A CHALLENGE.

"Good-night," he said, and he held her hand
In a hesitating way.
And hoped that her eyes would understand
What his tongue refuses to say.

He held her hand, and he murmured low:
"I'm sorry to go like this."
It seems so frigidly cool, you know,
This 'Mister' of ours and 'Miss.'

"I thought—perchance"—and he paused to note
If she seemed inclined to frown.
But the light in her eyes, his heart-string smote,
As she blushingly looked down.

She spoke no word, but she picked a speck
Of dust from his coat lapel;
So small, such a wee, little, tiny Beck,
'Twas a wonder she saw so well:

But it brought her face so very near,
In that dim uncertain light,
That the thought, unspoken, was made quite clear
And I know 'twas a sweet "Good-night."

James Clarence Harvey in Outing.

THE YELLOWSTONE PARK.

The (New York Times's) Alaskan Expedition in Wonderland.

Written to death! written to death! is the way in which I think the title of my story will be received by most of the readers of the *Times's* when their eyes fall on it, but I can assure them that the person who takes the contract to write the Yellowstone National Park to death, or who thinks that it has been written to death, had better sublet the contract in the former case and rapidly change his ideas in the latter one. The fact of the matter is, no one with sufficient literary genius to properly encompass the situation has ever picked up his pen to attempt to do so from the standpoint of personal observation, and until then the Yellowstone National Park will not even be described, let alone written to death. As genius in mental matters stands above mediocrity, so does the scenery on the headwaters of the Yellowstone River stand high above that of ordinary mortal's view. It is not simply grand in the sense of the Yosemite alone, but it is also beyond that curious to a degree bordering on the diabolical, with its geysers, hot springs, caldrons, and weird formations so essentially Plutonic that one almost imagines himself in the region directly governed by Pluto when his name was applied to such geological action. The Yellowstone Park needs actually but one addition to make it encompass every known variety of natural wonders that can be called such. I refer to glaciers and their accompanying children, the icebergs. They alone are wanting, yet within three or four day's railroad travel to the westward, and on the flanks of Mount Hood of Oregon, or Mount Tacoma, of Washington Territory, some of the mightiest glaciers of the world may be viewed, and 10 days beyond that again, in Alaska, even icebergs, those supposed products of the arctic zone alone may be seen from the deck of a vessel. Truly America is the great land of natural wonders, within easy traveling distance of each other.

I remember that one of the not numerous objections that a certain quite well known British nobleman had to the American people, and which he told me while hunting elk and buffalo together in the West a good many years ago, was their great propensity to rush over to Europe on tours of that continent when their own was teeming with a wonderland unequaled in the world. He said he had seen American tourists go into seeming ecstasies over a milldam because it was on a tributary of the Rhine, who acknowledged they had never seen Niagara Falls; an Englishman's park was something in which they could stroll with great delight, while its owner would tell them of the beauties of the Colorado parks which they had never seen. He was then organizing an expedition into the Yellowstone National Park, which had but recently added the word national to its title, and he helped in no little way to make it famous and spread its great wonders before the world. I have often thought how true his remarks were regarding us, being one of the few national criticisms we deserve.

But to return to the park, which is accessible only over the road on which we are traveling, westward, and which we must leave in order to visit it, at the prettily situated city (village in the East) of Livingston. From here the canon through which the Yellowstone cuts its way is in full sight towards the south looking like a huge railroad cut in the high mountains that overtop the town seemingly, yet in reality 10 to 15 miles away. Here at Livingston we take a branch road from the main trunk running to Cinnabar, on the northern boundary of the park. No railroad runs into the park, and if the present temper of the American people continues, none ever will. Much has been said about the Northern Pacific wanting to get in under pretext of reaching a distant mining camp beyond, all of which is untrue. No surer monopoly exists than that of this road to the Yellowstone National Park; so sure that to say half one wants to about the park is to advertise the road, and they will be as slow as any well managed conservative corporation to kill the goose that lays the golden egg of such unfailing revenue.

