How the Hideous Reptiles Are Caught and Cared For-A 150-

Years-Old Alligator. "How do you sell the best, madame!" asked the inquisitive reporter of a quiet-looking woman who was the one peaceful object in the screaming, noisy world

of the congregation of feathered folk fluttering about. "You see, they come at most any price, and when I tell you they come all the way from fifty cents to \$200 aplece, you can understand how

prices vary,"
As is well known, sugar, oranges and alligators form three staples in Louisiana exports and internal revenue, and it was to discover the exact condition of the crocodile market and whether the teason's eatch had been good that a visit was paid by a reporter to the big tanks on Chartres street.

Alligators are brought into town in every stage, from an embryo state in the egg to great, angry monsters a dozen feet long, tipping the scales hundreds of pounds. Men hunt their hideous game after dark, stalking the swamps, drag-ging lagoons and wading through low, oozy marshes, where vast numbers of alligators abide. Several methods of capttring them are resorted to. Those taught with hooks are only fit for immediate killing as they sicken and die in short order. The big ones are lasseed and smaller fry snared in a heavy seine made for this purpose. The hunter realizes he is after dangerous game with lots of vicious habits, and so, besides blinding their stupid eyes by a lamp worn in his cap, he is prepared to send a sooth-

ing builet whenever necessary.

After bringing in his find of eggs, the crocodile farmer heaps them in boxes and simply depends on time to do its perfect work. In the course of weeks the infant graws and claws at the hard shell until he finally squirms his way into the

Passing through the big bird store the alligator region is reached. It is a pretty, garden-like place, with tender, lacy vines trained in delicate festoons up the lattice against the dark brick wall. Great red pots hold rich foliage plants that lend a tropical air to the spot, fitting the in-habitants of the long cemented tanks. These troughs are built six in a rew, the becupants being carefully graded according to size. Twice a week the water must be changed for the salubrity of the atmosphere. Twice a week refreshments are handed round, beef lights as a rule, are handed round, beef lights as a rule, a delicacy for which alligators have a very pronounced penchant. The half-grown variety eat from five to six at a meal, distending their uncomely, shapeless atomachs until the receptacles refuse to hold another particle. They feed only at intervals, but have voracious appetites

They are very ugly creatures, with wretched dispositions, as the reporter had a fair opportunity of discovering. Hang-ing over the side of the tank in playful, est intimate relations with the beast, his sheltering umbrella gave a tip too far and touched the extreme point of the thing's snout. It was enough; with a terrifying bellow and blowing off of steam the infuriated being rose two inches out of water and sent his observer exactly three feet in the significant. server exactly three feet in the air. It was a severe shock and has generated respect, if not admiration, for the alligator's sensitiveness. Lying in the sun-shine, every grizzly feature is accentuated. Their great shovel heads float on the water with stupid, evil eyes that blink like

Northern visitors. Saloon owners buy them constantly to keep on their counters as an attraction to possess, Chicago and St. Louis being noticeable among the number. An artist here in town set them up with all sorts of comical dewices. He stuffs them with cotton, and fashions preachers, lawyers, gamblers, organ-grinders, cotton handlers and duellists out of the ridiculous little

The saurian merchant has a perfect treas ure that he keeps in close quarters and guards as the fairest jewel of his entire collection of beauties. It is a huge, evilsmelling, sluggish reptile, measuring twelve feet, whose age is calculated at one hundred and fifty years. He lies sprawled out on the floor of his trough, in a state of torpid stupidity. The creature looks bored to death and with enough malignity in his depraved yellow eyes to devour every visitor who studies his handsome proportions, - New Orleans Times-Democrat

Sheep Killed by Lightning.

One of the most terrible instances of the destrubtive force of lightning ever recorded has happened at the farm of Biesjesdam, in the division of Victoria West, Cape Colony. One evening a flock of 1,430 ewes, belonging to Mr. Thompson, the owner of the farm, came round a small building for shelter, as it was raining hard. The lightning, which for some time had been terrific, struck the building, tearing and smashing doors and walls, and killing in an instant 790 out of the flock of 1,430 sheep.

After this frightful loss Mr. Thompson was busied with eighteen men for no less than three days skinning the dead sheep Storms in South Africa are remarkable for their force and vehemence. The Transvanl in particular, as Mv. Rider Haggard has told us, is often visited, and accidents, both to beasts and human kind, are not uncommon. Such an in-stance of wholesale destruction by light-ning is, however, unprecedented — Pall Mall Gazette.

