THE GIVER'S REWARD.

Who gives and hides the giving hand
Nor counts on favor, fame or praise,
Shall find his smallest gift outweighs
The burden of the sea and land.

Who gives to whom hath nought been given,
His gift in need, though small indeed,
As is the grass-blade's wind-blown seed,
Is large as earth and rich as heaven.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

A Cure for a Balky Horse.

A Canada paper gives room for the following curious mode of dealing with a balky horse: I would prepare myself with a good strap—I want no whip; perhaps he has got a good taste of that already, and still he is master. But some fine day when I was at peace with myself and all around, I would hitch him to the buggy, turning his head to the village. He goes half way very well indeed; then he begins to consider that he had gone far enough in that direction, and stops. I step down; he expects me to use the whip; he is mistaken. As a criminal, I treat him on the silent system. I push him back a little out of the way. I show him the strap, putting it up to his nose. I go to the off-side and buckle it to his fore leg, close up to his breast, throwing the other end over his shoulder; I then raise his near foot and fix it with the hoof almost touching the belly. This done, I say, "Now, old chap, you just stand there." I don't smoke, so I take a paper from my pocket, and finding a place where I can sit down, and he see me, I begin to read. This is something he did not bargain for, and the novelty of standing on three legs somewhat diverts his mind from the cause that stopped him. I think that is the chief point gained, and the most humane. When the strap is taken off I show it to him, caress him a little, and we move on without irritation. The strap will now become a part of the harness for a month or two, till at last the sight of it will act as a talisman.

Broom Corn.

Broom corn, as many of our readers may know, was introduced to this country by Dr. Franklin. He saw a seed on a broom, planted it, and the seeds from this single plant were the beginning of broom corn as an American agricultural product. The credit of the broom-making industry is due to the Shakers, who, raising the plants in their gardens, manufactured the brooms and sold them for fifty cents, or more, apiece. Immediately after the war, so great was the profit from its cultivation, that it was soon overdone, and the many who had rushed into the business were soon discouraged and abandoned it. Now it is cultivated in all parts of the country. The stalks grow very tall; the seeds, if left to mature and ground with corn or oats, are deemed excellent for fattening cattle. But as the straw is brighter and more desirable if cut while the seeds are in the milk or dough state, the seeds are not gathered. These should be planted on good soil, in drills three feet apart, the seeds one foot apart in the drill.

The Potato.

It is supposed that the potato is indigenous, and confined to no particular part of the world. Mr. Darwin, for instance, found it wild in the Chonos archipelago. W. J. Hooker says that it is common at Valparaiso, where it grows abundantly on the sandy hills near the sea. In Peru and various other parts of South America it appears to be at home. It is a well known fact that it was to the colonists whom Sir Walter Releigh sent out, in Queen Elizabeth's reign, that we are indebted for our potatoes. Herrist, who went out with these colonists, and who wrote an account of his travels, makes what may, perhaps, be regarded as the earliest mention of the vegetable. Under the heading of "roots," he mentions what he calls the "openawk." "These roots," he says, "are round, some large as walnuts, others much larger, they grow on damp soils, many hanging together as if fixed on ropes; they are good food, either boiled or roasted." In early times the potato was considered by many to be poisonous and unhealthy, and was avoided as an article of diet, particularly by the very poor.

What Kills Fruit Trees.

Some time ago Josiah Hoopes, in an address before the Pennsylvania Fruit Growers Association, made the following excellent remarks on planting fruit trees: "Deep planting is one error—to plant a tree more shallow than it formerly stood is really the right way, whilst many plant a tree as they would a post. Roots are of two kinds—the young and tender rootlets, composed entirely of cells, the feeders of the tree, always found near the surface getting air and moisture, roots of over one year old, which serve only as supporters of the tree and as conductors of its food. Hence the injury that ensues when the delicate rootlets are so deeply buried in earth. Placing fresh or green manure in contact with the young roots is, he tells us, another great error. The place put manure is on the surface, where the elements disintegrate, dissolve and carry it downward. Numerous form of fungi are generated and reproduced by the application of such manures directly to the roots, and they immediately attack the tree. It is very well to enrich the soil at transplanting the tree, but the manure, if to be in contact with or very near the roots, should be thoroughly decomposed."

