FOR THE FARM AND HOME.

The Rope Cure for Pawing Horses.

The habit of pawing can be overcome in most cases by lifting the foot and holding it up for a while each time the horse begins to paw. To give the horse his first lesson, put on an old harness, buckle a strap around each of the forward fetlocks, attach a small rope five or six feet long to each strap, pass the ropes through rings or loops on the top of the saddle, take the horse to a soft, smooth spot so that he will not be liable to get hurt, girt the saddle tight so that it will not turn, take up one forward foot and hold it up for some ten or fifteen minutes by making the rope fast at the ring on the saddle. The object of this lesson is to teach the horse that standing on three legs is tiresome and disagreeable work; and also to teach him that his foot is held by a superior power, and that he cannot put it down without the consent of that power. For him to get these ideas he needs to stand long enough to get very tired of it, and needs to do his best to get his foot free before he can realize that it is impossible for him to free it. Having given this lesson, put the horse in the place where he is in the habit of doing the most pawing, and when he lifts either foot, take that foot up by pulling on the rope attached to it, and hold it for a short time only. The object of this lesson is to teach the horse that it is when and only when he lifts his foot to paw that the control of it is taken from him. When he learns this he will probably stop the practice, but for him to get this idea the foot must be taken and held long enough for him to realize that it is held every time he attempts to paw. In this, as in all teaching and all disciplinary work, the teacher and governor needs a good supply of patience and perseverance.—*Ansel W. Putnam.*

Scraping Trees.

Do we approve of scraping trees? asks a friend of ours. Certainly we do, provided they need it, and one can rarely find an old tree that does not. Aside from the fact that the removal of the old bark scales breaks up a refuge for various insects, including the woolly-aphis, the increased beauty of the tree repays the trouble. There are scrapers made for the purpose; one of these has a triangular blade, another a long blade with one flat and another slightly concave edge. An old hoe is quite as good a tool as any; cut off the handle to about eighteen inches, and do not grind the blade too sharp, as a cutting implement is not needed—only a scraper. On a very old trunk some force may be needed to detach the scales that are partly loose, but on a young tree be careful not to wound the healthy bark. The scraping may be done now, next month or later. When there comes a moist, drizzly spell, go over the scraped bark with good soft soap, made thin enough with water to apply with a brush. Paint over a thin coat of this soap and leave the rest to the rains. Later in the season the trees will appear as if furnished with mahogany trunks.—*American Agriculturist.*

Don't Overdo It.

A writer in the Cincinnati *Gazette* says: There is scarcely a farmer who does not plant a larger acreage than he can profitably attend to, and the result is that three acres hardly crop out so much as one acre ought to; and we hear of twenty, thirty or forty bushels of corn to the acre where it ought to be sixty to one hundred bushels, and if the time spent on twenty acres of corn were spent on ten, and the manure dribbled on the twenty were judiciously used on the ten, there would be ten acres to put in grass, set to enriching itself and at the same time making splendid pasturage for a half score of yearlings, besides realizing full as much corn as in the old style way, and, instead of plowing the corn only two or three times, we had better plow it six times. Now I know whereof I speak. During a drouth, several years ago, a certain farmer bade his boys plow the corn seven times that summer, and while the neighbors' cribs were very lean that year his crop was the largest ever gathered on that farm.

Receipts.

Potato Chops.—Mash nicely with a little milk, butter, pepper and salt any potatoes left from the day before, spread evenly over a boned loin-chop previously sprinkled with finely chopped fried mint. Fry to a golden brown in boiling fat, then place it on blotting paper to remove the superfluous grease. Garnish with fresh mint and watercress.

Egg Pie.—Hard-boiled eggs taste good at any time, but never so well as when, like the four-and-twenty blackbirds, they are in a pie. Boil a dozen eggs hard, and, when cold, shell and slice them and put them in layers in a buttered pie dish, alternating with butter, breadcrumbs, pepper and salt, and covering them with this mixture. Add a cupful of cream and bake to a brown.

