## FOR THE FARM AND HOME.

#### About Dogs.

If the farmers of the country who own worthless dogs-curs without any breeding-could be induced to destroy them and substitute one well-bred shepherd pup, not more, to each farm, the wealth of every farming community would be vastly increased in many ways. Farmers with a little tact in getting along with a dog would soon find the colly saving them many a step. Eager and anxious to learn, willing to do anything within his power, the young dog needs only a wise and patient restraint, an intelligent direction, to become the most

useful hand on the place .-- Breeders' Gazette.

#### Wooden Siles.

The opinion is steadily gaining ground, backed by the actual test, that wooden silos are not only practicable, but in many cases are preferable to an expensive stone structure. Water sometimes works into the latter, and frost may combine with it to work injury to the ensilage. Simply boarding up a bay in the barn is getting to be a popular way of making silos, and there is little objection to it. That ensilage will keep well in such a concern there is no doubt, and why may not the average farmer try the new system in this way rather than invest in a costly stone silo ?- New England Homestead.

#### Destroying Tree Insects.

A writer in Vick's Monthly savs: As an evidence of the need of applying a soap and carbonic mixture twice, if not three times, in a season, to the stems of peach and plum trees. mountain ash, Japan and other quinces, I will mention that although eggs appear to be laid in June, rendering it necessary to wash in the beginning of that month, I have found eggs and parental care the disease generally laid, or at least hatched, as late as does well, but without this it is liable to serious complications and apt to October first; for, having set some side grafts in the collars of peach and leave disagreeable consequences .- Lonplum stocks at about that date, many don Lancet.

of them were found eaten out by the newly hatched larvæ, when the grafts were examined ten or fifteen days later. The eggs of the borers that affect the apple, quince, Siberian crab, and mountain ash, hatch usually in August.

#### Lers and Feet of Horses.

The feet and legs of horses require particular attention. It is an old saving with horsemen, "Keep the feet and

#### it is like the batter for "johnnycake." Bake in a quick oven and serve hot.

Household Hints.

To remove stains from cups or other articles of tableware or marblelized oilcloths, rub them with saleratus, either with the finger or a piece of linen.

The best and easiest way to clean white paint is to use enough spirits of ammonia to soften the water, and ordinary hard soap, and rub well.

To keep pudding sauce warm if prepared too long before dinner is served, set the basin containing it in a pan or pail of boiling water; do not let the water boil after the sauce-dish is set in it, but keep it hot.

#### THE FAMILY DOCTOR.

Dr. Foote's Health Monthly advises parents not to punish a child by boxing or pulling its cars.

Kerosene oil will cure chilblains. Rub the parts affected thoroughly with the oil before going to bed. A second application may be necessary.

To prevent the hair from falling out, apply once a week with a piece of flannel or sponge a wash made of one ounce of powdered borax, half an ounce of powdered camphor, and one quart of boiling water.

as coroner, has directed public attention to the mortality which follows the neglect of measles. It is a common opinion among the poor that a child

it gets the disease it requires no treatment and but little care. This is a mistake. In the records of vital statistics it may be seen that it often proves more fatal in the large townsthan any other zymotic disease, more even than scarlatina. With medical

American Restlessness.

Dr. Edward Eggleston's paper in one of his Century series of articles on colonial history, describes "The migrations of American colonists," and alludes as follows to an American trait: From the beginning, the Americans have been a migratory people.

New Englanders, as we have seen, planted themselves in Westchester and on Long Island, came by throngs into East Jersey, and migrated to the more southern colonies. So Virginians helped to people Maryland and North Carolina, migrated northward to New York, and, even before the Revolution. began to look wistfully over the mountain barrier into the great interior valley. New York Dutch migrated to South Carolina; some of them settled also in Maine, Pennsylvania, and Maryland; while Pennsylvania, excited by fear of Indian massacre during French wars, occupied much of the mountain and "piedmont" regions of the colonies to the southward. It is said that of 3500 militiamen of Orange county in North Carolina, during the Revolution, every man was a native of Pennsylvania. There was an incessant movement to and fro of people seeking to better their condition. Once the European had broken away from his mooring of centuries, the salt also hastens the maturity of the vastness of the new continent piqued him, and he became a rover. This instability as to place remains yet in the American character. The