Fresh Air in Thyphoid Fever.

Dr. Hampton, of Paris, has lately issued a pamphlet containing a history of several remarkable cures of typhoid fever. The Doctor regards the disease as a sort of paralysis or asphyxia af all the vital functions, occasioned by inhaling a poisonous atmosphere, emanating from a typhoid patient or from some other morbid source. By the Doctor's experiments he has practically demonstrated that great advantage is to be derived from the use of open air. The cures which he reports are ascribed mainly to the admission of out-door air to the patient's bed-room. He argues that the patient cannot suffer from the application of this remedy, from other diseases, or from the temperature of the atmosphere. If the patient is kept warm in bed by artificial means, the free breathing of pure air will at all times keep up the natural animal heat. In typhus fever, complications of all kinds, of the lungs, or other organs, simply render the access of fresh air more urgent and essential. It also enables the patient to take stimulants more easily when necessary.

The Nose in the Dairy.

This seems like an insignificant member of the working force about a well-conducted dairy, but it really is a powerful ally when properly appreciated and judiciously applied. Every one knows that bad odours are the greatest mischief-makers that can come in contact with milk, butter, or cheese. With its presence good butter cannot be made, while milk, and especially cream, absorb bad smells rapidly and fatally. For the purpose of detecting the presence of these unwelcome visitors a keen smelling nose should be cultivated. There is no doubt that this sense, like all the others—feeling, seeing, tasting, etc.—can be greatly cultivated, and just as surely lost by neglect. The person who lives within the reach of odours from glue and soap factories soon becomes totally indifferent to them. Just so the careless dairyman, who allows old cream and grease to accumulate about the milk-room, never thinking about the smell of things, fails in the end to notice them until he finds his butter totally rejected in the market. Fumes from cooking onions, cabbage, and other smelling food may permeate the air to such an extent that the women of the family lose all sense of bad odours, and consequently fail to detect lesser but equally fatal odours in the milk-room.

To detect a bad odour it is necessary to devote the whole attention of your mind to the matter. Take up each article in the milk-room, and smell of it to see if undetected trouble is not brewing. Doing this once a day will put the senses on the alert, and thus avoid much trouble and loss when the butter is to be marketed.

After the Butter Comes.

At the churn comes in our most radical need of reform. How to free our butter from the buttermilk and in doing so keep from working the butter into a grainless, waxy mass? For myself, I am a strict advocate of the brine system of gathering and working the butter. As soon as the cream begins to break add a gallon of strong brine, the colder it is the better, slowly work the dasher until the butter has assumed the appearance of b rd-shot, then draw off the buttermilk; cold water should now be turned into butter and the dasher occasionally worked, but not enough to gather the butter. It is better to change the water once, making the second a weaker brine. Draw this off and take the butter worker, roll it very gently and only enough to force the remaining water out. The mass will will then be found to be of uniform color, free from specks or streaks, and the traces of buttermilk will be wanted. Then salt three-fourths of an ounce to the pound, using fine salt invariably, as the sharp crystals cut the grobules of butter and break down the grain. It is quite a mistaken notion that salt preserves the butter. There is no chemical union of salt and butter. Salt merely occupies the space between the grains, and if moisture or buttermilk, but never the butter, and at a certain stage salt or no salt, the buttermilk undergoes a change and the butter (?) becomes rancid. The butter is now set away in the bowl for twenty-four hours, the temperature being kept as low as 57 degrees, when it is again placed in the worker and gently rolled again, a trifle more salt added, and—without ever coming at any stage in contact with the hands—put into the packing.

Sources of Petroleum.

The sources of petroleum are found in almost every part of the globe, and the use of the article would seem well nigh coeval with civilization. There is a spring in one of the Ionian islands which has yielded petroleum more than 2,000 years. The city of Genoa was formerly lighted by oil from the wells of Armenia, on the banks of the Zaro. In Persia, also, near the Caspian Sea, at Baku, numerous springs of petroleum have been known from earliest time; and those of Rangoon, on the Irawaddy, are said to have yielded, before the general introduction of petroleum, some 400,000 hogsheads of oil a year.