Green Peas, Boiled.—Shell a peck of fresh green peas; if the pods are not clean wash them before shelling, but do not wash the peas. Put the peas into two quarts of boiling water, with a table-spoonful of salt, and boil them fast for about ten minutes, or until they are tender—no longer; then drain them, season them palatably with salt, pepper and butter, and serve them at once. A small bunch of green mint should be boiled with green peas which are to be served with lamb.

Malaga Cake.—Beat to a cream one cup of butter and two cups of sugar, add half a cup of sweet milk; mix two tea-spoonfuls of baking powder with three cups of flour; beat the whites of six eggs to a froth, stir all together and flavor with lemon; bake in sheets. Filling—Whites of three eggs beaten with sugar as for frothing; keep out enough for the top of the cake; add one cup of seeded and chopped raisins, two tea-spoonfuls of extract of lemon. Spread between the cake.

To Test the Health of a Horse or Cow.

In horses the pulse at rest beats forty times, in an ox from fifty to fifty-five, and in sheep and pigs about seventy to eighty beats per minute. It may be felt wherever a large artery crosses a bone, for instance. It is generally examined in the horse on the cord which crosses over the bone of the lower jaw in front of its curved position, or in the bony ridge above the eye; and in cattle over the middle of the first rib, and in sheep by placing the hand on the left side, where the beating of the heart may be felt. Any material variation of the pulse from the figures given above may be considered a sign of disease. If rapid, hard and full, i is an indication of high fever or inflammation; if rapid, small and weak, low fever, loss of blood or weakness If slow, the possibilities point to brain disease, and if irregular, to heart troubles. This is one of the principal and sure tests of the health of an animal.

Drunken Russian Peasants.

Moujks are curious when drunk. They hardly ever quarrel, but become affectionate and embrace each other. Their idea of drinking is to imbibe until they are quite insensible. When I was in Russia I had a coachman, who once a month used to come and ask me for leave to get drunk during two consecutive days. Upon inquiry I found that only on these conditions would a coachman remain sober during the rest of the month. Having obtained leave, he would go to a drinking-house, show the proprietor his money and state how long he might remain there. Then he would sit down at a table with some spirits before him. Gradually and solemnly he would get drunk, place his arms before him on the table and recline on them. Thus he would remain for two days and nights, the proprietor supplying him with more liquor whenever he looked up. His time up, the proprietor would drag him outside the house and set him up in the snow against the wall, having first filled his cap with snow. Every charitably disposed brother coachman passing by would box his ears. In about half an hour this discipline would sober him; he would get up, shake himself together and resume his duties.—*London Truth*

Poisonous Stockings.

In a communication to the *London Lancet*, Dr. Woodland states that, having had his attention directed to a number of cases involving great irritation to the feet and legs, causing small pustules to arise and the skin to subsequently exfoliate, and suspicion being fastened upon red stockings which the patients wore, he carefully analyzed a number of the hose, to ascertain the precise nature of the difficulty. He found a tin salt which is used as a mordant in fixing the dye. He succeeded in obtaining as much as twenty-two and three-tenths grains of this metal in the form of the dioxide; and, as each time the articles are washed the salt in question is of course rendered more easily soluble, the result is that the acid excretions from the feet attack the tin oxide, and an irritating fluid is formed.

Not Altogether.

"I have made it a rule through life," he said at the lunch-table to the other the man at his left, "never to meddle with another man's business."

"That's right—perfectly right," was the reply.

"But I see you have a new confidential clerk."

"Yes, sir—yes."

"He's a hard-looking case. I've seen him drunk a dozen times, and I wouldn't trust him out of sight with a nickel. Took him in out of charity eh?"

"Well, not altogether, you know. He happens to be my oldest son?"

Then there was a period of silence so painful that both wished some one would yell "fire!" to break it.—*Wall Street News.*

Birds of Passage.

"How many donkeys have you in Austin, my little man?" asked a passenger on the South bound train, protruding his head through the car window at the depot.

"O, we've got some few donkeys here in Austin, but most of them keep right on through to San Antonio."

