

**DR. CLARK'S**  
**JOHNSON'S**  
**Indian Blood Syrup.**  
LABORATORY,  
77 W. 3d St., New York City  
CURES FEVER AND AGUE  
CURES BILIOUSNESS  
CURES RHEUMATISM AND GOUT  
CURES NEURALGIA AND SCIATICA  
CURES HEADACHE AND MIGRAINE  
CURES INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA  
CURES CONSTIPATION AND COLIC  
CURES ALL THE BLOOD DISEASES

**CURES** Dyspepsia, Liver Diseases, Fever & Ague, Rheumatism, Heart Disease, Biliousness, Nervous Debility, etc.  
The Best Remedy Known to Man!  
70,000,000 BOTTLES SOLD SINCE 1870  
9,000,000 Bottles.

This Syrup Possesses Varied Properties. It stimulates the Pyritine in the Saliva, which converts the starch and sugar of the food into glucose. A deficiency in Pyritine causes Wind and Souring of the food in the stomach. If the medicine is taken immediately after eating the fermentation of food is prevented.

It acts upon the Liver.  
It acts upon the Kidneys.  
It regulates the Bowels.  
It Purifies the Blood.  
It Promotes Digestion.  
It Nourishes, Strengthens and Invigorates. It carries off the Old Blood and makes new. It opens the pores of the skin and induces Healthy Perpiration.

It neutralizes the hereditary taint, or poison in the blood, which generates Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all manner of skin diseases and internal humors. There are no acids employed in its manufacture, and it can be taken by the most delicate babe, or by the aged and feeble, care only being required in its use as directed.

PRICE OF LARGE BOTTLES, \$1.00  
PRICE OF SMALL BOTTLES, 50

Read the VOLUNTARY TESTIMONIALS of Persons who have been CURED by the use of the BLOOD PURIFIER.

**FOR THE FAIR SEX.**  
**Fashion Notes.**  
Very dark colors continue stylish. The ulster is the leading spring wrap. Spanish lace is the fancy of the moment.  
Diminutive patterns in broadened materials are among recent importations. Mummy cloth, much improved, will become the fashionable spring goods. Gilt and silver balls, both plain and faceted, form the heads of fancy pins for the hair.  
Yellow, red and brilliant dark colors are mingled with the faint fade colors in new goods.  
Small sunflowers, from one-third to half the natural size, are popular as corsage bouquets.  
Beaded passementeries will be largely used for trimming silks and satins used in costumes and wraps for spring.  
Dragons, bees, butterflies and birds in indefinite forms appear among the palm leaves and other Eastern designs of lately imported spring goods.  
Violet is a fashionable color this spring, and that in all its shades, from the color of an iris to the soft hues of the Parmese violet and the Persian lilac.  
The long overdress, which has recently been revived, is nothing but a gracefully draped princess polonaise, which requires only a flounce to complete the costume.  
Fashionable false fronts of waved or curled hair cover the whole crown of the head, coming low on the forehead and fastened beneath the knot with a small shell comb on each side.  
Dresses are still made with scant skirts bridled across the front and draped up behind. In the make of bodices there is more variety, but the basque waist prevails in the new spring costumes.  
The latest novelty in the way of making up velvet is to have the dress composed of a perfectly plain corsage, plain coat sleeves and a plain demitriated skirt without flounces, tablier or overskirt.  
A clever new idea in kid gloves is the Foster glove, in which the fastening is by a cord laced around hooks, like those on a gentleman's laced shoe. The glove may be laced in a twinkling, and the fastening adapts itself to any sized wrist, while all annoyance from bursting buttons or torn button-holes is obviated.

**FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.**  
**Pruning Orchards.**  
This work is often done, apparently, for no other purpose than to do some sort of perfunctory work in hacking up the trees. Trees should be pruned and thinned out, and so, with axe in hand, the owner goes over them and butchers them miserably. The rough wounds inflicted do not heal, but rot, and, in a short time the tree is useless, if not dead. How rare is it to come across a good-looking old orchard, venerable with age, but yet trim, neat and sound in limb and trunk. Fruit trees exist in Europe that are historical in their age, and in this country there are trees from which the old Indian tribes gathered fruit before they were crowded from the banks of the beautiful Delaware. But now an orchard thirty years old is a ruin, and unless trees are planted every few years, a farmer must buy his fruit. Much of this is due to the rough pruning the trees undergo, and should not be the result of the pruning of the orchard. Perhaps something of it is owing to the root grafting which does not seem to produce long-lived trees, top-grafted trees seeming to be more vigorous than others. But bad pruning has much to answer for. One cannot prune by system. Each tree must be studied separately and in regard to some definite principles. For instance, pruning is intended to relieve the tree of useless or superabundant wood; to take away less important branches that crowd and press upon others; to reduce the quantity of bearing wood, and so preserve the vitality and balance of the tree; lastly, to remove disfigured, blighted, and diseased wood. Now, with these rules in mind, let one examine carefully each tree before he cuts away a twig, and note where and what he should cut away, and then mind how he cuts. No axe should be used about a tree except to cut it down when it cumber the ground. A sharp, fine-toothed, long, narrow-bladed saw is the proper pruning implement. A sharp knife with a curving blade that makes a draw-cut, and a pot of shellac varnish should go with the saw. Everything that is removed should be cut close to the main wood, trimmed smoothly with the knife, and the wound covered with the varnish. The shellac is dissolved in alcohol. This leaves a water and air proof covering over the wound. The work may be begun now and continued as opportunity offers. There need not be no hurry. Young trees should be put in training now for future pruning. Three or four main limbs only should be left, so as to balance the head. All in-growing shoots should be removed close to the main branch, so that no bud is left to sprout. Each main side limb may fork into two or three sub-branches, spreading fan-like around the central limb, if there is one. The sub-branches should be encouraged to start. In these cases, even when comparatively unimportant, as respects pain, competent advice cannot be too early obtained, for the longer they are neglected the less amenable to treatment they become.  
Certain diseases of childhood very frequently affect the ears; such as scarlet fever, measles, diphtheria, cerebrospinal meningitis, whooping-cough, and mumps. During the attacks of these diseases, and even when convalescence has been established, although earache may be absent, occasional examinations of the ears should be made, in order that, if affected, they may receive early attention. Deafness is usually an early symptom of most aural affections; but, on the contrary, in some instances very considerable impairment of the drum cavity and its contained mechanism exists without any perceptible impairment of hearing.  
It is believed that a very small percentage of the adult population possess normal hearing, which fact greatly depends on the neglect in childhood to which allusion has above been made.—*Dr. Samuel Saxon, in Harper.*

**Deafness in Children.**  
The ear is subject to affections that impair its functions at the earliest period of life; indeed, it is frequently found to be defective at birth. Children are exposed to influences from which they seldom entirely escape without more or less aural disease. Such are the consequences of colds, which, when of long continuance, are productive of enlarged tonsils, chronic catarrh of the mouth, throat and nose, the resulting sympathetic deafness in some instances being so great that instruction is impossible, and the child is unable to learn to talk. It is then a deaf mute.  
The fact should not be lost sight of that at this early period of existence the function of hearing is crude, and requires gradual cultivation for its development, and that any deafness should be promptly met. Thus the hearing of children ought to be often tested, and although accurate results may be difficult of attainment, the knowledge gained is advantageous.  
Should an infant escape all other causes of aural disease it encounters at the seventh month a physiological process in development that is frequently the source of great irritation in the mouth, and of sympathetic irritation in the ears. I refer to the cutting of the teeth, which usually begins at this age. That this period is fraught with special danger to the organ of hearing is well recognized by both mothers and nurses, who have long considered teething as in some way connected with earache. Every one of the first twenty teeth in perforating the gum is liable to be thus heralded. Fortunately, therefore, is the infant who has passed its dentition in the period at which first dentition is concluded, without having experienced aural irritation.  
These first teeth, however, are subject to premature decay, as well as a natural absorption of their roots, before the second dentition begins. From this cause sympathetic aural trouble often arises, and frequently continues while the second teeth are cutting.  
About the sixth year, as stated, the second or permanent teeth begin to make their appearance, and at the thirteenth year they have all been cut, with the exception of the wisdom-teeth. These second teeth are promoters of even more disturbance in the ears than the first; the earaches and discharges are more persistent, the complications are more general and grave. Subsequent to this period there is a cessation of dental irritation, although established discharges from the ears are liable to continue indefinitely.  
The foregoing remarks will serve to draw attention to the liability existing in youth to frequently recurring attacks of earache, each one of which leaves the conductive mechanism in a worse condition than before, repeated invasions finally leaving behind irreparable injury. In these cases, even when comparatively unimportant, as respects pain, competent advice cannot be too early obtained, for the longer they are neglected the less amenable to treatment they become.  
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**A Valuable Discovery.**  
Some five or six years ago a young man was traversing the mountains, canons and valleys of Esmeralda county, Nev., prospecting for gold and silver. As he looked down on the valley of Teal's marsh he saw a vast bed of white sand or something like it, and was tempted to descend and examine it. He found the place to be a dry lagoon, five miles in length, and about half as wide; and what he had taken for sand proved to be a soft clay like deposit, in which he sank ankle deep as he cautiously walked over it. Filling his pockets with the curious stuff, he mounted his horse again, and rode to his home in Columbus. There an assayer pronounced the contents of his pockets the finest samples of crude borax he had ever seen. The astonished prospector—one of the large family of Smiths—lost no time in making formal claim to this find; and that obtained, he and his brother went to work with tanks, boilers, crystallizers and all necessary appliances, and are at the present writing, as the masters of an immense establishment, driving a very profitable trade, one likely to be as permanent as possible, since the deposit of borax in Teal's marsh reproduces itself every two or three years.