The Yellowstone National Park furnishes the sources of more great and widely divergent rivers than any similar sized district in the world, for here rises the Missouri-Mississippi, the Colorado, and the Columbia, with mouths as far apart as those of the Scine, the Dneiper, and the Valse. Although the tourist approaches usually from the Montana side, and it is very hard therefore to get out of the idea that the picturesque trac. is not in that Territory, yet it lies almost wholly within the Territory of Wyoming, making five Territories—Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, and Washington—invaded from the rails of this long road, the greatest number known. There are nearly 4,000 square miles therein, or an area exceeding the combined surface of our two smallest States. Its boundary, as briefly, yet not clearly, described in the law of 1872, is "the tract of land in the Territories of Montana and Wyoming, lying near the headwaters of the Yellowstone River, and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the junction of Gardiner's River with the Yellowstone River, and running east to the meridian passing 10 miles to the eastward of the most eastern part of Yellowstone Lake; thence south along the said meridian to the parallel of lattitude passing 10 miles south of the most northern point of Yellowstone Lake; thence west along said parallel to the meridian passing 15 miles west of the most western point of Madison Lake; thence north along said meridian to the latitude of the junction of the Yellowstone and Gardiner's Rivers: thence east to the place of beginning." It is thus seen that the great Alpine lakes lying in the fastnesses of the Rocky Mountains are made the centre around which the boundaries of the National Park are clustered, just far enough away in every direction to insure the protection of their shores. So rocky abrupt, and mountainous are many of the districts just outside the park that it is quite evident that without any protection such as that afforded by law it will never be settled for probably centuries to come. It might be a rendezvous for those despicable pot hunters common in all countries, who would use it as a base for the game fostered in the park and that strayed just over the boundary. It is wonderful, however, how soon the wildest game instinctively learn the limits of their safety, even to an extent greater than exercised by their human slayers. It would be a good thing, no doubt, to extend the game law of the park to a boundary some 20 or 30 miles beyond the present boundaries of the park itself, at least while the Territories remain as such, or until as States they can be strong enough to enforce their game laws, which Territories are seldom able to do.

Lewis and Clarke's famous expedition sent out by President Jefferson in the early years of the present century to report upon the far West and especially the then great Oregon Territory was the first to give any information concerning this wonderland of the world, but it was of such a roundabout, indirect character that it was not greatly credited. Neither one of these officers, nor any party sent out by them authorized to make a report got into the most mysterious regions of the park, but a wild, adventurous sort of fellow, with a predisposition to trading and trapping with savages, and who had accompanied them to the great Pacific Sea, upon returning left them somewhere on the Yellowstone River, and turning backward must have made his way into the park region by a series of frontier escapades that would have made him famous without taking into account the wonderful regions he visited, but which we have not time to report here. He finally got back to the borderland of civilization, and spoke of great wells spouting fire and steam at intervals of a few minutes, of boiling springs of mud and rock, of lands on fire. His previous fair record for veracity by those who knew him well gained him sufficient attention to be heard, but in general "Coulter's Hell" could be classified with those many unreasonable ideas like Syme's Hole and others that are occasionally thrown upon the public. During Coulter's (for such was the trapper's name) life his story was not believed, but in the Yellowstone National Park it has been wonderfully verified.

Colonel Raynolds, of the United States Army, made a trip into the Yellowstone region just before our great civil war broke out, and the wonders of his report were almost lost in the fierce struggle of that prolonged war and its subsequent aspects. He apparently does not believe those he did not actually see, for he speaks of them as "Munchausen Tales." One was to this effect: "In many parts of the country petrifactions and fossils are very numerous, and as a consequence it was claimed that in some locality (I was not able to fix it definitely), a large tract of sage bush is perfectly petrified, with all the leaves and branches in perfect condition, the general appearance of the plain being the same as the rest of the country; but all is stone; while the rabbits, sage hens, and other animals usually found in such localities are still there, perfectly petrified and as natural as when they were living, and, more wonderful still, the petrified bushes bear the most wonderful fruit: diamonds, rubies, sapphires, emeralds, &c., as large as black walnuts are found in abundance." Dr. Gannett's report to the United States Geological Survey of 1878 commenting on this singular story says: "This story, absurd, as it sounds, has a large basis in fact. The narrator, however, had mixed up distinct phenomena, and over all had spread lavishly the coloring of his imagination. There are fields of sage as well as bits of forest, which, lying in immediate proximity to groups of springs, have been petrified while standing. The hot silicious water from the springs is drawn up through the pores of the wood, and between the wood and the bark, by capillary attraction, and depositing silicia wherever it goes, the tree or bush is rapidly transformed into rock.