The stranger bumped the back of his head on the car window and sank back in his seat.—*Siftings.*

The production of beer in the United States last year amounted to 10½ gallons for every man, woman and child in the country.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, July 8.—A quantity of dynamite has been found in a town near Cork and confiscated by the police.

Four men have been convicted at Sligo, Ireland, of conspiracy to murder.

A son has been born to Crown Prince Frederick William of Germany.

The French column in Upper Senegal has been attacked by typhus fever.

At a meeting in Marseilles, France, yesterday, it was resolved to murder the jurymen who convicted Louise Michel.

The orders for the sailing in China of the new Chinese iron-clad built at Stettin, Germany, have been countermanded.

Wyatt H. Cardwell, of Charlotte county, Va., who claims to be a grandson of Patrick Henry, created a sensation at Wheeling, W. Va. He visited the Capitol building, and, after villifying all the officials, attempted to clear them out and take forcible possession. He was stopped in his mad career by the police, who arrested him, and the authorities then gave him fifteen minutes to leave the city. He left.

A despatch from Batavia, Ohio, says Geo. Ayres, aged sixty years, a wealthy farmer, living half a mile from Salem Station, Brown county, rose early this morning, shot and killed his grandson, Charles Preston, who was asleep; set the house on fire; went to the barn, set it on fire; shot himself, and was burned up in the barn. Another grandson was lying beside the murdered one, but was not harmed. Ayers was insane.

Alex. Perry, 50 years of age, attempted to enter the house of Amos Bidwell, at Otsego Mich., while the young wife of the latter was alone. He had previously visited the house and had made improper overtures to her. When Mrs. Bidwell saw him returning she warned him away, and then shot him dead with a rifle.

In the lard investigtion before a committee of the Chicago Board of Trade Wm. Martin, formerly foreman for Fowler Bros., (who are charged with adulterating lard,) testified that tallow and beef bones were mixed with the hog fat and put into the rendering tanks. The product was put into tierces and labled "Prime steam lard."

Wood's Opera House at St. Paul, Minn., was burned on Thursday night. A variety performance had just concluded, and the people were all out of the house. Loss, $15,000.

The Norweigan bark Vega, from Vera Cruz, anchored fifteen miles off Mobile bar, with Capt. Hanson, the mate and all of the crew but four down with yellow fever. The bark was ordered at once to Ship Island quarantine.

Governor Barstow has gone to Ely, Vermont, with four companies of militia to quell the riotous demonstrations of the striking miners. He has telegraphed to the treasurer of the mining company that the men must be paid at once.

Mamie Donnelly and Mrs. Albertie Kaullman of Baltimore, were drowned by the overturning of a boat in which with others they were embarking on a fishing excursion.

Marshal Hensley, of Greensburg, Ky., with Ben. Bagley and four others, started out to arrest James Owen, a desperate character. Owen had gathered a party of his friends to resist arrest. About fifty shots were exchanged. Marshal Hensley was killed Bagley mortally wounded, and the rest of the posse fled.

LONDON, July 3.—A Spanish deputy offered an amendment to the Constitution yesterday extending religious tolerance.

Fifty natives were killed in a fight with British troops in India.

The iron-workers in England and Italian oil-workers in Marseilles are using force to obtain more pay.

The House of Commons, by a vote of 131 to 114, defeated a resolution favoring female suffrage.

Twenty-six buildings were burned at Evansville, Minn., on Thursday night. Loss, $150,000.

Nelson Howard, colored, who killed John Kane on the 4th instant at Mound City, was taken out of jail by a mob and hung.

The American brig Nettie, which was recently seized at Cienfuegos for violation of the customs laws, was sold Thursday at her appraised value.

The Tennessee State prison, with its convict labor, has been leased to the Tennessee Railroad Coal and Iron Company for six years, at $101,000 per annum.

The planters near Montgomery, Ala., are very anxious about the cotton crop, as worms have appeared on many plantations.

Drs. Aaron C. Detweiler and Washington C. Detweiler, brothers, aged 36 and 38 years, respectively, were drowned in the Schuylkill river near Reading.

