A MAN WHO HAS BEEN AT IT FOR YEARS AND STILL LIVES.

Catching Rattlesnakes to Sell to Showmen-John Geer's Ways-Facts About Rattlesnakes.

The demand for rattlesnakes for mu seums, menageries, side shows and for exhibition at agricultural fairs in the large country towns is yearly on the increase and is evidence that, in spite of the repulsive appearance of the reptiles, there is something about them that is certain to attract attention and which induces the showman to pay well for fine specimens for exhibition. Among the persons engaged in capturing these snakes to supply this demand none have been more successful than John Geer, of Long Eddy, N. Y., who has been known to ship as many as fifty-four at one time, and who once received an order from Cincinnati for 100 for one person.

Catching rattlesnakes is by no means a very difficult or dangerous occupation, though it may seem to be so to those un-acquainted with the habits of reptiles, and who only think of them with a shudder at the thought of a bite from fangs which contain so deadly a poison. Armed simply with a stick five or six feet long. to one end of which is attached an iron hook, and another stick about one-half as long, to one end of which is tied a good stout cord, the loose end of which terminates in a loop-slipping noose, and accompanied by an assistant carrying a bag or sack, the rattlesnake catcher is ready for work. He repairs upon a warm day in spring to the "dens" in search of snakes. The "dens" are spots upon the barrens of loose stone or openings under ledges of rocks, through which the reptiles crawl to their winter quarters, and to which they go on the first appearance of cold weather in the fall and remain till the turn of warm weather in the spring.
When first recalled to conscious life by

the appearance of warm weather these snakes crawl to the open air, at first carefully shielding themselves from the direct rays of the sun and becoming gradually used to the light and heat by keeping for a few days under the edge of the stones or in the crevices of the recks. After lying about the dens in a semi-torpid condition for several days, and having regained their normal condi-tion after their long winter's sleep in un-dergound darkness, they start out on their summer's tour in search of food.

While thus lying dumpishly about the den the snake-catcher takes advantage of their lethargic condition. With his hook he draws them out from their comfortable quarters, and hastily slipping the noose over their heads drops them into the bag, which is held open by his assistant. With a knife he cuts the string as near the animal's head as safety will warrant, and then fixing another noose, is ready for more snakes. In this manner sometimes twenty or thirty, or even more, may be caught in one day. They seldom struggle in the bag and never try to bite. Seeming to understand that they are powerless they willingly submit to the inevitable. John Geer has been known to throw over his shoulders a bag containing sixteen large rattlesnakes and carry them without fear

two bags full of snakes (thirty-two in been carried some distance. The close confinement and jolting to which they had been subjected irritated and maddened them so that as soon as they found themselves in comparative liberty on the bottom of the box they began using their fangs freely, biting in all directions. Those standing near expected to see the bitten snakes swell up and die from the effects of the poison, but were assured by Mr. Geer that they would not. This proved to be the case. Not one of them seemed to be affected in the least. Either their skins are impervious to teeth or else (as is the case with the flesh of the enough to reach the tissues and they thus escape the effects of the poison.

The number of rattles is generally supposed to indicate the age of the snake, year being allowed for each one. But large snake with but few rattles and ner a comparatively small one with a

gets several miles from its den. to which, however, it invariably returns on the

The rattlesnake swims with great ease, floating lightly upon the water with its ground.

Snakes are frequently found around deserted buildings, barns, outhouses, and indeed in the cellars of inhabited dwellings where, if they are allowed to re-Mile River, found to her sorrow when bern's Journal. she put her hand into the pork barrel for a piece of meat and got a bite from a large rattlesnake instead.