George Eliot has left some unpublished works behind her. One of these is a "History of Ideas of Immortality," written several years ago. The other is a complete translation of Spinoza's "Ethics," executed during the Strauss and Feuerbach perio

What We Know About It.

Cairo (Ill.) Radical Republican.

"What do you know about St Jacobs Oil?" said one of our oldest subscribers. This was a fair question, and we answer, that we are reliably informed, that a gentleman of this city who has suffered untold agony, and spent a mint of money to get relief from Rheumatism, in desperation bought some and tried it, and declares that it is the best remedy for Rheumatism he ever heard of.

"There!" she cried, in an excited voice. "I should like to know what has become of that umbril. I sot it up agin the counter when I come in, and afore I could turn round it's gone—and it was only a Monday that I gin four and six for't!" "What kind of an umbrella was it, ma'am?" asked the polite clerk in his blandest tones. "A spick and span new gingham, young man," was the eager response, "with an ivʼry handle on't and a——" "Like the one in your hand, ma'am, for instance!" "Sakes alive!" she excla ned. And one might know thought she saw a serpent rather than her own "spick and span gingham," with its "ivʼry handle" clutched fast in her hand. She colored up like a druggist's window, and went off among unintelligible excuses. She never felt so flustrated in all her born days, as she told Jemima Ann when she got home.

EVERY TIME.

(Keokuk Constitution.

A man, or even a piece of machinery that does its work right every time, is, we think, very correctly judged "valuable." And certainly none the less valuable is any article designed to relieve the ills of mankind, and which does so every time. Mess. Jones, Cook & Co., Bay State Brewery, Boston, Mass., write: We have used St. Jacobs Oil among our men and find that it helps them "every time." We therefore heartily recommend it as a pain-healing liniment.

Printing Greenbacks.

"All paper money," said a Treasury officer in conversation with a *Chronicle* reporter, a few days ago, "both legal tenders and national securities, is now engraved, printed and finished in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington. Some years ago, one-half the note was finished in New York but that has been done away with for some time. Under an act of Congress, a building has just been completed for the sole use of the bureau. Before moving into this, they occupied a part of the Treasury Department."

"What about the process of making a greenback?"

"The process of making the greenback and other government securities is this:—The paper is first taken to the wetting division. There it is counted and dampened. It is then delivered to the plate printers, each sheet being charged to them. They again count it in the presence of their assistant, who is a lady, and give a receipt there for, the assistant certifying that she witnessed the count. The receipts are taken to the wetting division, where they are compared with the books before the work is begun, and must agree. This is done with a hand press. Attached to all these presses are registers, which keep count of each sheet of paper as it passes through, so it is impossible to secrete any without being detected. The note then passes into the examining division, where it is counted while wet and placed in a drying box. When perfectly dry it is taken out and again counted, and the work examined by experts, all of whom are ladies. The sheets found defective, in any way, are cancelled, and the perfect ones placed in a hydraulic press, where an immense pressure is given them. When taken out they are perfectly smooth. They are then sent back to the wetting division, where they are again dampened."

"What is the next step in their manufacture?"

"Well, they are taken to the printing division, where they receive the second impress, which is is the black part of the face, after which they are taken to the examining division, the dry box, the hydraulic press, and back again to the wetting division, the same as at first. They are taken from here the third time to the State printing division, where the third impression is received, which is the large red seal on the face. After this they are taken to the examining room, dried, pressed, counted and examined, the same as on both previous occassions. From here they are sent to the numbering division, where they receive the numbers that are seen on the upper right corner and left center. Both legal tender and national bank notes are printed on sheets, and there are always four notes on each. After being numbered, the legal tender notes are taken to another room, where the margin is trimmed from the paper, and the notes separated. This is all done by machinery. After being separated, they are again counted and placed in packages of one thousand notes each. This is also done by ladies, who are experts. One lady, a Mrs. Silver, will count one thousand notes in five minutes. This is the final count. They are then ready for delivery to the parties authorizen to receive them. The national bank notes are not seperated, but are sent to the banks that issued them in sheets of four each, so that they may be more readily signed. The rules governing the Bureau of Engraving and Printing are very strict. In fact, during working hours the employes are treated more like prisoners than they are like ladies or gentlemen. From one thousand to fifteen hundred persons are employed there, the ladies outnumbering the gentlemen considerably.