The Massachusetts State almshouse at Bridgewater was burned Friday. The 600 inmates were safely removed. The loss will amount to $150,000.

In the trial of the Jews in Hungary, who are charged with the murder of a Christian girl, several witnesses testified that they had been tortured in prison until they consented to swear falsely against the Jews.

At a meeting of the Catholic hierarchy in Dublin yesterday state-aided emigration was condemned. Mr. Trevelyan, in reply to Mr. O'Brien, said that he was not aware of the grounds on which the United States had returned immigrants. He supposed they thought them undesirable settlers.

James Brayton, a mechanic of the Pennsylvania oil section, has invented a five-horse power petrolium motor that will run ten hours on the combstuion of ten gallons of crude petrolium. The expense, it is claimed, will not be more than seventy-five cents per day.

Edward P. Wetzler, a Philadelphia stockbroker, who is charged with fraudulently converting to his own use $8,400 in railroad bonds and larceny as bailee and embezzlement of $4,700 belonging to Dr. Benjamin Miers, of Branchtown, Pa., has been held in $2,500 for trial.

The Galveston *News'* San Antonio special says Major Wesson, the defaulting paymaster, guarded by Lieutenant Bartlett and three non commissioned officers, started yesterday morning for the Lansing (Kansas) penitentiary, to serve out his eighteen months' sentence. He desired to publish a further statement, but permission was denied.

GENERAL NEWS.

LONDON, July 5.—The striking iron-workers in Staffordshire have compelled others in neighboring towns to quit work.

The refusal of England to annex New Guinea has caused great dissatisfaction in Australia.

At a Nationalist meeting on Wednesday, Earl Spencer, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, was denounced.

Queen Victoria has sent a dispatch expressing sympathy for the friends of those lost by the capsizing of the Daphne.

The cholera is spreading in the East, and all of the European countries are taking active measures to prevent its introduction. A workman who died in Berlin yesterday is supposed to have had the disease.

The King of Saxony narrowly escaped with his life yesterday. A falling weight struck two men near him, killing one and injuring the other.

Li Hung Chang, the Chinese commander, has rejected the proposals of the French government, and has referred the French ambassador to the foreign board of Pekin.

Mr. Treveylan, replying to Mr. O'Brien relative to assisted emigration, said that the deportation of Irish paupers would cease.

A dispatch from Hot Springs, Ark., says that Detective Porter, of Nashville, with a requisition from the Governor of Tenn., arrested Captain James C. Fleming, late chief deputy of ex-State Treasurer Polk, charged with making false entries while under Polk amountnig to $40,000.

The Thunderbolt express coming south on the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad, due at Cincinnati, at 8.30, but half an hour behind and running fast to make up lost time, struck a huckster wagon at Spring Grove Cemetary, in which were a family of six persons and a driver. Every one except Wm. Berstch, the driver, was killed.

Two vessels have arrived at Pensacola Florida, having lost a captain and one seaman, and another dieing after arrival, with yellow fever. Both vessels were from Vera Cruz, where the fever is reported to be epidemic.

J. E. Adams, ticket agent at Charlotte, N. C., of the Richmond and Atlanta Air-Line Railroad, and Capt. E. O. Nesbit, a popular passenger conductor, have been arrested on the charge of embezzling funds from the railroad company. The detectives claim to have strong proof against the accused parties.

Archbishop Purcell died at St. Martin's near Cincinnati, at 11.45, July 5th.

Washington Notes.

The Treasury Department has decided that imported goods remaining on shipboard July 1st, and not having been entered prior to that date, are dutiable under the old tariff act.

W. J. Burt, who has charge of the branch postoffice in Sonth Washington, has been arrested on the charge of selling lottery tickets. The postoffice is kept in Mr. Burt's stationery store, and he says he only kept the lottery tickets for the accommodation of his customers.

Postmaster General Gresham has rendered a decission in the Louisiana lottery case. He holds that Postmaster General Key's order of November 13, 1879, is still in force, it being only temporarily suspended by the second order of February 27, 1880.