Rattlesnakes feed on rats, mice, squirreis, birds, frogs, toads and rabbits, and in lying in wait for their prey exhibit a conductor; one wants a window sash up rationee that would be a credit to Job. and the other insists on keeping it down. They seldom bite, even when they have Says No Two: "If that window is not an opportunity, unless irritated or trodcoiled or partially so, and cannot reach more than one-half or two-thirds their

very great a good sized snake will make passenger in a rear seat called out way with a tull-grown rabbit at a single instances of their living for two years

without eating! Among the people living in the counther shut it long enough to smother the sents but one disadvantage, viz., its somtry infested by them their oil is held in other."

great repute for the cure of ear-ache, deafness, stiff joints and various other ils, and sells readily at \$1.00 per ounce, while their gall preserved in chalk is regarded as an excellent remedy for a fever. No remedy for their poisonous bite is known to the medical fraternity, and it is generally regarded as incurable, though an occasional cure is effected by the liberal use of whisky .- New York World,

A Queer Pair of Smiths.

The difficulty of meeting the dietetic requirements of certain pets reminds me of another pair of lizards that in turn inhabited the bell glass. These were brought from Brazil, and introduced to me by the name of Taraquira Smith. An or two should terminate and dignify the latter name, to commemorate the par ticular Smith who bestowed it on Tarraquira; but Smith is simple and practical; and the Tarraquira Smiths was the name of my two little Brazilians lizards. The smaller one measured about eight inches from the snout to the tip of his slender tail; the larger one was ten or more inches in length. They are, however, less agreeable to handle than the previous pets, their tails being armed with ery finely-pointed sharp scales in whorls. The lizards seem to know how to use this long tail protectively, having acquired a habit of retrogression, and, when held, of backing out of the hand, as if with the intention of pricking or inconveniencing you with these sharp spines, which are thus converted into weapons of defence. When persistently held or detained, the pricking effect caused by this backward motion is by no means agreeable. For food, they were provided with a supply of a peculiar kind of cockroach which infested the reptile house at the Zoological Gardens of London, near which I happened to reside; but my two little foreigners persistently declined them and any other equally tempting food. Indeed, the poor little Smiths were in such a feeble condition from exposure to cold during their transfer from the ship to their glass home that the smaller one soon died .- Chambers's Jour-

Animals Doctoring Themselves. A French physician and savant says that animals are as good practitioners of medicine as a majority of the human species, and that in hygiene man may take a lesson from them. Elephants, stags, birds and ants wash themselves or bathe. Some animals get rid of parasites by the use of dust, mud or clay. Those suffering from fever restrict their diet, keep quiet, seek darkness and airy places, drink water, and sometimes plunge

If a dog loses his appetite, he eats "dog's grass." Sheep when ill seek out certain herbs, and puss also finds an emetic or a purgative in a certain species of grass or herbs. When a dog is con-stipated, he eats fatty substances with avidity. An animal suffering from rheumatism keeps in the sun. The warrior ants have ambulances, and when an investigator cut the antennæ of an ant, other ants covered the wound with a transparent fluid, from their mouths. A wounded chimpanzee stops the bleeding of a wound by placing leaves and grass on the wound. A dog on being stung on the muzzle by a viper, plunged his head repeatedly for several days in running water, and recovered. A The writer once saw Mr. Geer empty sporting dog was run over by a carriage. During three weeks in winter he renumber, the catch of a couple of hours' mained lying in a brook, where his food work with two assistants), into a large was taken to him, and he also recovered. A terrier dog hurt his right eye. He relight and heat, although he had previously been in the habit of keeping close to the fire. He rested, abstained from food, licked his paw, and applied it to the wounded eye.

Life in a Planet.