## DIPHTHERIA.

Facts of Interest Concerning this Epidemical Disease. How it is Conveyed. Notwithstanding the alarming prevalence of diphtheria throughout the

country, few people comparatively know anything of its history. It is not a new disease, but has prevailed epidemically from the earliest times of which we have any medical record. A medical work published in Sanscrit more than 2300 years ago mentions this disease and describes the manner of its attack. It was very prevalent in Spain from 1581 to 1611, and was

known as garrotillo. In Naples during 1617 it swept away whole families and the disease was accurately described in 1640 by a French physician, Baillou. It was first observed in our

country by Dr. Samuel Bard, who called it an "uncommon and dangerous distemper." It derives its name diphtheria from the Greek word diphthera (leather). This name was given to it early in this century by a French physician, Bretzonneau, on account of the leathery appearance of the false membrane which is one of

the characteristics of the disease. There are numerous theories as to the causes which produce diphtheria, but the question has never been satisfactorily settled. What it is is quite as much a matter of dispute. All are agreed that it is a virus, known by its fruits, but no one has ever traced its actual source. Microscopical and chemical tests have failed to reveal in what this poison consists. Of its ef-

fects, however, we have abundant proof. The greatest number of cases occur between the first and fifth year of life, and it has a tendency to affect a number of persons belonging to the same family. This fact proves, according to Mackenzie, that age and family susceptibility are important predisposing causes. This eminent authority also observes that "in its endemic form it rarely attacks those who live in healthy and well-ventilated houses." Again, the same author remarks: "The wealthy are sometimes subjected to causes of

infection which the poorest may escape," because "when diphtheria becomes epidemic in a town an elaborate system of drainage is calculated to convey the poison by means of the sewers." It is well understood by the profession that it may be conveyed by a person not actually affected by it. Several years ago the habit of taking children especially into street cars or

### THE NEWS.

The anniversary of the Paris commune of 1871 has been celebrated by the communists of New York. Herr John Most, in the course of an address, said the Patis Edinmune was too huillan, and that the commune of the future will be established "regardless of humanity and with a firm hand to wield the sword of destruction."

At Lewisport, Ind., the steamer Enquirer, going up the river, collided with the Dory Cabler, coming down: She salik to the boiler deck in abditt four minutes, when she took fire in the ladies' cabin, and her upper works burned to the water's edge. All on board escaped and were taken to Lewisport by the Enquirer.

HULL, MASS., the owners of twenty-three macks that have been missing since the gale of the 6th inst. have abandoned all hope of their safety. It is estimated that 185 perons were drowned.

Owing to the announcement that the Ge man degree against the importation of Amer ican hog products has been promulgated, a large provision house at Chicago is gathering statistics from all parts of the country to convince the German government that our hog products are worthy of acceptation. Bradstreet's Journal, of New York, reports 233 failures in the United States the past week ; 25 more than in the preceding week, and 93 more than in corresponding week of 1882.

Seventy-six buildings were burned by the recent fire at Forest City, Cal., and most of the people of the town are homeless and destitute of provisions. The loss by the fire is estimated at \$250,000.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has been notified that a reign of terror exists in the Creek country, and the government is requested to aid in suppressing the insurrec-

Heavy snow storms are reported in the north and northwest, delaying transportation. The cold weather is unparalled for this season of the year.

It has been discovered that railroad bonds issued by De Witt county, Ill., in 1880 have been extensively counterfeited and put on the market.

#### Middle and Southern News.

The Mississippi river has fallen ten inches at Memphis. A force of a thousand men is at work repairing the damages done by the flood on the line of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, and travel over that route will be resumed. The outlook for a fine planting season throughout the Mississippi valley is ncouraging.

In its recent report the committee of the Tennessee Legislature appointed to investigate the office of State treasurer calls atten tion to the fact "that out of five State treas urers since 1865, a period of seventeen years during the administration of four of them the State has suffered heavy loss by defalcations and otherwise."

The Guarantee Trust Company, of Phila deluhia have received a package containing the \$70,000 first mortgage bonds of the People's Railway line, which were stolen about four weeks ago. The Trust Company's officers refused to say by what method the bonds were restored.