At a conference Saturday between Secretaries Teller, Lincoln, General Crook and Mr. Price, commissioner of Indian affairs, it was agreed that the Apache Indians lately captured by Gen. Crook, and others that may be captured, shall be kept under the control of the War Department on the San Carlos reservation.

The Department of State has received a dispatch from Mr. Lucius H. Foote, United States minister to Corea, announcing the mutual ratification of the treaty of amnity between the United States and Corea. The government of the United States is the first to enter into treaty relations with Corea.

News has been received from the North that troops under the command of Lieut. Col. Iges, of Fort Assinaboine, out on the scout to drive back the British Crees, met the enemy on this side of the line and were defeated by the Indians, who greatly outnumbered the troops.

Information was received at the War Department of the death of Major Francis U. Farquhar, corps of engineers, at Detroit on the 3d inst.

Argument was begun yesterday before the Postmaster General relative to the using of the mails to carry on the lottery business.

Gen. Crook has arrived here, and will have an interview at once with the Secretary of war in reference to the prisoners captured.

STUDIES OF SKIMMED MILK German chemists are referred to by *The New York Herald*, as proof of its food value, and two quarts of it are said to contain as much nitrogenous matter as a pound of meat. This fact, as well as the self-evident fact that skimmed milk is only lacking in the fat elements of food, has been forcibly and frequently asserted by an American physician whenever the Board of Health has made a raid upon the dealers in skimmed milk and wasted this valuable "food stuff" by spilling it in the gutters. For sick children and adults with certain diseases skimmed milk is preferable to rich and creamy milk, and all that is needed for the health and protection of the people are suitable legal regulations which shall permit skimmed milk to be sold as such at a fair price, anb not substituted for the richer kind at the higher price which it is worth.—*Dr. Foote's Medical Monthly.*

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

FLOUR—City Mills extra..	$4 25	@5 00
WHEAT—Southern Fultz...	1 10	@1 15
CORN—Southern white.....	56	@ 60
Do yellow.....	59	@ 60
RYE—Good.....	65	@ 68
OATS—Maryland.....	38	@ 42
COTTON—Middling.....	10	@ 10½
Good ordinary.....	8¼	@ 8⅞
HAY—Md. and Pa. Timot'y	15 00	@ 17 00
STRAW—Wheat.....	8 00	@ 10 00
BUTTER—Western prime..	22	@ 23
West Virginia.....	17	@ 18
CHEESE—New York State choice.....	11	@ 12
Western prime.....	9	@ 10
EGGS.....	16	@ 17
CATTLE.....	5 50	@ 6 75
SWINE.....	8	@ 8¾
SHEEP AND LAMBS.....	3	@ 3½
TOBACCO LEAF—Inferior.	1 50	@ 2 00
Good common.....	3 00	@ 4 50
Middling.....	6 00	@ 8 00
Good to fine red.....	8 50	@ 10 00
Fancy.....	1000	@ 14 00

NEW YORK.

COTTON—Middling upland	10	@ 10⅝
FLOUR—Southern com. to fair extra.....	4 30	@5 20
WHEAT—No. 1 white.....	1 17	@1 18
RYE—State.....	72	@ 73
CORN—Southern Yellow....	64	@ 65
OATS—White State.....	40	@ 45
BUTTER—State.....	20	@ 22
CHEESE—State.....	9	@ 12
EGGS.....	19	@ 23

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—Penna. fancy.....	4 75	@5 [illegible]
WHEAT—Pa. and Southern red.....	1 18	@1 19
RYE—Pennsylvania.....	65	@ 67
CORN—Southern yellow....	58	@ 60
OATS.....	41	@ 42
BUTTER—State.....	20	@ 10
EGGS—State.....	15	@

NO HOME EXEMPT.

The Source of Those Mysterious Troubles That Come to Every Household Explained.