Some time ago it was observed that, situated at each pole of Mars there is a white patch which increases and decreases at regular intervals. This had been observed for many years before the explanation was suggested by Herschel, that it was hog) their fangs cannot penetrate deep due to the freezing of the sea, and was exactly analogous to our Arctic and Antarctic oceans. If this was true, the patch of ice would of course decrease in the martial summer and increase again as the winter came on. This was soon shown they frequently lose them and it is no to be a fact. Thus we see that as far uncommon occurrence to find a very as regards the sea, Mars is very similar to our earth, with the exception that the sometimes with none, and in a like man- proportion of land is much larger. On the earth the land is only about one-third of the area of the sea; while on Mars the By many persons it is supposed that land and sea surfaces seem to be about the black rattlesnake is the female and equal in extent. The land is much cut equal in extent. The land is much cut the yellow the male. But color is no distinction of sex. The rattlesnake travels by night as well as by day, and in the course of the season frequently parrow inlets and channels, which intersects the continents in all directions, The bright red color of the land is a cufirst appearance of cold weather, unless rious fact, for which no adequate explanit has been disturbed there, and then it ation has as yet been suggested. Herschel considered it was due to the peculiar nature of the soil; but it certainly seems curious that in this point Mars rattles held up to keep them from get-ting wet. It is generally supposed that the rattlesnake cannot climb, but one was killed a few years since upon a beam in dirry green, or perhaps brown. In fact, a tannery at least ten feet from the on the earth we have no soil or rock, which occurs in any quantity, of the red color which we observe on Mars. There is therefore no vegetation, unless we adopt the curious theory, advanced by a French savant, that in Mars the folinge main, they will as thoroughly rid the is red. Unluckily, we have no instrupremises of rats and mice as would the ment that can at all help us here; the best cut and in much less time. They telescope and spectroscope are alike useare not pleasant joint occupants of a less, and for the present we must content house, however, as Mrs. Hawks, of Ten ourselves with vain conjectures. - Cham-

Wanted Both Killed.

A railroad trial story is told in this wise. Two passengers appeal to the shut it will be the death of me, for I'm den upon. They cannot strike unless about perished with cold now," and to that No. One replies: "If the window is shut I'll smother in the foul air of this When the conductor looked While their gastronomic capacity is around in a sorely puzzled sort of way, Conductor, the e two fellows have beer mean, their ability to fast is equally as growling about that window for fifty wooderful. There are many well-attested miles, and now I hope for the peace and comfort of the train you'll keep the win dow open long enough to kill one and quires renewal but once yearly, and pre-

A CITY'S SEWING GIRLS.

SEAMSTRESSES AND THEIR SMALL WAGES IN NEW YORK.

Working Long Hours for a Pittance -Work They Do, and the Prices

They Get. As a rule seamstresses on men's wear receive the least pay, according to the fineness of the work and the extreme care bestowed upon it, though work on some women's garments is illy enough The large tailor and manufacturing establishments give all their work outside, and it is curiously divided up. Some women receive those parts that re quire special basting. The cutter cuts out so many coats and with them all the linings, buckram and velvet which are necessary, and these are graded in a methodical manner and each size placed by itself. In some cases men do the stitching of the seams, but generally women do that. Then they are all given to the pressers and then to the basters. From them they go to the liners, after which they are sent to the finishers and the buttonhole makers. They are afterward given to those who sew on the buttons, and then others take out the bastings, after which the pressers again have them and finally the inspector orders the tickets and little silk patch with the firm's name sewn on. Thus ten persons work on each coat. Each part of work is done on a dozen coats and each dozen as soon as finished is fastened together and returned. When the work is returned it is inspected, and if the least imperfection is discerned the mistake must be rectified. The cutter and inspector are well paid, but those who do the work piecemeal only earn about thirtyfive to forty cents a day, working con-stantly and giving half a day to take the work and get more. In one tenement house lives a woman who supports herself and three small children by finishing gentlemen's fine overcoats. hems the satin linings and sews in the sleeve linings and the velvet collar and puts in several stays, in all setting from eight to ten thousand stitches on each, and earns at most thirty-five cents a day. Out of this she pays \$5 a month for rent. She works Sundays too. She sends her babies to a kindergarten, where they are fed, but in the summer the school is closed, and how she lives and keeps them in clothes and fire none but those who live in the same way know. Just now another woman with one child is sharing her room and her rent, which relieves her a little. The man she obtains work from has a factory, also a fine tailoring establishment, and the class of work these women do is for overcoats which cost forty and fifty dollars. Allowing each of the ten workers on each coat ten cents for what she does, and the cutter and inspector each fifty cents, the cost of making a man's fine overcoat is about two dollars. Many manufacturers give all their work to contractors after it is cut out, and they in turn give it out in small parcels to the poor women who do it, and to make money themselves grind them down to the very lowest figure. Other contractors take in large quantities of work, and then hire hands in their own work-room and set them to work there. When the work requires machine stitching they allow [the girls the use of machines, charging them so much a day for the use of them, and they pay by the piece always. Some of the work is of the cheapest quality and some of it again of the richest and finest, but however it is the girl's pay remains about the same, just enough to keep body and soul to- Old age has been obtained in all cligether while living in the most squalid mates and under all circumstances. Man