The story of the remarkable fruit borne by these stone trees is not far from correct, the main difference between the story and the fact being that the fruit is borne on the outside and inside of the trunks of the trees instead of on the ends of the branches. The mineral species are not as given in the story either, but that is a matter of no vital importance. In the process of silicification of wood the last result of all is the production of quartz crystals. The tree trunk is converted totally into crystalline quartz, radiating from within outward, the crystals being all crowded out of shape. The inside and outside of the hollow cylinder of quartz which represents the former tree are covered with the characteristic quartz pyramids. Such products of silicification are very abundant in the Park, particularly on Amethyst Ridge, and are undoubtedly the 'stone fruit' of the petrified trees and bushes. The crystals are colorless, amethystine, or yellow, and, according to the color, are known to mountain men as diamond, amethyst, topaz, &c. It is unnecessary to say that the part of the story relating to animal life was manufactured from whole cloth."

Prof. Hayden made a reconnoissance of the park region just 15 years ago, and his report, backed by his recommendation, led to the present boundaries of the park being mapped out and set aside or "dedicated and set apart as a public park or pleasure ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people."

After getting to Cinnabar the rest of the trip is somewhat at the disposal of the tourist as to the manner in which it shall be taken—either by stage, on foot, or on horseback. Each one must choose for himself or herself, for there are charming little books of travel on each way. The first thing of special interest as one enters the park—for everywhere are sights on which one could write an article as long as this—is the group of the Mammoth Hot Springs. Holding lime in solution due to the heat, this calcareous matter is deposited by them on its exit and contact with the colder air, in all the odd and fantastic manners for which that peculiar material is noted. These springs are on terraces, making the whole side of the irregular slope a carving of beautiful designs in white and gray limestone. Some of the hot springs are pulsatory in action, and as the little waves roll down the calcareous basins they deposit their solution in correspondingly variable depths, leaving the most perfect designs of petrified waves, is such an expression is allowable. Liberty's Cap and the Giant's Thumb are the high, calcareous cones of two extinct geysers. It is said that all the springs and terraces which they have covered equal fully three square miles in extent. No one should, or probably never will, leave this district without climbing the main terrace. The great British geologist, Prof. Geike, thus describes the scene: "It recalls the termination of a glacier. A mass of snowy whiteness protrudes from a lateral pine valley and presents a steep front to the narrow plain at its base. The contrast between it and the somber hue of the pines all around heightens the resemblance of its form and aspect to a mass of ice. It is all rock, however, deposited by the hot water, which, issuing from innumerable openings down the valley, has in course of time filled it up with sinter. Columns of steam rising from the mass bear witness, even at a distance, to the nature of the locality. We wander over this singular accumulation, each of us searching for a pool of water cool enough to be used as a bath. I found one where the water, after quitting its conduit, made a circuit round a basin of sinter, and in so doing cooled down sufficiently to let one sit in it. Each of these basins has the most exquisitely fretted rim. It is at their margin that evaporation is most vigorous and deposition takes place most rapidly, hence the rim is being constantly added to. The colors of all these wavy, frill-like borders are sometimes remarkably vivid." Back of the Mammoth Hot Springs the high, mountains of the Snowy Range add an omnipresent beauty to the scene that is constant in all parts of the park.