How to Cook Oatmeal.

Oatmeal, says an Irish paper, is a food of great strength and nutrition, having claims to be better known and more widely used than it is at present. Oatmeal requires much cooking to effectually burst its starch-cells, but when it is well cooked it will thicken liquid much more than equal its weight in wheaten flour. The oats of this country are superior to those grown on the Continent and the southern part of England, but certainly interior to the Scotch, where considerable pains are taken to cultivate them; and it is needless to point out that the Scotch are an example of a strong and thoroughly robust nation which result is justly set down as being derived from the plentiful use of oatmeal. Dr. Guthrie has asserted that his countrymen have the largest heads of any nation in the world—not even the English having such large heads—which he attributes to the universal use of oatmeal, as universal it is, being found alike on the tables of the rich and the tables of the poor—in the morning the porridge and in the evening the traditional cake. The two principal ways of cooking oatmeal are porridge and cake (bannock), which I will describe, and also some other modes of cooking, in order to afford an agreeable variety of dishes. First, then, we will commence with a receipe for porridge: To three pints of boiling water add a level teaspoonful of salt and a pint of coarse meal, stirring while it is being slowly poured in; continue stirring until the meal is diffused through the water—about eight or ten minutes. Cover it closely then, and place it where it will simmer for an hour, avoid stirring during the whole of that time. Serve hot, with as little messing as possible, accompanied with milk, maple syrup, or sugar and cream. To make oatmeal cake, place in a bowl a quart of meal, add to it as much cold water as will form it into a soft, light dough, cover it with a cloth fifteen minutes to allow it to swell, then dust the pasteboard with meal, turn out the dough and give it a vigorous kneading. Cover it with the cloth a few minutes, and proceed at once to roll it out an eighth of an inch in thickness; cut it in small pieces, and partly cook them on a griddle, then finish by toasting in front of the fire.

J. P. Krieger, Jr., who as Cashier of the Broadway Savings Bank, of St. Louis, wrecked the concern and ruined his father, committed suicide in the Western Hotel, in that city.

Wretched, Indeed,

Are those whom a confirmed tendency to biliousness, subjects to the various and changeful symptoms indicative of liver complaint. Nausea, sick headache, constipation, furred tongue, an unpleasant breath, a dull or sharp pain in the neighborhood of the affected organ, impurity of the blood and loss of appetite signalize it as one of the most distressing, as it is one of the most common of maladies. There is, however, a benign specific for the disease and all its unpleasant manifestations. It is the concurrent testimony of the public and the medical profession, that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a medicine which achieves results speedily felt, thorough and benign. Besides rectifying liver disorder, it invigorates the feeble, conquers kidney and bladder complaints, and hastens the convalescence of those recovering from enfeebling diseases. Moreover it is the grand specific for fever and ague.

The African Boers.