they have a chance to earn more money, but on tailoring the pay is cruelly small. There are several places where shrewd men have bought up a number of old sewing machines, and these they either rent or sell to those who have none, and take their pay in work. For an old machine fortunnte poor pay from \$30 to \$50 in work at starvation prices. The work they give is usually men's common drawers and overalls and jumpers, as well as the commonest calico shirts. And they earn the gratitude of these unfortunate women by only retaining half the price of the work toward the payment of these machines each week. Sometimes it takes two years to pay for a ramshackle old machine that these men have bought up for a few dollars, and by the time they get it paid for it is good for nothing at all. Men's shirts are sometimes made by giving out lots of a dozen or so to those who can make them complete, but generally they are given out piccemeal. For instance a dozen pair of wristbands and those little flaps which go at the bottom of the bosoms, the yokes, and then the sleeves and bands together, and finally the bosom, then the body and at last the finishing off. The swiftest and neatest sewer on bands and flaps, with the aid of a first-class machine, can make at home ing to 10 at night. Those who do the earn on an average about the same with the aid of their machines. The shirts when all done but "finishing" require four gussets, six buttonholes and five buttons, and this work is given out in large quantities to women in tenement houses, They are paid for the common ones seven cents a dozen shirts, and for the finest shirts nine to nine and a half cents a dozen shirts-forty-eight gussets, sixty buttons and seventy two buttonholes! New York Mail and Express.

of contagious diseases the work goes on

can leave and go into stores or factories

Tarred Floors.

Some months ago the floors of many Austrian garrisons were painted with tar, and the results have proved so uniformly advantageous that the method is becoming greatly extended in its appli-cation. The collection of dust in cracks is thus prevented, and a consequent diminution in irritative diseases of the eye has been noted. Cleaning of the rooms has been greatly facilitated, and parasites are almost completely excluded. The coating of tar is inexpensive, reber color .- Medical Neses,

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

Thomas Edison is going to experiment with earth currents, which he thinks may revolutionize telegraphy. He says, sooner or later, telegraph wires will be a thing of the past.

Careful experiments by Mr. Joseph Jastrow show that the evidence obtained in favor of a "magnetic sense" -a per-ception of the mysterious force of magnets-is unreliable. The sense does not exist.

An incandescent lamp which requires no vacuum in the globe has been invent-ed in Germany. The wire used is a mixture of conducting and non-conducting elements, the latter preventing the former from melting.

Aniline oil is reported to be gaining considerable favor as a local anasthetic in simple surgical operations, such as opening a felon. On dipping the finger in the oil for a short time it becomes so insensible that the flesh may be cut to the bone without pain.

A Spanish inventor, Senor Pumariega, roposes applying an electric current to the body by a novel method. Flannel is impregnated with oxides of iron, copper, zine and tin, which are excited by the prespiration of the body and subject the latter to a weak but constant electric current.

It is not generally known that coal which remains in store perfectly dry is rendered less valuable on that account, yet such is the fact. Most coal mines are saturated with water, and if this is drained off, the coal becomes flinty and valueless. Coal stored through the summer should be sprinkled and kept moist. J. H. Eullard, of Springfield, Mass., has for several mouths past been at work

on a tricycle for which steam shall furnish the motive power. The experiment has so far succeeded that recently several trial trips have been made with such satisfaction as to already cause two manufacturers to apply for the right of manufacture.