One of the biggest "fish stories" of the world comes from this district of the park—how an angler can throw in his fly and catch a trout in the clear, cold waters of a running stream, and, without touching his prey with his hands or taking it from his hook, toss it into a boiling spring, so close by that he need not stir from his tracks, cook the fish, and bringing it to him, have it for his lunch. This feat can be done not only below the Mammoth Hot Springs, but also in the Yellowstone Lake. Mr. Winser, speaking of his own experiences, says:

"The writer performed it in the presence of nine witnesses, at a point not far from a deserted cabin at the foot of the long series of terraces. Selecting a likely pool of the ice-cold stream, with a boiling spring 15 feet distant from the bank, he stood upon a projecting rock and made a cast. His flies soon tempted a trout to his doom. The fish was small enough to be lifted out the water without the aid of a landing net, and it was quite easy to drop him into the bubbling hot spring behind. His life must have been extinguished instantly. This procedure was repeated several times, and each of the spectators, who had purposely assembled to test the truth of the strange assertion, partook of the fish thus caught and boiled. It required three to five minutes to thoroughly cook the victims of the experiment, and it was the general verdict that they only needed a little salt to make them quite palatable. A feat so extraordinary could nowhere else be practiced. It must be chronicled as one of the marvels of the Yellowstone National Park."

Some 10 or 12 miles south of the Mammoth Hot Springs are the Obsidian or Volcanic Glass Cliffs. They are about 200 feet high and four or five times as long, and in appearance look like black and green bottle glass. To me the most interesting thing about these cliffs is the ingenious way in which a road was built over the talus of huge blocks that lay at the foot of Glass Cliffs. Fires were built on the great rocks, and they were heated to as high a temperature as possible. The fires were then rapidly withdrawn and cold water dashed on the heated mass, which shivered the glassy blocks into glassy gravel sufficiently small to pave a good road around the obstacle. The Norris Geyser Basin, some twenty-odd miles south of the Mammoth Hot Springs, is the first place where one comes to one of the greatest attractions of the park—the geysers in action. This great basin is full of geysers, hot springs, pools, and extinct craters, besides the true solfataris, here called "frying pans," sputtering with mud and clay. Where the colors of these vary as they sizzle around they are named "paint pots." In the Norris Geyser Basin are some of the most active geysers in the park, the Constant, the Twins, and others. Some of them show that they are quite recent in their existence, their cones and debris being built over recently uprooted trees. In fact, one Superintendent of the park says that one active vent existing in 1878 had no existence in 1875. That others now unknown will form in the future is quite reasonably certain, and thus in a short time—that is a short time for the life of a glacier—it may be possible to study the interesting course of one of these marvels of nature from its earliest formation to the extinction of its fires.

It is almost impossible, and almost wearisome (in print only, however,) to go with my readers through all the numerous geyser basins of the Yellowstone National Park, with their myriads of spouting, boiling pots and fireholes—Old Faithful, in the Upper Geyser Basin, which about every hour is faithful to its contract of sending a spray of steam over 150 feet into the air; the Beehive, with its 220 feet of white flying column, and numbers of other. It is said there are nearly 500 springs in the Upper Geyser Basin alone. It is bewildering to the imagination to try and conceive half their marvels and beauty without seeing them, and they are fascinating beyond measure when seen.

Outside of the manifestations of the subterranean fires so strongly marked in the geysers, fireholes, paint pots, &c., we are surrounded by numerous other attractions—the great Yellowstone Lake, the canons of the Yellowstone, and the many grand falls of that river. While I could probably add some little information concerning each to that possessed by the readers of THE TIMES, I will refrain from more than saying that I have determined to see the Yellowstone National Park in the dead of Winter (this Winter, too,) on snowshoes, and see its arctic and most beautiful side.

FREDERICK SCHWATKA.

Farm and Garden Notes.

Barbed wire makes a good fence to stop swine.

Remember that stock need an occasional relish of salt.

Cows ought to be milked with great regularity for best results.

A Texas paper says the use of quinine for cattle in acclimation fever has resulted satisfactorily there.

The advice to put a cow before calving on short rations to prevent milk fever, is bad. The food should be regular, not forced.

Irregularity in salting will not conduce to the laying on of flesh. Especially in dairying will irregularity in salting show in the milk.

