese making.

PEOPLE who never dye—Those who have gray hair.—N. Y. Mail and Express.

IT requires but little mining to blast a reputation.—Texas Siftings.

THE prima donna's welfare depends upon her farewell.—Elmira Gazette.

"POP," said Willie, "what makes them call our old horse a 'plug'?" "Because he is such a stopper, Willie," replied the old gentleman.—Washington Post.

IN SCHOOL—"We come now to transparent objects. Emily, give me an example." "A pane of glass." "Correct; and now Sophy may give one." "A key-hole."—Fliegende Blatter.

"WELL, your goose is cooked!" exclaimed Snodgrass, as he entered his parlor. "Who has been roasting you this time, love?" asked Mrs. Snodgrass, anxiously.—Munsey's Weekly.

THE railroad engineer may not have much style about him, but wealth and fashion follow in his train.

ST. JACOBS OIL
THE GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND SAYS:
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