Mrs. E. B. Osbon, special delegate of th

#### WONDERFUL REVELATIONS OF THE MICROSCOPE.

Discovery of the Most Dea'ly Enemy of Mankind --- The Bacillus and Its Ravages! The Asientific world has been greatly with the microscope of the most dreadful enemy of mankin l in the form of myriads of little death-dealing parasites. The air we breathe and live in is charged with these deadly little growths in proportion as it infec'el from various novious sources Having by recept experiments and research been chown to be the most fruitful cause t disease known, and the welfare and ealth of every individual depending so argely on the freedom from their destructive ravages, it is but natural that the reports of recent investigators in this field o cientific inquiry should be widely read, and that every phase of these as ounding discov-eries should be subject to universal discuss-ion. At first receiv d with some suspicion they have at length been thoroughly proven; and are now receiving the unqualifel indoršement of the leading scientific men hreughout the world. But little else is talked of in the schools and clubs of science, and the medical and scientifit journals are crowded with the testimony that is being added corroborative of the value of the mar fous discovery which is pronounced the greatest advance in medical science of modern times.

To L. PASTEUR, the eminent French cientist, who by his learned investigation l as savel to France so many millions of dol-lars, is probably due the honor of first point-ing out the terrible power of these germs. In recognition of his grea' service the govern. ment has recently voted him from the public treasury \$10,000, with vhich to continue his experiments. He has described several vaietios of these parasites, some comparatively harmless, others extremely dangerous. form he proved by a series of vaccinations and other conclusive experiments was the cause of death of many thousands of ani mais and herds of catile; another the active agent in the death of fowls by cholera. Act ngu: on the knowledge he had guined of the na u e of these germs, he pointed out means of relef that speedily prevented a spread of the diseases and ended their devas-

TYNDALL, with the aid of other eminent English in estigators, made a number of examinations of the floating particles in the atinosphere; and found numbers of living aporch capable of producing disease. In dry and healthy local tics but few germs wer found, and these of the harmless varieties while in low damp places, crowded houses and unhealthy cities, the poisonous germs

ve e extremly numerous everywhere. Dr Ruppern Kocn, of Wallstein, Germany; a man whose work in connection with the Organisms of contagious diseases has made him a recognized authority upon the subject, by experimenting after the methods of VILLEMIN, has discovered and published an account of one of the most dangerous varietics, to which it is proven more deaths are due than to any disease incident to the humati răce.

He describes it as a simple cellular organism belon ging to the same order as the bacteria. When dried the germs may, without losing any vitality, endure great extremes of temperature. Being as fine and as light as dust, invisible to the naked eye, they may be blown any distance by the wind or carried upon the clothing or body. Like seeds, they may lie for months or years undisturbed upon the furniture, floor, carpets, curtains, walls, or in the bedding, and only requiring a proper degree of warmth, moisture and food to waken into life, develop and grow. They thrive and live in the blood, lymph, mucus and secretions of the human When the system is unhealthy bouy. r weak they atlack the cells that make up the animal frame. Any albuminous fluid will furnish them with food for growth, and a single drop is sufficient to contain hundreds. Examined with microscopes of great power, which enlarge them so that they can be seen and studied, they have the al pearance of minute rod-like bodies having, active, some power of motion. They bend in the middle like a bow and straighten with a erk that sends them a few times their own

#### ture to throw off and expel these germs were also readily controlled and cured in the same way as were the old sores, abscesses and ulcers in the lungs; liver and other important brgans.

The corrosive acids and minoral poisons are found to possess the power of killing these germs, but the dangerous nature of such powerful agents prevent their internal use. For the purpose of expelling the germs when once within the system it is necessary to resort to vegetable remedies in order to leanse the blood of the germs without inury to the patient

An American physician of large experience in the treatment of all forms of chronie diseases, now conclusive y shown to be caused by parasitic life, for many years devoted much time to the investigation of the causes of these affections, and in the treatment of many thousands of cases developed and thoroughly tested a combination of veg-stable agants which he used with mervelous success in their cure.

In cases of wasting disease, as consumption or screfula of the lungs and other organs, and in all cases attended with great weakness, it was found to exert the most wonderful tonic and restorative influences. beside its nutritive properties far surpass those of cod liver oil or any of the remedial a cents resorted to by the medical profession in such cases. Hypophosphites, iron and quinine bear no comparison to it in building up the s'rength of the debilitated. The recipe, as advised by him, has been used for years with the greatest success in a vast and most successful practice.