In feeding you want to notice that some animals are more dainty as to their choice than others. Their likes should be respected.

Calves kept gaining vigorously through the first year, are worth at the end twice as much as others that have been retarded in growth.

The best bred stock costs the most money, but its produce brings a great deal more than the produce of that which is badly bred.

Vigorous growth of plants is the best protection against insect enemies, and timely cultivation comes in a most effective auxiliary force.

Trees in a cultivated field are troublesome, but where they are not numerous they add enough to the beauty of the landscape to compensate.

Direct separation of the butter from milk by means of electricity—a French invention—is said to be one of the latest patent French processes in dairying.

A cold, damp soil, with a hard, impervious subsoil, is not suitable for a garden, and before it can be properly utilized it should be well drained. For garden purposes, if the tile drain has been laid, the trenching system is best for such soils. Any method that permits it to rid itself of surplus moisture, and allows the air and heat to enter, will be highly beneficial.

A soil but five inches deep cannot be worth as much as another that gives free scope to the roots of plants to whatever depth they may penetrate in search of nutriment.

A second brood of currant worms usually makes its appearance just as the fruit begins to ripen, and it is quite as injurious to the crop as the first, if not promptly destroyed.

It is said that calves begin to form cuds and ruminate as soon as they are allowed on the pasture, and three months is soon enough to allow them to do so, or the result will be scours.

Roots of plants that go by choice ten or twelve inches in the soil, fail to bring up full support when they are restricted to four or five inches, by reason of impenetrable earth beneath.

It is said that the best mode of using sulphur about plants, in order to destroy insects, is to sprinkle it on the ground during a warm day, when it will prove beneficial without injuring the plants.

Any farmer who can command an even temperature below sixty degrees, with cleanliness, can make "gilt-edged" butter. If the temperature reaches seventy degrees during transportation the gilt-edge becomes guilt-edge.

The same care in the selection for seed should be made as with the other plants. Productiveness, maturity and form are fully as important as size. All plants intended to produce seed for another season's crop should not only be selected but planted away from other varieties. Sweet corn growing in the neighborhood of field corn will be ruined for seed the succeeding year.

Moss on trees is a sign of low vitality and poor culture. It is most common on old trees. Where thick it may be scraped off, and the bark washed with weak lye. Then thorough manuring will cause new bark to grow and no more moss will appear. Rough bark on old trees, if not overgrown with moss, should not be scraped off. It serves a valuable purpose in some varieties for protection.

A smart team turning a good furrow in spring, either stubble or sod, should be able to turn over one and a half to two acres. When larger days' work than this are reported it is usually at the expense of the team, or perhaps of the plowing. So much depends on the character of the work in fitting the land that a poor plowman should not be tolerated, however large a day's work he may claim to be able to do.

Wheat should be fully five weeks from the time the ears first appear before being ready to cut. Oats will fully ripen in four weeks after earing, and barley in three. If these periods are much shortened, it indicates that the grain is hurried into ripening by hot, dry weather, and it will likely be not very heavy. But excessive moisture at earing time, such as is common in England, is even more injurious than drought.

It is difficult to go on a corn field with teams and wagons without injuring the crop more than any manure applied after it is planted will benefit it. A dressing of ashes and plaster when plants are small is all the after-manuring possible. With corn, however, more than with any other crop, tillage is manure. Thorough cultivation will develop plant food in any soil fit to grow corn, and will be all the more effective if the field has been manured before planting.

Bathe the horse's shoulder with cold water or brine as quick as the collar comes off, before the sweat begins to dry, and rub off the collars and saddle pieces with a moist cloth. This will prevent sore shoulders. All changes of food should be gradual, but in proportion to the work. Heavily taxed muscles make demands on the stomach, hence, increase the food after work begins, never in anticipation. A horse fed up before he is called to work, gets soft and fat.

In growing hay for market, it always pays to grow a good quality. It should not only be free froom weeds and small bushes, but also from all meadow grasses. A few pounds of meadow grass in a load of hay will often make a difference in price of several dollars a ton. It is also very important that hay should be well cured, so that it will come out bright and sweet: hay cured so that it will come out smoky is hard to sell at a greatly reduced price, especially if it is to be fed to horses.