“Oh, how I do wish my skin was as clear and soft as yours,” said a lady to her friend. “You can easily make it so,” answered the friend. “How?” inquired the first lady. “By using Hop Bitters, that makes pure, rich blood and blooming health. It did for me, as you observe.” Read of it.—*Dulcinea.*

In regard to the method of coloring butter. The theory is that cows when well fed and cared for will make yellow butter; the fact is that not one in ten will, except in times of flush pasture. This is just the reason that the very best dairymen in this country use Wills, Richardson & Co.'s Perfected Butter Color.—*Morse's Rural.*

**NATURE'S REMEDY.**  
**VEGETINE**  
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

MR. ALBERT CROOKER, the well-known druggist and apothecary, of Springfield, Mass., writes every one troubled with Rheumatism to try VEGETINE.

**Read His Statement:**  
SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Oct. 12, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:  
Dear Sir—Fifteen years ago last fall I was taken sick with Rheumatism, was unable to move until the next April. From that time until three years ago this fall I suffered every thing with Rheumatism. Sometimes there would be weeks at a time that I could not step on my feet. These attacks were quite often. I suffered everything that a man could. Over three years ago last spring I commenced taking VEGETINE and followed it up until I had taken several bottles. I have had no Rheumatism since that time. I always advise every one that is troubled with Rheumatism to try VEGETINE, and not suffer for years as I have done. This statement is gratuitous as far as Mr. Stevens is concerned.  
Yours, etc.,  
ALBERT CROOKER,  
Firm of A. Crooker & Co., Druggists and Apothecaries.

**VEGETINE HAS ENTIRELY CURED ME.**  
Boston, Oct., 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:  
Dear Sir—My daughter, after having a severe attack of Whooping Cough, was left in a feeble state of health. Being advised by a friend she took VEGETINE, and after using a few bottles was fully restored to health.  
I have been a great sufferer from Rheumatism. I have taken several bottles of the VEGETINE, and my complaint, and am happy to say it has entirely cured me. I have recommended the VEGETINE to others with the same good results. It is a great cleanser and purifier of the blood, and it is pleasant to take and I can cheerily recommend it.  
JAMES MORSE, 364 Athens Street.

“Vegetine,” says a Boston physician, “has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures, after a long search for relief, I visited the laboratory and examined myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from herbs, roots and barks, each of which is highly effective, and their action is such as to produce astonishing results.”

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

**LIVER COMPLAINT.**  
SOUTH BETHLEHEM, NORTHAMPTON CO.  
Dear Sir—I was for a long time afflicted with Liver Complaint, and after the doctors failed to relieve me I began the use of your reliable Indian Blood Syrup, which entirely cured me.  
Mrs. FRED. VOSEL.

**DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.**  
GREEN PARK, PERRY CO., PA.  
Dear Sir—I was troubled with Dyspepsia for a number of years, and after a fair trial of your valuable Indian Blood Syrup, it has perfectly cured me.  
JACOB B. BURKEPILL.

**ALL THAT IT IS RECOMMENDED TO BE.**  
GRIER'S POINT, PERRY CO., PA.  
Dear Sir—I have used your excellent Indian Blood Syrup for Pains in the Shoulders, with very beneficial results. It is just as recommended.  
ELIZABETH SMEE.

**LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPEPSIA.**  
LEBANON, LEBANON CO., PA.  
Dear Sir—This is to certify that your valuable Indian Blood Syrup has completely cured me of Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia.  
MRS. GOBERT.

**LIVER COMPLAINT.**  
SHARON, MERCER CO., PA.  
Dear Sir—This is to certify that your Indian Blood Syrup has greatly relieved me of chronic Liver Complaint, of four years' standing. I do not hesitate to recommend it.  
WILLIAM WILKES.

**LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPEPSIA.**  
SHARON, MERCER CO., PA.  
Dear Sir—I have used your excellent Indian Blood Syrup for Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, and have derived much benefit therefrom.  
WILLIAM MCGIM.