The written experience of the many sufferers who have been cured and who express in terms of the highest praise their indorse ment of its great value, are sufficient to fill volumes. Laving withe ses are everywhere, monuments to mode n genius and scientific regress in the healing art.

Suffe ers from "liver complaint," giving rise to "bad blood," consumption, scrofula, and other affections and symptoms, the results of bl. ol poisoning from the ravages of the deadly parasites or disease germs of bliefly referred to, find in this medy prompt relief and a permanent cure. The great and increasing demand for this God-given and peerless remedy for so many apparently different, but really kindred, ailments, led to its preparation in pure and convenient form under the name of Dr. Pierce's Gollen Medical Discovery. It can be obtained the world over at drug and gan eral stores, and ful directions for its use will be found in the pamphlet that surrounds bottle. It exerts the most wonderful stimulating and invigor-ating influence on the liver, that invigor-

greatest gland of the human system, which has been not inaptly termed the "house-keeper of our health." Through the increased action of the liver and other emunctory organs of the system, all poisonous germs are rendered inactive and gradually expelled from the system with other impurities. In some cases, where there are unhealthy discharges, as from the nostrils in cases of either acute or chronic catarrh, the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, a mild and healing antiseptic lotion, shou'd be associated with the use of the Discovery. It is also advisable to use this lotion in other local manifestations of

disease of mucous surfaces. By this means the germs of disease are destroyed and the membranes cleansed before any of the eisonous bacilli are absorbed into the blood. In sore throat, quinsy or diphtheria. the Catarrh Remedy liquid should be used as a gargle, and the Golden Medical Discovery taken freely.

In wo nen where weakness of special or gans is common and almost certain to be developed, attended by backache, bearingdown sensations and other local symptoms, the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Frescrip tion in conjunction with that of the Dis covery, speedily restores the healthy functions and assists in building up and invigorating the system.

In any case where the bowe's have been costive and are not regulated and acted upon sufficiently by the mild laxative properties possessed by the Golden Medical Discover, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets (little liver pills), taken in small doses of only one or two each day, will aid materially in estab-

#### Don't Die in the House.

'Rough on Rats.' Clears out rats, mice, oaches, bedbugs, flies, ants, moles, chipmunks, gophers, 15c.

#### SIX YEARS.

Is a weary time for a man to cough without getting re-lief. Yet this was the unhappy lot of Thomas D. Ful-lerton, 618 W. Fayette street, Balto., Md. But he has found relief at last. Hear him: "I have been using New Life for some time with wost beneficial results, My cough is almost gone and I am satisfied it will make a complete and permanent cure."

"Best Cough Balsam in the World." Try ft,

Solomon said there was nothing new under the sun. Nice reporter he'd have made.

#### Childhood, Manhood and Hoary Age Exclaim in Unison: "Behold the Conqueror."

During & brief visit to the ancient town of Warwick, R. I., recently, our agent extended his trip to the Suthastern entremity of the town, to look about have been among the wonderful improvements which made in the appearance of Warwick Neck during a comparatively brief period, and while conversing on this subject with Col. Benjamin S. Hazard, the popular proprietor of the Warwick Neck Hotel, he learned that the greater part of the handsome summer residences had been erected inside of a dozen years; and he also learned that Col. Hazard had been a great safferer from a chronic disease of the kidneys and bladder over fifteen years, the most psinful form of it being a stoppage or tention of the urine, which was so very sovere at times as to disable him for his accustomed work, and even confine him to the hed, when a surgeon's assistance would be required to relieve him. He was being doctored a large part of the time, but could get no permasent relief. At times his sufferings were terrible from sharp, cutting pains through the kidneys and bladder; and he had suffered so long and so severely that he had become discouraged of getting well again, especially as the doctor stated that it was doubtful if a man of his sge, with such a complicated disease of long standing, ould be cured. But last summer, when he was suffering intensely from one of these attacks, a gentleman who was boarding at his hotel urged and persuaded him to try a bottle of Hunt's Remedy, as he had known of some wonderful cures effected by it. Mr. Hazard says he had no faith in it, but consented reluctantly to try it; and atter taking it only two days the intense pains and aches hid disappeared, and he commenced to gain strength rapidly, and in less than a week was attending to his accustoned work, and has never had a return of the pains. Mr. Hazard is over seventy years of age, and on the 26th of November, 1882, when our agent met him, elthough it was a very cold and blustering day, he was in the field with his team at work pulling and loading tur nips, as hale and hearty a man as you could wish for, whereas last August he was unable to stand up to over ses the work then going on in this same field. Hunt's Remedy hed given him health and strength again, and he recommends it to his relatives and friends, seve al of whom are now taking it, as he considers it a most excel. lent remedy for all diseases of kidneys orbladder.