The following article from the *Democrat and Chronicle*, of Rochester, N. Y., is of so striking a nature and emanates from so reliable a source, that it is herewith republished entire. In addition to the valuable matter it contains, it will be found exceedingly interesting:

To the Editor of the Democrat and Chronicle:

SIR—My motives for the publication of the most unusual statements which follow are, first, gratitude for the fact that I have been saved from a most horrible death, and, secondly, a desire to warn all who read this statement against some of the most deceptive influences by which they have ever been surrounded. It is a fact that to-day thousands of people are within a foot of the grave and they do not know it. To tell how I was caught away from just this position, and to warn others against nearing it, are my objects in this communication.

On the first day of June, 1881, I lay at my residence in this city surrounded by my friends and waiting for death. Heaven only knows the agony I then endured, for words can never describe it. And yet, if a few years previous, any one had told me that I was to be brought so low, and by so terrible a disease, I should have scoffed at the idea. I had always been uncommonly strong and healthy, had weighed over 200 pounds and hardly knew, in my own experience, what pain or sickness were. Very many people who will read this statement realize at times that they are unusually tired and cannot account for it. They feel dull and indefinite pains in various parts of the body, and do not understand it. Or they are exceedingly hungry one day and entirely without appetite the next. This was just the way I felt when the relentless malady which had fastened itself upon me first began. Still I thought it was nothing; that probably I had taken a cold which would soon pass away. Shortly after this I noticed a heavy, and at times a neuralgic, pain in my head, but as it would come one day and be gone the next, I paid but little attention to it. However, my stomach was out of order and my food often failed to digest, causing at times great inconvenience. Yet I had no idea, even as a physician, that these things meant anything serious, or that a monstrous disease was becoming fixed upon me. Candidly, I thought I was suffering from malaria and so doctored myself accordingly. But I got no better. I next noticed a peculiar color and odor about the fluids I was passing—also that there were large quantities one day and very little the next, and that a persistent froth and scum appeared upon the surface, and a sediment settled in the bottom. And yet I did not realize my danger, for, indeed, seeing these symptoms continually, I finally became accustomed to them, and my suspicion was wholly disarmed by the fact that I had no pain in the affected organs or in their vicinity. Why I should have been so blind I cannot understand.

There is a terrible future for all physical neglect, and impending danger always brings a person to his senses, even though it may then be too late. I realized at last my critical condition and aroused myself to overcome it. And, oh! how hard I tried. I consulted the best medical skill in the land. I visited all the prominent mineral springs in America, and traveled from Maine to California. Still I grew worse. No two physicians agreed as to my malady. One said I was troubled with spinal irritation; another, nervous prostration; another, malaria; another, dyspepsia; another, heart disease; another, general debility; another, congestion of the base of the brain; and so on through a long list of common diseases, the symptoms of all of which I really had. In this way several years passed, during all of which time I was steadily growing worse. My condition had really become pitiable. The slight symptoms I at first experienced were developed into terrible and constant disorders—the little twigs of pain had grown to oaks of agony. My weight had been reduced from 207 to 130 pounds. My life was a torture to myself and friends. I could retain no food upon my stomach, and lived wholly by injections. I was a living mass of pain. My pulse was uncontrollable. In my agony I frequently fell upon the floor, convulsively clutched the carpet, and prayed for death. Morphine had little or no effect in deadening the pain. For six days and nights I had the death premonitory hiccoughs constantly. My urine was filled with tube casts and albumen. I was struggling with Bright's Disease of the kidneys in its last stages.