Some weeds are a sign of poor farming, and some of rich soil. The white, or oxeye daisy is, however, generally found on land that has been run down so that clover and grasses will not grow thickly enough to occupy the surface. Making the soil rich is the remedy. Of course the seeds, if in the land, will germinate in rich soil, but more valuable herbage will crowd it out. After a few years of thoroughly good farming little trouble is felt from the ox-eye daisy, however injurious it may have been at the beginning.

A hog is a very difficult animal to doctor. It is obstinate, and when this takes the form of refusing to eat, it is almost hopeless. The prevalence of cholera among swine makes hog raisers naturally suspicious of every disease, and if one pig is sick, no matter from what cause, no time should be lost in separating the others by removing them at once to a fresh pasture. If a pig is sick, look to the issues in its forelegs. If these are closed, they should be opened at once. No hog can be healthy unless these outlets for the removal of offensive matter are running freely.

A good mucilage is made of two parts of gum tragacanth, and one part of gum arabic. Cover with cold water until dissolved, and thin to the proper consistency with water. It is well to have the gums beaten fine.

The inside of a coffee or tea pot, which has become discolored, may be made bright as new by filling with soapsuds and boiling it forty-five minutes.

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A Small Boy and His Questions.

One day I sat in a car seat on the Saugus branch of the Eastern road, behind a pale, careworn lady who was taking a little boy from Boston to Malden. As the little boy was of an inquiring turn of mind and everything seemed to attract his attention, I could not help listening to some of his questions.

"What is that, auntie?" the little boy commenced, pointing to a stack of hay on the marsh.

"Oh, that's hay, my dear," answered the careworn lady.

"What is hay, aunty?"

"Why, hay is hay, dear."

"But what is hay made of?"

"Why, hay is made of dirt and water, and air."

"Who makes it?"

"God makes it, dear."

"Does he make it in the day or in the night?"

"In both, dear.

"And Sundays?"

"Yes, all the time."

"Ain't it wicked to make hay on Sunday, Aunty?"

"Oh, I don't know; I'd keep still, Willie; that's a dear. Auntie is tired."

After remaining quiet a moment, little Willie broke out:

"Where do the stars come from auntie?"

"I don't know; nobody knows."

"Did the moon lay 'em?"

"Yes, I guess so," replied the wicked lady.

"Can the moon lay eggs, too?"

"I suppose so. Don't bother me."

Another short silence, when Willie broke out:

"I think a whale could lay eggs—don't you, auntie?"

"O, yes—I guess so," said the shameless woman.

"Did you ever see a whale on his nest?"

"Oh, I guess so."

"Where?"

"I mean no. Willie, you must be quiet; I'm getting crazy."

"What makes you crazy, auntie?"

"Oh, dear! you ask so many questions."

"Did you ever see a fly eat sugar?"

"Yes, dear."

"Where?"

"Willie, sit down on the seat and be still, or I'll shake you. Not another word!"

And the lady pointed her finger sharply at the little boy, as if she were going to strike it through him. If she had not been a woman, she would have sworn.—*Binghampton Republican.*

Bowen's Budget, Fort Plain, N. Y., for March 1886, says: In the multiplicity of medicines placed upon the market, it is sometimes difficult to distinguish between the meritorious and the worthless. There are at least two excellent remedies widely used, the efficiency of which are unquestioned. We refer to St. Jacobs Oil and Red Star Cough Cure.

A Mexican died the other day who was followed to the grave by eighty-seven sons and daughters and had buried thirteen. He was a father to the grand total of one hundred children. There is another man living in Mexico who has had two wives, and who has living forty-five children.

THE REV. GEO. H. THAYER, of Bourbon, Ind., says: "Both myself and wife owe our lives to SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE." Sold by G. W. Benford & Son.

Hay Fever.