The Hard American Destruction of the State o

## An Open Secret.

The fact is well understood that the MEXICAN MUS-TANG LINIMENT is by far the best external known for man or beast. The reason why becomes an "open secret" when we explain that "Mustang" penetrates skin, flesh and muscle to the very bone, removing all disease and soreness. No other lini-ment does this, hence none other is so largely used or does such worlds of good.



BNU13

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO'S

IMPROVED

BUTTER COLOR

A NEW DISCOVERY.

For several years we have furnished th

is a subset of America with an excellent arti-cial color for buttar; so meritorious that it met ith great success everywhere receiving the lightert and only

Dairy Fairs. But by patient and scientific chemical re-

It Will Not Color the Buttermilk. It

Will Not Turn Rancid. It is the

Strongest, Brightest and

Cheapest Color Made,

And, while prepared in oil, is so compound

ble for it to become rai

search we have improved in several points, now offer this new color as the best in the wo

and only prizes at both International

# Dr. Danford Thomas, in his capacity must have the measles, and that when

legs in order, and the body will take care of itself. The legs are the first to fail. The horse, when brought in from severe, protracted exertions, should be rubbed down dry. His legs, from his knees and hocks down, should be well hand-rubbed, so that friction will create insensible perspiration; that will tend to prevent swelled legs, stiff joints and sprung knees. When the legs are fevered from overdriving, they should be bandaged with wet cloths to take away the heat and prevent wind-galls that prove eye-sores, and which, without diminishing his capacity for labor, materially affect the market value of the horse .- Live Stock Journal.

#### Farm and Garden Notes.

Salt is used to destroy the onion maggot with partial success. About July 1 sow two bushels to the acre; the crop.

Everything points to another period in England of live-stock contagion. Both foot and mouth disease and pleuro-pneumonia are appearing in unexpected places.

It is well to give horses a double amount of feed on the evening preceding a long journey, and only half rations of grain or a little hay on the morning of starting.

The tendency of modern practice in manuring with commercial fertilizers is to use readily soluble and quick acting manures, but to use them sparingly at times, Little and often is the rule.

A good guide for feeding grain to cattle is one pound to each hundred of their weight. Most animals eat in proportion to their weight, and an animal weighing 1000 pounds may receive ten pounds of grain per day.

The average at factories from com mon cows the year through has been from twenty-four to twenty-five pounds of milk to make one pound of butter, or two and one-half pounds of cheese. It takes more during the flush season of pasture, and less in autumn and winter.

A good cow has a full eye, a small and short head, dished in the face and sunken between the eyes; a soft and locse skin, deep from the loin to the udder, and a square bag with teats a good distance from each other, and one which, when milked, shrinks to a small compass.

#### Receipts.

Potato Pie.-Skin some potatoes, cut them in slices, and season them; also, some lamb, mutton, beef, or veal. Put lavers of them and then of the meat.

and unexpected difficulties, was early remarked by travelers as a characteristic of the native colonies."

mental alertness, which comes of

changing circumstances, new scenes,

#### Splendid Miser.

Dichæus Dichæanus was a splendig miser, who united the opposite characters of great parsimony and magnificent appearance, which he thought himself bound to maintain, as he claimed a descent from the Byzantine emperors. His table was spread twice a day, as if for grand entertainments, and the servants sent out with silver dishes and covers, which, after passing a few streets, they brought back empty as they went out, while their master was dining on cheap vegetables, or, perhaps, a morsel of pork or mutton. His supper, though splendidly arrayed, was an egg, or a few olives

with a gill of sour wine. When he went out, his servants attended him in rich liveries; but on their return they were ordered to assume their own clothes. In the winter no fire was permitted in any part

of the house except the kitchen. His servants were ordered to wash in the limbs and made their shoulders ache sun, or if the sky was cloudy, to run races or draw water from a deep well, that they might be warmed without the expense of a fire. He himself was shut up in his bedroom over a miserable spark, sustained by all the dirty

and waste paper which he had carefully collected during the other seasons of the year.