An Oriental Palace,

The Sultan of Johore has a wonderful palace near Singapore. I's wealth and beauty rival the "Arabian Nights" tales ndor; and he is always willing to show his marvels to the many strangers touching at his shore. He entertains his guests at meals with food served in golden vessels, which service cost \$700,000. The regalia he wears is valued at \$500,000; a sword Queen Victoria presented cost the neat sum of \$50,000. — Detroit Free Pres.

A National Industry.

There is a manufacturing establishment near Chicago that makes buttons from blood, utilizing about 10,000 gallons of blood from the slaughter houses daily. When we look alroad and realize that every time a human man tries to pin his callar or suspender he sheds enough of the raw material to make a dozen buttons, there seems to be no rational ne cessity for all this useless effusion of gore. Brooklyn Eagle.

FARM AND GARDEN.

To Make Deep Milkers. The time when cows are made and speiled is when heifers are approaching calving with their first calves, and for six months thereafter. A heifer should six months thereafter. A heifer should be well fed on nutritious, growing food, roots, bran and some strong meal, corn, oats, cotton seed etc., besides hay and stalks. She should have daily exercise, and when she comes to the stall should be handled, the udder kneaded, rubbed, and the milk veins traced their whole about her.

**Well, I hardly know how to answer that question," she responded, her voice pitched high enough to penetrate the pitched high enough to penetrate the chirping squeaking, cawing and crowing chirping squeaking, cawing and crowing when she settles down to mike the should, have strong-milking the should be a

The heifer is herself growing rapidly, shoul Many of the constituents of the milk are atum. needed for her own increasing frame,

When to Pick Fruit.

When fruits are mature, they make preparation for falling, just as mature leaves do. A distinct line is formed upon the stem of the fruit, in preparation for the separation. When the applic or pear is mature, it will separate from the tree without any pulling; mere lifting the fruit from its hanging position to a horizontal one, will cause the separation from the tree to take place at once. A little observation will teach when the fruit is observation will teach when the fruit is the milk. ready to be gathered. At this time, the fruit having made its growth, derives aration for the destruction of the beetle gress from maturity to decay, when the fruit best suits our purpose, and we say, that is "ripe," or "mellow," or "in cat-ing." This time in early kinds comes very quickly, and other varieties do not assume it before spring. Early kinds come "into eating condition" so soon, that they will bear but little transportation, hence are suited only to near kets. But these vary greatly, and there are from very early and autumn ripening kinds, to the very latest. The fruit-grower should be a careful observer of these points. The best fruit may be spoiled or materially depreciated in value by careless picking and handling. Properly constructed cold storage houses will do much toward keeping fruit is good condition, but unless the fruit is picked at the right time, it cannot be kept profitably even in the best fruit house,-American Agriculturist.

Care of Potatoe Fields.

Hoe potatoes early and often. There is no plant cultivated that will respond more readily to or pay better for clean culture, and frequent stirring of the soil than this. Run the cultivator through than this. Run the cultivator through them often, and run it shallow. There is no call for deep working. What is wanted now is to keep the surface clean. The hilling may be done later or as the plants get larger. There is no crop grown among us that is so frequently neglected as is the potato. It is no uncommon thing in traveling accommon the common through the control of the control of the great egg producers are fitted to satisfy the taste of an epicure.

Cochins, Langshans. General utility fowls—Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Javas, Dominiques. But all such classifications are far from complete, for some of the great egg producers are fitted to satisfy the taste of an epicure, mend early plowing as a means of satisfy. common thing in traveling across the country in the fall of the year to see fields so infested with weeds that it requires careful attention to discover the tops of the potatoes among them. Every one knows that it is not possible to secure a bountiful crop under such conditions.

Just how much potatoes should be hilled in the final hoeing depends some-what on the condition of the land. The ter with stupid, evil eyes that blink like yellow excrescences on a mud-colored surface. A tiny, minute slit in the snout admits enough air to enable them to make a sound frightful enough to scare the stoutest-havied.

The keeper of the tanks said hundreds were sold yearly to traveling showmen, pumbers being sent to Europe as curiosities, besides many that were bought by Northern visitors. Saloon owners buy should be—clean and frequent—the po-tato becomes a sure crop, and usually a had profitable one.

There is no room, however, for slack work and indifferent care where good crops are wanted. The old practice of "once hoeing" will not answer now. The varieties now raised must be grown quickly, and to do this they must have high culture, and must be kept clean .-Maine Farmer.

Farm and Garden Notes. Never forget to salt and water your

stock regularly.

for gapes in your chickens.

The red ouion is said to hold its flavor to turn. onger than any other variety. Feed Indian corn sparingly to fowls at this season, as it is too fattening.

Clover pasture increases the milk yield in cows and makes yellow butter. The earth around potted plants should not be allowed to get entirely dry.

Queen bees should always be raised from the very best stock in the apiary. Raise some variety of popcorn with very small kernels for the young chicks.