Ebony can be imitated on wood by first painting with a one per cent, solution of sulphate of copper. When per-fectly dry the wood is painted over with a liquid consisting of equal weights of aniline, hydro-chloride and spirits of The blue vitroil acts on the aniline and forms nigrosin, a black which can not be affected by acids or alkalies. A luster can be added by coating with

simple copal varnish. It is said that the great glacier of Alaska is moving at the rate of a quarter of a mile per annum toward the sea. The front, according to this account, presents a wall of ice some five hundred feet in thickness, its breadth varies from three toten miles, and it is about 150 miles long. Almost every quarter of an hour hundreds of tons of ice in large blocks fell into the sea, which they agitate in the most violent manner, the waves being such as to toss about the largest vessels that approach the glacier as if they were small-boats. The ice is extremely pure and dazzling to the eye, and has tints of the lightest blue as well as of the deepest indigo. The top is very rough and broken, forming small hills, and even chains of mountains in miniature.

SELECT SIFTINGS.

Briton means a colored or painted person. When the Romans invaded Britain they found that the natives painted them selves.

Old age has been obtained in all climanner. There are immense quantities flourishes in the hot, the temperate and of this work done in the poorer houses in the cold, and under every form of diet; the city by the mothers of families who and where medical knowledge is least he cannot leave their little children. In cases often thrives most,

The pages of the National House of just the same, and the germs of sickness Representatives conduct a fair business can be carried in the fine coat of the procuring the autographs of members, society man. Where the girls or women They charge the autograph hunter \$10 procuring the autographs of members. for the signature of the whole House. In the Senate the charge is only \$5 because of the fewer members.

In the list of realized sales per acre of cultivated land in England, mushrooms lead with £500 as the average product. Following come filberts, £200; onions, £192; black currants. £168; strawberries, not worth \$10 they will make these un- £150; goo-eberries, plums, early lettuce and early potatoes, £100 each.

The reason that milk boils more quickly than water is because it is a thicker liquid. and consequently less heat is carried off by evaporation of steam; therefore the heat of the entire mass will rise more rapidly. Again, there is a thin skin which forms upon the top of heated milk, which of course confines the steam and increases the heat.

The "mint house" in Loston existed thirty-four years, or thereabouts. the coins from it bore the dates 1652 or 1662, the same dies being probably used through all the time of coining there. Some coins had been made for Virginia as early as 1644. Copper coins bearing the figure of an elephant were struck in England for the Carolinas and New England in 1694. Coins were also struck for Maryland, bearing the effigy of Lord Bal-

It has been claimed by some writers that hundreds of years before the time of about fifty cents a day, from early morn- | Columbus, navigators from the countries in the East and north of the Meditera fells and bodies, in short the other work, nean Sea sailed to the Atlantic Ocean, and they were driven by tempest across the Ocean to the Continent of America. The Northmen made settlements in Greenland, as they had previously done in Iceland; but these, after a period of more than a hundred years, perished, and when Columbus set sail on his eventful voyage they fere forgotten.

Mr. G. E., Reardon, Baltimere, Md., Com-missioner of Deeds for all the States, suffered for a long time with rheumatism, which yield-ed promptly to St. Jacobs Oil.

Andrews, the Georgian, who last year walked from Atlants to Boston, is now on his second trip, accompanied by the same little dog. The peculiar thing about it is that the pedestrian is ninety-six years old.

Diphtheria is frequently the result of a neg-lected sore throat, which can be cured by a single bottle of Red Star Cough Cure. Price. twenty-five cents a bottle

The Marquis of Bath, whose aid materially helped the Tory cause in the recent English elections, ewns 30,000 acres, the annual rental of which brings him \$300,000. GET Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners applied to cour new boots and shoes before you wear

them out. The color produced by Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers, is permanent and natural.