**REMEDY FOR WORMS.**  
BUSHKILL, PIKE CO., PA.  
Dear Sir—I have used your Great Indian Blood Syrup in my family for Worms and Summer Complaint, and it has proved effectual in all cases.  
THOS. CORTRIGHT.

**DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.**  
BUSHKILL, PIKE CO., PA.  
Dear Sir—The use of your valuable Indian Blood Syrup has effectually relieved me of Dyspepsia. I have also used it in my family for Sick Headache and Worms, with the most beneficial results.  
SAMUEL ESHBACK.

**DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.**  
WEAVER'S OLD STAND,  
WESTMORELAND CO., PA.  
Dear Sir—I have used your excellent Indian Blood Syrup for Dyspepsia and Indigestion, and think it the best medicine known. It is not possible for any other remedy to have the same medicinal virtues.  
JOHN CLENDENEN.

**DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.**  
ALEXANDRIA, KIFFLIN CO., PA.  
Dear Sir—This is to certify that your Indian Blood Syrup has entirely cured my wife of Dyspepsia and Pain in the Stomach.  
SAMUEL L. BRYER.

**UNANIMOUS RECOMMENDATION.**  
The following persons have used the Indian Blood Syrup, and add their testimony in its favor:  
Moses Strome, of Lebanon, says: “It entirely cured me of Rheumatism and Headache.”  
Joseph Biner, of Cornwall, says: “For years I suffered with Pleurisy and Liver Complaint, and a short trial of the Syrup cured me.”  
Mrs. Reuben Eckerd, of Lebanon, cured of Dyspepsia in its worst form.  
Henry Smith, of Lebanon, says: “My wife and child have been entirely cured of Scrofula by the use of the Blood Syrup.”  
Wm. Donley, of Bismark, says: “It cured my son of Rheumatism.”  
Mrs. Levi Young, of Manheim, relieved of Heart Disease, after the doctors failed.

**Female Superstitions.**  
White specks on the nails are indicative of good fortune.  
When a woman enters a room she should be obliged to sit down, if only for a moment, as she otherwise takes away the children's sleep with her.  
To rock the cradle when empty is injurious to the child.  
To eat while a bell is tolling for a funeral causes toothache.  
The crowing of a hen indicates approaching disaster.  
Drawing on a stocking inside out, causes matters to go wrong during the day.  
By bending the head to the hollow of the arm the initial letter of one's future spouse is represented.  
When children play soldier on the roadside it forbodes the approach of war.  
A child grows proud if he is allowed to look into the mirror while less than twelve months old.  
Before moving into a new house first send in bread and a new broom.  
Whoever sneezes at an early hour either hears some news or receives some present the same day.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

**Accomplished Ladies' Maids.**  
Ladies' maids in society must be accomplished to judge from an advertisement in a Roman paper. A young lady is wanted for that island who must be from twenty to thirty years of age; disengaged, and of distinguished education; very skillful with the needle and in making up fine things. She must be of sympathetic turn, of elegant figure, no less than good clothes, good enough for going out with and attend her young mistress. She must send her photograph to a signor in Rome, who will personally inspect those young ladies who present themselves to compete for the situation. A young lady of these accomplishments, beauty and good clothes would not long keep a situation as ladies' maid in America. She would soon be asked by the impressive American youth to resign her position as lady's maid to become the mistress of his heart and home.

**A Cat's Fight with a Rattlesnake.**  
The Americus (Ga.) Republican of a recent date has the following: About three weeks ago, during the beautiful sunny weather we have had which induced the trees to bud and bloom, I was walking in my garden one morning, thinking about preparing for an early start for spring vegetables, when I saw a large rattlesnake sunning. My first impulse was to go to the house, get a gun, and kill it. But looking around, I saw a very large house cat cautiously creep upon the reptile. Anticipating a fight, and equally desirous of getting rid of the cat, which killed chickens, I concluded to witness his attack upon the snake. The cat crawled upon its stomach, pulling along on its feet, whisking its tail from side to side, and every now and then stretching its neck to view the snake. When about eight or ten feet off the snake suddenly coiled up, sprung its rattle, faced the cat and darted its forked tongue out rapidly. The cat commenced a rapid circle around the snake, so fast in fact that the eye could hardly keep up with it. At last it got near enough and made a dart at its enemy, but through providential reasons it went high above the snake, which also struck at the cat, thus breaking its coil. The cat went too far, and by the time it had turned to face its foe the reptile was again coiled and ready for the attack. The same method was adopted and carried on for four or five times, occupying at least half an hour. The cat wished to catch the snake, but seemed aware that if it missed the snake it would be certain death. At the sixth assault they met and instantly the snake was wrapped in several folds around the body of the cat, which used its sharp claws with deadly effect. The cat had been bitten on the head and neck several times, and both continued to fight. The snake was torn nearly to shreds, but did not loosen its coil around its victim. The poison was swift and deadly, but before the cat died it caught the snake's head in its mouth and crushed it, and fighting they died, the snake entwining the cat in its coils. The snake measured four feet eight inches and had thirteen rattles.