I have been a great sufferer from hay fever for 15 years, and have tried various things without doing any good. I read of the many wondrous cures of Ely's Cream Balm and thought I would try once more. In fifteen minutes after one application I was wonderfully helped. Two weeks ago I commenced using it and now I feel entirely cured. It is the greatest discovery ever known or heard of. —Duhamel Clark, Farmer, Lee, Mass.

WHY WILL YOU cough when Shiloh's Cure will give immediate relief. Price 10 cts., 50 cts., and $1. G. W. Benford & Son.

"My Mother is eighty-three years of age and for years has suffered greatly with rheumatism. In fact she was quite helpless, being unable to move about the house. A lady friend induced her to try Dr Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. She did so and found almost immediate relief." The power of this medicine to do good extends to all ages and a wide range of complaints. You cannot possibly regret having purchased it. Remember that rheumatism cannot be cured externally.

A NASAL INJECTOR free with each bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Sold by Geo. W. Benford & Son.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

ARE YOU MADE miserable by Indigestion Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Yellow Skin? Shiloh's Vitalizer is a positive cure. Sold by G. W. Benford & Son.

I had given myself up as lost because of inherited scrofula. Tried everything for purifying the blood without benefit until I used Parker's Tonic and can truthfully say that it has cured me. I still use it for its splendid effect on my general health. H. K. Lynd, Chicago.

SHILOH'S CURE will immediately relieve Croup, Whooping Cough and Bronchitis. Sold by Geo. W. Benford & Son.

Henry Irving salutes the President's bride thus: "Grace of Heaven embrace thee round." But, pray, what's the matter with Grover's good right arm?—*Columbus Dispatch.*

Solicitor of Patents, F. O. McCleary, of Washington, D. C., says the only thing that did him any good, when suffering with a severe cold of several weeks standing, was Red Star Cough Cure, which is purely vegetable and free from opiates and poison.

FOR DYSPEPSIA and Liver Complaint you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure. Sold by Geo. W. Benford & Son.

One night awhile ago John Layton, who runs the main line boat train from Boston, came on my engine sick as death. He was so feverish and nervous he almost cried. Cheer up, John," says I, "and I'll fix you in a jiffy, and I gave him a good dose of Dr Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy." He went to bed. Two days after I saw him looking strong as a butcher. "That's the stuff for a railroad man,' he said."—Daniel Fitts, Engineer Old Colony Railroad.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY—a positive cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria and Canker Mouth. G. W. Benford & Son.

"Her features are not regular, yet what an attractive face she has!" It is her beautiful hair. Once it was thin, grayish and fading. A few bottles of Parker's Hair Balsam wrought the transformation. It will do as much for anybody.

"HACKMETACK" a lasting and fragrant perfume. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by Geo. W. Benford & Son.

A QUESTION ABOUT
Brown's Iron Bitters
ANSWERED.
The question has probably been asked thousands of times, "How can Brown's Iron Bitters cure everything?" Well, it doesn't. But it does cure any disease for which a reputable physician would prescribe IRON! Physicians recognize Iron as the best restorative agent known to the profession, and inquiry of any leading chemical firm will substantiate the assertion that there are more preparations of Iron than of any other substance used in medicine. This shows conclusively that iron is acknowledged to be the most important factor in successful medical practice. It is, however, a regrettable fact, that prior to the discovery of BROWN'S IRON BITTERS no perfectly satisfactory iron combination had ever been found.
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS does not blacken teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—all other iron medicines do. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS cures Indigestion, Biliousness, Weakness, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, Tired Feeling, General Debility, Pain in the Side, Back or Limbs, Headache and Neuralgia—for all these ailments iron is prescribed daily. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, however, does not cure in a minute, like all other thorough medicines it acts slowly. When taken by men the first symptom of benefit is renewed energy. The muscles then become firmer, the digestion improves, the bowels are active. In women the effect is usually more rapid and marked. The eyes begin at once to brighten, the skin clears up; healthy color comes to the cheeks; nervousness disappears; functional derangements become regular, and if a nursing mother, abundant sustenance is supplied for the child. Remember Brown's Iron Bitters is the ONLY iron medicine that is not injurious. *Physicians and Druggists recommend it.*
The Genuine has Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. TAKE NO OTHER.