To promote digestion, to keep the body healthy and the mind clear, take Ayer's Pilis

"What Every One Should Knew,"
Among the 180 kinds of Cloth Bound Dolla Volumes given away by the Rochester (N. Y.) American Rural Home for every \$1 subscription to that great 8-page, 48-col., 16-year-old weekly, (all 5x7 inches, from 300 to 900 pages, bound in

cloth) are: Law Without Law- Danelson's (Medical Counselor Boys'Useful Pastime Family Cyclopedia. Five Years Before the

Farm Cyclopedia. Farmers and Stock-Mast. People's History breeders' Guide. Poultry Yard. World Cyclopedia.

United States. Universal History of all Nations. What any one should Popular His. of Civil War (both sides). know. Any one book and paper one year, postpaid \$1.15 only! Satisfaction guaranteed. Reference: Hon. C. R. Parsons, Mayor Rochester, Sample 2c. RUHAL HOME CO., LTD, Rochester,

THERE are several towns in Montana with-out a single unmarried woman.

Something About Catarrh. A great many people are afflicted with catarrh who do not know what alls them; and a great many more continue sufferers who might be cured,

Thickening of the membrane which lines the nasal passages, thus making breathing difficult; a discharge from the nostrila, more or less copious, watery or thick, according to the stage of the disease; a sense of fullness in the head; a constant inclination to spit; and, in advanced cases, a dropping of intensely disgusting matter into the throat, are a few of

the prominent symptoms of Catarrh. Deafness, inflamed eyes, neuralgic pains, sore throat and a loss of sense of smell are

very often caused by Catarrh. All these troubles are cured by Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. Relief is had immediately after beginning its use, but it is important that it be continued without interruption until the catarrhal virus is expelled from the system and healthy secretions replace the diseased action of the mucous membrane. Manifestly it is unreasonable to expect a cure in a short time of a disease that has been progressing for months or years.

This question of time is provided for in the putting up of Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. It is so concentrated that a very small dose is diso concentrated that a very small dose is directed. The quantity in one package is sufficient for a long treatment, consequently the expense is a mere trifle, and there is no excuse for neglect nor reason for it but forgetfulnes s. A cold in the head is relieved by an application of Piso's Remeely for Catarrh. The comfort to be got from it in this way is worth many times the cost.

The following letters are specimens of those received every day, testifying to the worth of Piso's Remedy for Catarrh:

ALECHENTY, Pa., Sept. 23, 1886.

Piso's Remedy for Catarri:

Allegheny, Pa., Sept. 25, 1888.

Piso's Remedy for Catarri is doing wonders for me. I believe it will cure any case of Catarri, if used according to directions.

MRS. F. JOHNSON, 49 E, Diamond St.

SPRING HILL, W. Va., Oct. 20, 1885. Enclosed find one dollar for two packages o Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. The sample package, received in June, gave perfect satis faction. GHLL MESSER.

HARTFORD MILLS, N. Y., Aug. 8, 1885.
I have used a little over half a package of Piso's Remedy for Catarrh, and it has helped me more than any of the different medicines I have used. I feel confident that it will cure

me.
I can and do recommend it to others who are troubled with that disease.

REV. A. DAMON.

REV. A. DAMON.

MENSMAN'S PEPTONIZED BEEF TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It contains blood-making force, generating and life-sustaining properties; invaluable for indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility; also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard& Co., Proprietors, New York. Sold by druggists. If you have numbness in arms and limbs, heart skips beats, thumps or flutters, or you are nervous and irritable—in danger of shock—Dr. Kilmer's Ocaan-Weed regulates, relieves, corrects and cures.

The best cough medicine is Piso's Cure for consumption. Sold everywhere. 25c.