While suffering thus I received a call from my pastor, the Rev. Dr. Foote, rector of St. Paul's church, of this city. I felt that it was our last interview, but in the course of conversation he mentioned a remedy of which I had heard much, but had never used. Dr. Foote detailed to me the many remarkable cures which had come under his observation, by means of this remedy, and urged me to try it. As a practicing physician and a graduate of the schools, I cherished the prejudice both natural and common with all regular practitioners, and derided the idea of any medicine outside the regular channels being the least beneficial. So solicitious, however, was Dr. Foote that I finally promised I would waive my prejudice and try the remedy he so highly recommended. I began its use on the first day of June, and took it according to directions. At first it sickened me; but this I thought was a good sign for me in my debilitated condition. I continued to take it; the sickening sensation departed and I was able to retain food upon my stomach. In a few days I noticed a decided change for the better, as also did my wife and friends. My hiccoughs ceased and I experienced less pain than formerly. I was so rejoiced at this improved condition that, upon what I had believed but a few days before was my dying bed, I vowed, in the presence of my family and friends, should I recover I would both publicly and privately make known this remedy for the good of humanity, wherever and whenever I had an opportunity. I also determined that I would give a course of lectures in the Corinthian Academy of Music, in this city, stating in full the symptoms and almost hopelessness of my disease and the remarkable means by which I have been saved. My improvement was constant from that time, and in less than three months I had gained twenty-six pounds in flesh, became entirely free from pain, and I believe I owe my life and present condition wholly to Warner's Safe Cure, the remedy which I used. Since my recovery I have thoroughly reinvestigated the subject of kidney difficulties and Bright's disease, and the truths developed are astounding. I therefore state deliberately, and as a physician, that I believe more than one-half the deaths which occur in America are caused by Bright's disease of the kidneys. This may sound like a rash statement, but I am prepared to fully verify it. Bright's disease has no distinctive symptoms of its own (indeed, it often develops without any pain whatever in the kidneys or their vicinity), but has the symptoms of nearly every other known complaint. Hundreds of people die daily, whose burials are authorized by a physician's certificate of "Heart Disease," "Apoplexy," "Paralysis," "Spinal Complaint," "Rheumatism," "Pneumonia," and other common diseases, when in reality it was Bright's disease of the kidneys. Few physicians, and fewer people, realize the extent of this disease or its dangerous and insidious nature. It steals into the system like a thief, manifests its presence by the commonest symptoms, and fastens itself upon the constitution before the victim is aware. It is nearly as hereditary as consumption, quite as common and fully as fatal. Entire families, inheriting it from their ancestors, have died, and yet none of the number knew or realized the mysterious power which was removing them. Instead of common symptoms it often shows none whatever, but brings death suddenly, and as such is usually supposed to be heart disease. As one who has suffered, and knows by bitter experience what he says, I implore every one who reads these words not to neglect the slightest symptom of kidney difficulty. Certain agony and possible death will be the sure result of such neglect, and no one can afford to hazard such chances.

I am aware that such an unqualified statement as this, coming from me, known as I am throughout the entire land as a practitioner and lecturer, will arouse the surprise and possible animosity of the medical profession, and astonish all with whom I am acquainted, but I make the foregoing statements, based upon facts which I am prepared to produce, and truths which I can substantiate to the letter. The welfare of those who may possibly be sufferers such as I was, is an ample inducement for me to take the step I have, and if I can successfully warn others from the dangerous path in which I once walked, I am willing to endure all professional and personal consequences.

J. B. HENION, M. D.

"Does death end all?" Well, no; it merely begins some things. The fight over the will, for instance.

Rheumatine-Goutaline, Dr. Elmore's, 105 William St., N.Y., is the *only real curative ever discovered* for rheumatism, and best remedy known for kidney, liver and stomach diseases. Abundant proofs. Send for circulars.

Society brides come high, but wife-hunters must have them.

Skinny Men.

Wells' Health Renewer restores health, vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility. $1.

Washington was naturally a soldier; born late in February, he was soon on the march.

For Thick Heads.

Heavy stomachs, billious conditions—Wells' MayApple Pills—antibilious, cathartic. 10 25c.

When I hear dat a man's word is as good as his bon', I nex' want ter know how good his bon' is.

Don't Die in the House.

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

Hard fightin' may hep a man's repetation, but dinged ef it'll prove his looks.

Gastrine.

Elegant and palatable remedy for indigestion. Should be taken before or after meals. GASTRINE is in liquid form. Sold by druggists.

De Lawd love a cheerful giver, an' so do His ministers.

Nature is the great teacher, she clothes the fowls and animals with warmer clothing for winter; helps them to cast it off in summer; makes the best Hair Oil, Carboline, which is Petroleum perfumed, and sold at $1 a bottle.

Any young man is made better by a sister's love. It is not necessary to be his own sister.