getting the ivory to a civilized region During his last sickness, when he are not entirely responsible for the was puzzled to whom he should be- present high prices in the English

ther public conveyances was loudly condemned for this reason by city physicians. The custom of public funerals has undoubtedly much to do with spreading the disease. People do not yet thoroughly understand that it

possesses the property of adhering to clothing, walls of houses, furniture, etc., in as marked degree as do the germs of small-pox, only awaiting some particular condition of the atmosphere to arouse it to action. Diphtheria is said to be more common, as well as more fatal, in the country than in the city. This fact would seem to indicate that with all their advantages for obtaining pure air and ppre water, country people are generally careless as to the proper ventilation of their dwelling-houses, the condition of their cellars, and as to the relations their water wells bear to their stables and house-drains. However, they are getting to understand these things better. and if the theories of the perpetuation

of diphtheria be correct, the time may come when it will be with them but a memory of the past.

#### Knife Handles.

An ivory-hafted knife to the ordinary diner-out, says a London paper, is simply a piece of table cutlery, useful at meals, but devoid of all romance. He wonders not at the ingenuity that made the steel and fashioned the blade with its keenly-cutting edge. In his eyes it is only a knife-handle and he does not allow its antecedents to interfere with his appetite. But through what an experience this bit of ivory. so smooth and shining, has passed! I once formed part of an elephant's tusk and was probably dug out of the desert or found in some dense African forest, while the jackals or the vultures were feeding on the animal's carcass. It was most likely carried hundreds of miles over a trackless country and territory peopled by hostile tribes ready to shed blood for its possession. Like fame, ivory is frequently very difficult to get, and when, by the exercise of strength, endurance, watchfulness and cunning, the dusky natives have brought it to the shore, they deserve a substantial price for the precious load that has fatigued their A tusk sold one week at Liverpool weighed not less than 140 pounds, and it can scarcely be said that the African's yoke is easy and his burden light when he has to toil along, in tropical heat, with an elephant's tooth in his grasp.

New York State Auxiliary of the Woman's National Relief Association, has arrived at Lexington, Ky., to distribute money and clothing to the flood sufferers. She has a car load of supplies.

The Tennessee Legislature has passed a pay a pension of \$10 per month to Tennessee Federal and Confederate soldiers

who lost an eye or eyes during the war. A bill has been passed by the Tennessee Legislature abolishing public executions in that State.

#### Washington News,

Secretary Folger quietly departed from Washington last Saturday via the Baltimore and Ohlo. He arrived at Baltimore and was taken aboard at Locust Point by the revenue cutter Ewing. The fact of his leaving wa suppressed. It is thought that he is bound for the Bermudas. Mr. Folger's health is very bad.

The new postal law, which is to go into effect at any time at the option of the Postmaster-General within six months from the date of passage, March 3, provides that while domestic postage on letters is reduced from three to two cents, that on drop letters is left at the old figure --- two cents.

The President has pardoned Charles O'Leary and John Henry Murphy, threecard monte men, who were serving a term in the District jail for swindling. They are to be used as witnesses against the indicted detectives.

Ex-Representative R. P. Flower, of New York, has returned to the treasury the sum of \$458 50, being the amount overpaid him on account of salary and mileage as a member of the Forty-seventh Congress.

Assistant Treasurer Wyman has been ap pointed United States treasurer to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Gilfillan

The total counsel fees paid to lawy ers em ployed on behalf of the government in the star route trials is \$115,854,41.