The typical Boer is doubtless a pattern of hospitality, simplicity of heart, fondness for his home and family, and of those general domestic attributes which are so dear to an Englishman. But in relations and contact with the native races and real owners of the soil, the Dutch Boer seems to lose all sense of reason and justice, and to remember only those early and blood-stained annals of pioneering, when the white man and the black neither gave nor asked for quarter in their struggle for supremacy in the land. Indeed, his intolerance of a native is so intense that he cannot be induced to look upon him as a human being, but he regards the unfortunate aboriginal as a wild beast, to be hunted and shot down. But the Boer has his fairer side, although his type has as yet been unchangeable. As he existed when he ruled in Cape Colony in 1808, so now he exists in the present day in his settlements in the interior. He is uneducated, uncultivated, unprogressive and obstinate; but he develops qualities under adverse circumstances which must command English respect. He is certainly domestic as far as his own family circle is concerned, but, at the same time, the reverse of gregarious in regard to the world in general. When he first commences to farm and settle he likes to possess not less than 6,000 and not more than 20,000 acres of good undulating "velvet." When he has obtained this, he starts in his was wagon with his wife, his children, his scanty supply of goods and chattels, his cattle and sheep, and his only literature, the family Bible. He selects a good spring of water, being careful that no neighbor is located within at least ten miles. He builds his house with one large central hall, with the kitchen in rear, and four or five bedrooms opening out of the hall, all on the ground floor, and sometimes with a wide veranda outside. Kraals for his cattle, fences to his garden and enclosures of fifty or 100 acres are quick-run up; and so fertile is the soil and so favorable the climate that in four or five years his garden will be full of oranges, lemons, citrons, peaches, apricots, figs, apples, pears and vines. His herds and flocks multiply, his wheat and Indian corn thrive, and thus he lives in a rude but gratetul abundance. His sons arrive at manhood and marry; his daughters are sought as wives, and, if the land is good and plenty, they remain and farm near, and for each generation and new family a new house is built a few hundred yards from the original. More acres with each generation are brought under the plough, and the man who is a good farmer, good father and good husband cannot be brought to see that he must not covet his neighbor's land when that neighbor happens to be a black man! Without sentiment, without a particle of enthusiasm, and with the most circumscribed intellectual horizon, he has a stubborn practicability which is admirably suited for the work of a pioneer, but which never develops into a power of civilization amongst savage tribes. ["The Story of the Zulu Campaign," by Major Ashe and Captain Edgell.]

How French Women Cross the Street.

"Cress" writes from Paris to the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*: It is a rare treat to see a Parisienne cross a muddy street. She advances tip-toe to the edge of the pavement. There she poises like a bird ready for flight, and then deftly she raises her dress more than enough to show her embroidered skirt, the dainty hose, the elegant bottines, and without more delay she trips across, toe and heel hardly touching, and mud refusing to cling to the fairy feet that hardly leaves an impression on it. Landed on the other side, she gives her fine leathers a little shake into place and passes on with shoes that look as if put on at that moment. Watch an English woman immediately afterward. She reaches the curbstone, comes to a dead standstill, and solidly contemplates the muddy road. Finally she selects a route. Then very cautiously she lifts her shoes, making sure that the tops of her boots are under cover, and then slowly advancing she puts her right foot out—plump it goes, the water oozing over it, and then splash! splash! until the other side is reached, when with soiled skirts and soaked shoes, she proceeds on her wet and muddy way. Nothing could be more characteristic of their respective nationalities, and nothing could be more amusing than the mutual contempt for each other's ways.

Mush.—Stir a tablespoonful of salt and cup of flour mixed with one quart of Indian meal into a quart of boiling water; beat it well and boil gently two hours. Turn the whole into dishes which have been dipped into cold water, and set away to cool. In the morning cut into slices an inch thick, and fry brown in pork fat. Serve slices of pork fat with it.

Hominy.—Wash and soak the large hominy over night; early the next morning put it on to cook, in plenty of water with a little salt; it absorbs, like rice, much water, and must be cooked with care, and be perfectly white and soft. When quite done, stir in some new milk and butter, and let it stew for ten minutes. Serve hot. Small hominy will boil in an hour. It is very nice ried for breakfast, and is a necessary accompaniment to pork.

Miss Blanche Murray is a very proper young lady. Last week she caught her little brother smoking.

"You terrible thing," she hissed, "I am going to tell father on you."

"This is only corn stik," murmured the boy, penitently.

"I don't care what it is. I am going to tell on you, and see that you don't get into that beastly, horrid, degrading habit. I wouldʼt have anything to do with smokers."

It is evening. Miss Murray is sitting on the front stoop with Algernon. It is moonlight, and the redolent spirits of the honeysuckles and syringas are wafting bliss to their already intoxicated souls.

"Would little birdie object to my smoking a cigarette?"

"Not at all," replied Miss Murray. "I like cigarettes. They are so fragrant and romantic. I think they are just too delicious for anything."

"Then I'll light one."

He lights a cigarette, and they talk about the weather for two hours and a half.

Father is Getting Well.

My daughters say, "How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters." He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable, and we are so glad that he used your Bitters.—A lady of Rochester, N. Y.—*Utica Herald.*

A Lady Correspondent.