Liver disease, headache and constipation, caused by bad digestion, quickly cured by Brown's Iron Bitters.

Count Telfener, who married Mrs. Bonanza Mackay's sister, is called the Jay Gould of Italy.

LEWIS, Iowa.—Dr. M. J. Davis says: "Brown's Iron Bitters give the best of satisfaction to those who use it."

Notice of motion—The wave of the race starter's flag.

GARFIELD, Iowa.—Dr. A. T. Henak says: "Once using Brown's Iron Bitters proves its superiority over all other tonic preparations."

The Ohio penitentiary has been granted he right to receive United States prisoners.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all Druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

Amended proverb—"Fine birds make fine feathers."

In the cure of severe coughs, weak lungs, spitting of blood, and the early stages of *Consumption*, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery" has astonished the medical faculty. While it cures the severest coughs, it strengthens the system and *purifies the blood*. By druggists.

"We met by chants," as the lovers said in the choir.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY.

When Dr. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., announced that his "Favorite Prescription" would positively cure the many diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women, some doubted, and continued to employ the harsh and caustic local treatment. But the mighty truth gradually became acknowledged. Thousands of ladies employed the "Favorite Prescription" and were speedily cured. By druggists.

The New Orleans Picayune avers that if the teeth are good the mouth may be worn open' with the poke bonnet.

SOMEBODY'S CHILD.

Somebody's child is dying—dying with the flush of hope on his young face, and somebody's mother thinking of the time when that dear face will be hidden where no ray of hope can brighten it—because there was no cure for consumption. Reader, if the child be your neighbor's, take this comforting word to the mother's heart, before it is too late. Tell her that consumption is curable; that men are living to-day whom the physicians pronounced incurable, because one lung had been almost destroyed by the disease. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" has cured hundreds; surpasses cod liver oil, hypophosphites, and other medicines in curing this disease. Sold by druggists.

Admitted to bale: The sailor ordered into a leaky boat.

The Profession a Unit.

Mr. C. H. DRAPER, of No. 223 Main Street, Worcester, Mass., volunteers the following:

"Having occasion recently to use a remedy for kidney disease, I applied to my druggist, Mr. D. B. Williams, of Lincoln Square, this city, and requested him to furnish me the best kidney medicine that he knew of, and he handed me a bottle of Hunt's Remedy, stating that it was considered the best because he had sold many bottles of it to his customers in Worcester, and they all speak of it in the highest terms, and pronounce it always reliable. I took the bottle home and commenced taking it, and find that it does the work effectually; and I am pleased to recommend to all who have kidney or liver disease the use of Hunt's Remedy, the sure cure."

April 11, 1883.

We All Say So.

Mr. GEORGE A. BURDETT, No. 165 Front Street, Worcester, Mass., has just sent us the following, directly to the point:

"Being afflicted with ailments to which all humanity is subject sooner or later, I read carefully the advertisement regarding the remarkable curative powers of Hunt's Remedy, and as it seemed to apply to my case exactly, I purchased a bottle of the medicine at Jannery's drug store, in this city, and having used it with most beneficial results in my own case, my wife and son also commenced its use, and it has most decidedly improved their health, and we shall continue its use in our family under such favorable results."

April 17, 1883.

Druggist's Evidence.

Mr. GEORGE W. HOLCOMB, druggist, 129 and 131 Congress Street, Troy, N. Y., writes April 7, 1883:

"I am constantly selling Hunt's Remedy for diseases of the kidneys, liver, bladder and urinary organs, to my trade and friends, and find that it gives general satisfaction to all who use it."

The Testimony of a Physician.

James Beecher, M. D., of Sigourney, Iowa, says: For several years I have been using a Cough Balsam, called Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, and in almost every case throughout my practice I have had entire success. I have used and prescribed hundreds of bottles ever since the days of my army practice (1863), when I was surgeon of Hospital No. 7, Louisville, Ky.

Henry's Carbolic Salve.

It is the Best Salve for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all kinds of Skin Eruptions Freckles and Pimples.

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