#### THE MARKETS.

so smooth and shining, has passed! It	BALTIMORE.
once formed part of an elephant's tusk	FLOUR-City Mills extra \$4 62 @ 5 75
and was probably dug out of the	WHEAT-Southern Fultz 1 23 @ 1 26
desert or found in some dense African	CORN-Southern white 70 @ 71
	Do yellow 60 @ 64
forest, while the jackals or the vultures	RYE-Good 70 @ 75
were feeding on the animal's carcass.	OATS-Maryland 50 @ 53
It was most likely carried hundreds of	COTTON Middling 10 @ 103
miles over a trackless country and	Good ordinary 8%4@ 8
	HAY-Md. and Pa. Timet'; #17 00 @20 00
territory peopled by hostile tribes	STRAW-Wheat 8 00 @ 9 00
ready to shed blood for its possession.	BUTTER-Western prime. 33 @ 35
Like fame, ivory is frequently very	West Virginia 20 @ 21
lifficult to get, and when, by the exer-	CHEESE-New York State
cise of strength, endurance, watchful-	choice 13¼@ 14
	Western prime 124/@ 13
ness and cunning, the dusky natives	EGGS 20 @ 21
have brought it to the shore, they	CATTLE 3 00 @ 5 75
leserve a substantial price for the	SWINE 8 @ 9
precious load that has fatigued their	SHEEP AND LAMBS 81/3 5
	TOBACCO LEAF-Inferior 1 50 @ 2 00
imbs and made their shoulders ache.	Good common 3 00 @ 4 50
A tusk sold one week at Liverpool	Middling 6 00 @ 8 00
weighed not less than 140 pounds, and	Good to fine red 8 50 @10 00
it can scarcely be said that the Afri-	Fancy 10 00 @14 00
	NEW YORK.
an's yoke is easy and his burden	COTTONMiddling upland 10 @ 10
light when he has to toil along, in	FLOUR-Southern com. to
tropical heat, with an elephant's tooth	fair extra 4 75 @ 5 40
in his grasp.	WHEAT-No. 1 white 1 23 @ 1 28
But the obstacles to be overcome in	RYE-State
	CORN-Southern Yellow 67 @ 75
getting the ivory to a civilized region	OATS-White State 51 @ 53
are not entirely responsible for the	BUTTER-State 22 @ 30
present high prices in the English	CHEESE-State 9 @ 11
	EGGS 24 @ 28

lergh. At the temperature of the body they are the most active.

Their power of increase or reproduction is remarkably great. One germ in a few weeks time, under favorable conditions, will give rise to millions. The process is by simple growth and division. Cold destroys or prevents their growth, and this is why refrigeration prevents decay of meats and other animal foods. Exposed to warmth these small organisms attack and eat up the albuminous tissues, leaving a foul mass. The odors so common to this process are given off by these miuute organisms, and is about the only indi cation of their presence. This is the warning of n: t ire and it is an instinct to avoid all such smells. The foul breath, bad odors of old sores, etc., leads man to avoid these germs in a great measure. The danger of their presence in the body can be imagined when their rapid increase is considered. A few germs may be readily absorbed into the system by breathing air containing them. They are thus drawn into the interior of the body through the long and narrow respiratory passages of the throat, chest and nose, which are lined with soft membrane and covered with sticky mucus. In this fluid they find ready lodgment and favorable condidevelopment, increase and "he "cold" or catarrh. for The growth. ozæna or chronic cutarrh, hay fever. etc., are common manifestations of the effects of one of the least harmful of these germs or microzymes. In the discharges rom the respiratory passages at such times thousands of the living animalculæ are found The fever, debility, pains "in the bones loss of appetite, etc., are indications of their depressing effects upon the vital organs.

It is from germs of slower development however, that the greatest danger fol To the one most fully described by Kocn is due more deaths than to any other known According to the researches of Cur-TER, FLINT and DEJERINE, over eight million people die every year from this cause alone. e annual deaths in France, England, Germany and Russia from their destruction was over one and a half millions. In the United States and Canada over three dred thousand persons perished in the last year from the *bacillus* alone. The most common disease resulting from it is consumption of the lungs, but other organs of the body are liable to be affected as they de velop slowly but surely in any organ that may be in a weak or unhealthy state

active and healthy, the liver, kidneys and bowe's have to a wonderful extent the power of expelling these deadly animalcula or parasites from the system. And this fact furnishes an important indication for the successful treatment of all the long list of maladies caused by these rarasites as will be hereinafter show a

The studies of LANCISCA, an eminent Italian, and WOOD, FORMAD and others, are interest. ing, as showing the large variety of chronic seases as heretofore classified, that result from these germs. Among the most common were "liver complaint," biliousness or torpid iver, dyspepsia or indigestion, lung affect ions, bronchins, kidney diseases, chronic harrhea, spinal complaint, fever-sores, white swellings, hip-joint disease, rheumatism, malarial diseases, such as fever and ague r intermittent fever, general and nervous ebilities, female weaknesses, chronic catarrh of the head or ozaena, many forms of un healthy discharges from internal organs, and Il the various scrofulous affections of the skin, glands, bones, joints, etc., including consumption, which is but scrofulous dis ase of the lungs.