Mr. Editor:

In a recent issue of your paper "Daisy B." writes to know what to do when she has the "blues." Now, I have been troubled with that very unpleasant and essentially feminine complaint in the past, and I am quite sure my experience will help her. I don't believe those indigo feelings come because things don't go right around us, but because matters don't go right within us. Every lady understands this and knows the cause. For years I suffered terribly, and I now see that I might have avoided it all had I known what I do to-day. I tried taking Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure as an experiment, and it did for me more than I could ever have dreamed it possible to do for any woman. I would not be without it for the world, and I earnestly advise Daisy B. or any lady troubled as she was to use the means which I did and I am sure it will have the same effect.

Carboline, a deodorized extract of petroleum, cures baldness. This is a positive fact, attested by thousands. No other hair preparation in the world will really do this. Besides, as now improved, it is a delightful dressing.

Be it known unto all who are afflicted with salt rheum, itch, scald head, impetigo, and every other eruption of the skin, that Glenn's Sulphur Soap will speedily remove such harrassing and disfiguring complaints.

Nothing is uglier than a crooked boot or shoe; straighten them with Lyon's Heel Stiffeners.

An inveterate old wag, seeing a heavy door nearly off its hinges, in which condition of neglect it had been left for some time, observed that when it had fallen and killed some one it would probably be hung.

Gen. John A. Logan.

Hero of the late war and now United States Senator from Illinois, writes: "Some years ago I was troubled more or less with rheumatism, and have within the last year or so suffered intensely with the same disease. I began to take 'Durang's Rheumatic Remedy,' and am thoroughly satisfied that I have been permanently cured by its use. I do not hesitate to recommend it to all sufferers."

For cuts, burns, use Redding's Russia salve.

Don't Die on the Premises.

Ask Druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, bed-bugs, roaches. Only 15c per box.

GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER.

It is natural for people suffering with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint or any derangement of the digestive organs, such as Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, Heart burn, Water-brash, gnawing and burning pains at the pit of the Stomach, Yellow Skin, Coated Tongue and disagreeable taste in the mouth, coming up of food after eating, low spirits, &c., to put off from day to day buying an article that they know has cured their neighbor, friend, or relative, yet they have no faith in it until it is too late. But if you will go to your Druggist and get a bottle of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER your immediate cure is as certain as you live. Sample bottles of this medicine can be obtained for 10 cents to try its superior virtue.

Regular size 75 cents. Try it, two doses will relieve any case.

Dr BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

WOMAN'S TRIUMPH!

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DISCOVERER OF

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

The Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

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KIDNEY-WORT

The Only Remedy

That Acts at the Same Time on

The Liver, The Bowels and The Kidneys

This combined action gives it wonderful power to cure all diseases.

Why Are We Sick?

Because we allow these great organs to become clogged or torpid, and poisonous humors are therefore forced into the blood that should be expelled naturally.

KIDNEY-WORT WILL CURE

Billousness, Piles, Constipation, Kidney Complaints and Diseases, Weaknesses and Nervous Disorders.

by causing free action of these organs and restoring their power to throw off disease.

Why Suffer Billous pains and aches?

Why torment with Piles, Constipation?

Why frighten over disordered Kidneys?

Why endure nervous or sick headaches?

Why have sleepless nights?

Use KIDNEY WORT *and rejoice in health. It is a dry, vegetable compound and* One package will make six qts of Medicine. *Get it of your Druggist, he will order it for you. Price, $1.00.*

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In response to the urgent requests of great numbers of people who prefer to purchase a Kidney-Wort already prepared, the proprietors of this celebrated remedy now prepare it in liquid form as well as dry. It is very concentrated, is put up in large bottles, and is equally efficient as that put up dry in tin cans. It saves the necessity of preparing, is always ready, and is more easily taken by most people. Price, $1 per bottle.

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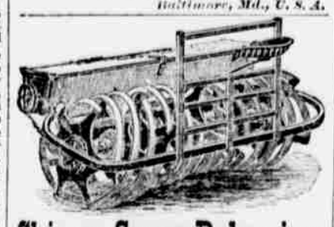

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