**Back Wheat Cakes.**—The best buck wheat cakes are made with an addition of cornmeal flour and oatmeal flour to the buckwheat, in this proportion: Six cupsful of buckwheat, three cupsful of oatmeal flour, or if this cannot be obtained, substitute Graham flour in its place, and one cupful of cornmeal flour; to this add a dessert spoon evenly filled with salt, two tablespoonfuls of molasses, and lukewarm water sufficient to form a batter; stir through the flour well four teaspoonfuls of baking powder before wetting; but these cakes are much better raised over night with yeast.

**Household Hints.**  
Tea leaves, used for keeping down the dust when sweeping carpets, are apt to stain light colors; salt is the best in the winter and new mown hay in the summer.  
Buttermilk is excellent for cleaning sponges. Steep the sponge in the milk for some hours, then squeeze it out and wash it in cold water. Lemon juice is also good.  
For the earache, toast an onion thoroughly, take the heart out, put it into a piece of flannel and insert it into the ear, having previously put a few drops of hot water into the ear.  
For soft corns dip a piece of linen cloth in turpentine and wrap it round the toe on which the corn is situated, night and morning. The relief will be immediate, and, after a few days, the corn will disappear.  
The white of an egg, into which a piece of alum about the size of a walnut has been stewed until it forms a jelly, is a capital remedy for sprains. It should be laid over the sprain upon a piece of lint and be changed as often as it becomes dry.

**Daughters, Wives and Mothers.**  
DR. JOHN C. WATSON will positively cure Female Weakness, such as Pale Face, Headache, Indigestion, or Irritation of the Uterus, Inflammation, or Discharge of the Uterus, Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, Ac. All old and young ladies afflicted with these troubles, or who are in doubt as to the cause of their ailments, should consult with Dr. WATSON at his office, 111 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N. J.

**Wanted.**  
Sherman & Co., Marshall, Mich., want an agent in this county at once, at a salary of \$100 per month and expenses paid. For full particulars address as above.

Vegetine thoroughly eradicates every kind of humors, and restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

For sore throat, gargle with Fio's Cure, mixed with a little water. Relief is instant.

25c. buys a pair of Lyon's Heel Stiffeners and makes a boot or shoe last twice as long.

Gilbert's Laundry, Pat. Gloss and Corn Starch.

Hires.—Seven-foot Repeating, 22 and 28 calibre, accurate up to 300 yards, brass new only \$24.00. Biggest bargain ever offered in Firearms. Call at WATSON'S, 111 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N. J.

**Wanted.**  
Wanted, a good, steady, experienced mill hand, for a mill in the West. Address: J. W. BROWN, 111 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N. J.

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**WARD'S**  
6 Fine Shirts for \$9.00

Printed directions for self measurement and Price Lists free by mail.

**E. M. & W. WARD,**  
381 BROADWAY,  
NEW YORK.

**BLATT'S**  
**ORGAN BEATTY PIANO**  
Agents wanted for the richly illustrated and complete history of the great tour of GRANT AROUND THE WORLD.

**GILBERT'S**  
**STARCH**  
PETROLEUM VASILINE JELLY  
This wonderful substance is acknowledged by physicians throughout the world to be the best remedy discovered for the cure of Wounds, Burns, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Piles, Catarrh, Chills, etc. It is put up in 15 and 25 cent bottles for household use. Obtain from your druggist, and you will find it superior to anything you have ever used.

**PENSIONS.**  
New Law. Thousands of Soldiers and heirs entitled Pension date back to discharge or death. Time limited.  
GEORGE E. LEMON,  
P. O. Drawer 320, Washington, D. C.

**ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL.**  
We will send our Electro-Voltic Belt and other Electric Appliances upon trial for 30 days to those afflicted with Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Catarrh, Headache, Stomach, etc. Also all the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Paralysis, Ac. A sure cure guaranteed or no pay.  
Address: W. H. HALL, 42 1/2 Marshall, Mich.

**WILLS, RICHARDSON & CO'S**  
**PERFECTED BUTTER COLOR**  
Gives Butter the pearly color and the rich flavor. The largest Butter Buyers recommend its use. It is sold by all Druggists, Grocers, and other merchants. Address: WILLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.