In this large catalogue of apparently wide ly differing diseases, but really all depending pon a common cause, and therefore natually to be successfully treated on the same general principles, examination of the blood nd secretions revealed large numbers of hese parasites, and curiously enough the number bore a direct relation to the severity of the disease, a comparsmall number atively being present in mild cases and very large proportion in bad cases. Under the use e specific treatment which they give nd which is substantially the same as that lescribed and recommended later in this reiew, the number was seen to steadily diminsh from day to day until, with the restoration of health and bodily strength, they ould not be found at all.

The greatest variety of symptoms were found to accompany their presence, due to eculiarities of the constitution, the part of the body most seriously affected, and the efforts of the different organs to rid the system of these germs. Among the most common were frequent headaches, neuralgic pains, nausea, constipation, poor or variable appe-

shing healthy action, and in expelling disease-producing germs from the blcod and system

At the risk of repetition and by way of recapitulation, we may truthfully say that Golden Medical Discovery cures all humors, from the worst scrofula to a common blotch. imple or eruption. Erysipelas, salt-rheum fever sores, sca'y or rough skin, in short, all diseases caused by disease germs in the blood, are conquered by this powerful, purifying and invigorating medicine. Great eating ulcers rapidly heal under its benign influ ences. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing tetter, rose rash, boils, carouncles, so: e eyes, scrofulous sores and swellings, white swellings, goiter or thick neck and enlarged glands.

The blood is the life." Thoroughly clease this fountain of health by using Gold. en Medical Discovery, and good digestion. a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength and soundness of constitution are established.

Consumption, which is scrofulous disease of the lungs induced by the deadly disease germ bacillus, is promptly and positively ar rested and cured by this sovereign remedy, if taken before the last stages of the disease re reached. From its wonderful power over this terribly fatal disease, when first offering this now world-famed remedy to the public DR. PIERCE thought favorably of calling it his "consumption cure." but abandoned that name as too restrictive for a medicine that from its wonderful combination of germ destroying, as well as tonic or strengthening, alterative or blood-cleansing, anti-bilious, diuretic, pectoral and nutritive properties is unequaled, not only as a remedy for consumption of the lungs, but for all chronic diseases of the liver, blood, kidneys and

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills, alternated with hot flashes, low spirits and gloomy forebodings, irregular appetite and tongue coated, you are suffering from indigestion, dyspepsia, and torpid liver or "biliousness." In many cases only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Gold en Medical Discovery has no equal, as it effects perfect and radical cures.

For weak lungs, spitting of blood, breath, consumptive night sweats and kin dred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. In the cure of bronchitis, severe coughs and consumption, it has astonished the medical faculty, and eminent physicians pronounce it the greatest medical discovery of the age. The nutritive properties possessed by cod liver oil are trifling when compared with those of the Golden Medical Discovery. It rapidly builds up the system and increases the flesh and weight of those reduced below the usual standard of health by wasting diseases

The plan of treatment that we have so briefly outlined in this article for the large class of chronic diseases referred to, has long been acknowledged to be the most succes ful, based as it is upon the belief shared by the most skillful medical men of the day, that the only way to get rid of the nor. disease-producing germs in the blood and system is through the liver, kidneys and bowels, and therefore that those agents which are known to act most efficiently in restoring healthy action of these organs are the ones most to be relied upon. For this purpose the Golden Medical Discovery is preninently the agent that fulfills every indication of treatment required.

Two girl babies, recently born were named s follows: First--Martha Louiza Evalina

Bell Ellen Ludorah Mary Mozelle. Second-Carrie Ophelia Martha Ann Elizabeth Jane Georgia Johnson. They live in Georgia.

Frazer Axle Grease.

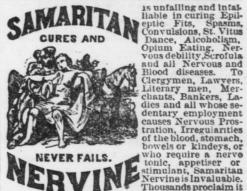
One greasing lasts two weeks; all others wo or three days. Do not be imposed upon by the humbug stuffs offered. Ask your dealer for Frazer's, with label on. It saves your horse labor, and you too. It received first medal at the Centennial and Paris ex positions. Sold everywhere.

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