How to Secure Health. SCOVILL'S SARSATABILLA AND STILLINGIA, OR BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUE WIll restore perfect health to the physical organization. It is, indeed, a strengthen-ing syrup, pleasant to take, and has often proved ing syrup, pleasant to take, and has often proved itself to be the best Blood Purifier ever discovered, effectually curing Scrottial, Syphilitic disorders, Weakness of the Kidneys, Erystpelas, Malaria, all Nervous disorders and Debility, Billious Complaints, and all diseases indicating an impure condition of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, Stomach, etc. It corrects indigestion, especially when the complaint is of an exhaustive nature, having a tendency to lessen the vigor of the brain and nervous system.

Your Vacation May do you much good, but if you wish to get you

self into thoroughly good condition, strong, active and healthy, ready to work hard when you return, you should aid Nature in her efforts to do you good by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla; it will take all the impurities from your blood, create an appetite, pro mote healthy digestion and give you strength in place of weakness. Try it now.

"I have been using Hood's Sarsaparilla and am greatly improved in health. It has toned up my en-

tire system, enriched my blood, and given me as appetite."-Jan. O. Cavin, New Albany, **Needed a Tonic**

"I was generally run down, had no appetite, and needed a good tonic. I never used anything that did me so much good as Hood's Sarsaparilla. I now have a good appetite and feel renewed all over; am better than I have been for years."-E. H. RAND, 41 West Ninth Street, Oswego, N. Y.
"I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla as a wonderful

blood purifier—a sure and reliable remedy."—Mas S. F. Bonorss, West Morris, Ct.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$6. Prepared or by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar



One of every five we meet has some form of Heurt Discase, and is in constant danger of Apoplexy. Shock or Sudden Death!
This kemedy regulates, relieves, corrects and cures.
LBT Prepared at Dr. Klimers, Duressaky, limphanico, N. 7, Letters of liquiry answered.
Guide to Health (Sent Prec) Letters of inquiry answered. Guide to Health (Sent Free). Sold by Druggists.

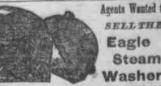
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Blair's Pills. Great English Goutand Oval Box \$1.00; round, 50 cts. Pensions for Circulars. COL. L. HING. HAM, Att'y, Washington, D. C.



5 cts. BUYS A HORSE Back telling you how to DETECT and CURE DISEASE in this valuable appmal. Do not run the risk of losing your Herse for want of knewledge to cure him, when 35c, will pay or a Treatise. Buy one and inform yourself. Remedies for all Horse Diseases. Plates showing how to Tell the Age of Horses. Sent postpaid for nts in stamps. N. Y. HORSE BOOK CO., 134 Leonard St., N. Y. Olty.

NYNU-34 Agents Wanted to SELL THE



Washer. Men and Women of good character can make big money at home. Exclusive territory guaranteed. Sample Washer sent for one weeks trial. Return at our expense if not satisfactory. Will wash 15 Shirts in 20 minutes, or no sale. Only perfect Washer ever invented. Sells on its own merits. Will positively wash Collars and Cuffs without rubbing. Clothes are placed in a hollow in wheel which revolves in a square covered boller; steam penetrates the goods, thoroughly cleaning them. Write for testimonials and terms G. L. FERRIS. Patentee.

G. L. FERRIS, Patentee, 171 Court St., B'klyn, N. X.

Consumption Can Be Cured!

Cures Consumption, Colds, Pacumonia, Influenza, Bronchini Difficulties, Bronchinis Hourseness, Asthum, Croup, Wheoping Cough, and all Discourse of the Brenthing Organs. It soothes and heals the Membrane of the Langs, inflamed and poisoned by the discourse, and prevents the night sweats and tightness across the chest which accompany it. Consumption is not an incurable malady, HALLYS BALSAM will care you, even though professional aid inits.

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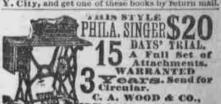
Pimples. Blotches, Scaly or Olly Skin, Blemishes and all Skin Diseases Cured and Complexion Beautified by

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