The Best and Cheapest
JOB WORK
AT THIS OFFICE.

Attention, Farmers!
I want A GOOD AGENT in every Township to sell *Sherwood Novelty Steel Harness*, the best Plow and Farm Harness on earth. Price only fifteen dollars per double set. Use no waffle-trees. Good pay to agents. Send for a Circular. Call on or address JOHN W. CUPP, Gen. Ag't, Somerset, Pa.
apr14-6m.

CHAMPION
FANNING MILL.
MANUFACTURED BY
Frank H. Sufall.
To farmers desiring to make a good investment in the old Champion Mill, formerly known as the "Keeser Mill," they will do well by calling on me at my shop on corner of Patriot and Rosina Streets. I now offer to the public a cheap and reliable mill, as I am determined not to be undersold. I will offer unprecedented bargains to those desiring a good mill.
ALL WORK WARRANTED.
F. H. SUFALL.
may18-6m. SOMERSET, PA.

$1000 GUARANTEED ANIMAL BONE FERTILIZERS
Insures Crops and improves the Land. Send for Circular.
Josh. Horner, Jr. & CO.,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Fences FOR Farmers.
Prettiest, Cheapest and Most Durable.
HORSE HIGH, BULL STRONG, AND PIG TIGHT.
SOMETHING NEW.
We are engaged in the manufacture of this fence at Somerset and Meyerslade. It is the most Durable, and strongest fence known. No barbs, no injury to stock. Factory in Somerset at the old Keeser carriage factory.
may19-tf. J. M. MARSHALL & SON.

The Old Reliable
Schuttler Wagon.
Established in Chicago in 1842.

I have just received two car loads of the SELF-OILING, STEEL-SKEIN SCHUTTLER WAGONS, the most complete Western Wagon in the market for Road or Farm Purposes. On the SCHUTTLER WAGON there is a Rear Brake, to be used when hauling hay or grain, a something that farmers know the necessity of when hauling on hilly farms. Every part of the Wood-work of this wagon has laid in Stock three years before being worked up, insuring the work to be thoroughly seasoned before being ironed. Being the patentees of the
DOUBLE COLLAR AND OIL CUPS,
It is the only Wagon made that has this improvement. It avoids the necessity of taking off the wheels to grease, as in the old style; by simply turning a cap the wagon can be oiled in less than five minutes. This Wagon wants to be seen to be fully appreciated, and parties wishing to buy will do well to see it before purchasing elsewhere.
Every Wagon Fully Insured.
In offering this make of Wagon to the public, will say I used the same make of Wagon for five years when freighting across the Rocky Mountains, over roads that were almost impassable, and they always stood the test. I feel warranted in saying I believe them the Best Wagon on wheels.
Call on Oliver Knepper or Henry Heffley, who will show you the Wagons.
Agents Wanted Throughout the County.
PETER HEFFLEY.
SOMERSET, MARCH 28, 1886.

Somerset Lumber Yard.
ELIAS CUNNINGHAM,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER, WHOLESALER AND RETAILER OF
LUMBER AND BUILDING MATERIALS,
Hard and Soft Woods.
OAK, POPLAR, SIDINGS, PICKETS, MOULDINGS, ASH, WALNUT, FLOORING, SASH, STAIR RAILS, CHERRY, YELLOW PINE, SHINGLES, DOORS, BALUSTERS, CHESTNUT, WHITE PINE, LATH, BLINDS, NEWEL POSTS.
A General Line of all grades of Lumber and Building Material and Roofing slate kept in stock. Also, can furnish anything in the line of our business to order with reasonable promptness, such as Brackets, Odd-sized work, etc.
ELIAS CUNNINGHAM,
Office and Yard Opposite S. & C. R. R. Station, Somerset, Pa.

STALLIONS

—AT—
Highland Farm!
PRINCE, Brown Stallion, 5 years old, (Clydesdale), at $10 Insurance.
JOHN, Grey Stallion, 5 years old, (Clydesdale), at $10 Insurance.