Impure air in the hennery causes sany of the finest fowls to sicken and die. Don't grow fruit or vegetables too

thick; thinning out improves size and To destroy briars, elders, etc., cut

them down now, and as often as they reappear.

The man who warms himself up every emunerated for his trouble.

A new, cheap and effective insect killer is composed of one part muriate of potash in 1,000 parts of water.

There is no one thing that is so much required nowadays on the average farm as to thoroughly systematize labor. Sluggish horses are generally made so

by the way they are handled. A lazy man is pretty sure to have lazy horses. as better than a dozen cures for chicken

cholera. You will be likely to save trouble by speaking kindly to your horses every time you approach them in the stable or

Pure linseed oil is claimed as the best remedy for pear blight, though it cannot be wholly relied upon when the trees are well under way with the disease.

Fine hay or cut or well broken straw makes good nests for hens. As good, perhaps better, nests can be made of havings of soft wood from the carpenter's bench.

Fowls should not be allowed around yearly. That alone, independently of barns, stables or carriage houses. They manufactures, fisheries, etc., represents are neither useful nor ornamental aduncts thereto; on the contrary, they are man, woman and child in the country.highly detrimental.

A few evergreens planted here and there add greatly to the beauty of a farm.

Recent experiments seem to show that eggs will keep in fair condition from June to November packed in sait, and that it is quite as good as the lime and salt pickle commonly used.

Never clean horses in the stable; the dust fouls their crib, makes them dis-gusted with their food, and vitiates the atmosphere, which should be kept health-

ful by every means at command. For gapes put ten drops spirits turpen tine in a pint of water, and give no other liquid to the chicks to drink. Put a teaspoonful of turpentine in a quart of corn meal and feed. Turpentine instant-

ly destroys the gape worm, The best way to break a horse from balking is to beat him at his own game! food, in which wheat bran should to constant and an abundant constituent. It is a trying remedy, not to say severe, It is a trying remedy, not to say severe, but it will succeed in the end, which fact but it will succeed in the end, which fact Tire him out by humoring and enforcing should render perseverance a desider-

A woman chicken fancier says: I have but the flow of milk must be kept up and she should be milked almost up to her next calving.—Colonel Weld, in Dairman. grow well enough on corn meal mixed

nothing more from the tree. After the or potato bug: Take three pounds of fruit is full-grown, its next step is toward lime, slake, and add six to eight gallous decay. Decay in early kinds comes in a of water, and a tablespoonful of concenfew days or weeks. In the late sorts it trated lye. Mix all together and apply requires several months, but whether carly or late, there is a stage in this progapplications completely ridding the patch of the beetles and larvæ.

Perhaps no family of insects is more widely distributed or more generally destructive and better known than plant lice. These pests do not content themselves with any single part of a plant. Some work on the roots and sap the vitality of the herb or tree; others draw their nourishment from the stems and twigs and thus blight the plants; still others suck the vitality from bud and foliage. A few work on both roots and leaves. Most cultivated vegetables, grains and trees have their characteristic plant house enemies.

All of our domestic fowls are useful, but in varying degrees and different directions. No classification upon their useful qualities can be made which will be complete. The following, however, by the Poultry World, will be of value to many readers: Egg producers—Leg-horns, Hamburgs, Russians, Minoreas, Black Spanish, Polish and Andalusian, Table fowls—Dorking, Hondares, La Fleche, Games, Crevecours, Brahmas, Cochins, Langshans. General utility

mend early plowing as a means of retaining moisture in the soil. An old vineyard does not require manure close the vines, as the small roots are found nearer the centre of the rows; but young vineyards should be manured close to the vine and plowed close. Plowing away from the vines and then leveling with the cultivator are advisable. Hand hoesing nust be avoided. Vines should be kept in good condition in dry weather by been in bearing twenty-five years and still produced good fruit.

Some horses have a habit, when frightened by strange objects which they meet upon the road, of turning around so abruptly as to endanger the occupants of the carriage, if a four wheeled vehicle. Cotts, when first harnessed, if driven to a certain point and turned around, often insist upon repeating the trick every time they reach that particular spot. They generally turn in the same direction every time. The simplest remedy that we Better uproot old, played-out fruit gar-dens. The land is wasted.

Better uproot old, played-out fruit gar-dens. The land is wasted.

Strong bamboo fishpole, fasten the small Glycerine and sulphur mixed are good end to the ring of the bit upon the side toward which the animal is accustomed Bring the other end of the pole back into the carriage. When the youngster attempts the turning feat push upon the pole with sufficient force to pre vent his carrying out his purpose. This may not work in all cases where the animal is fully grown, and has been addicted to the habit for a long time, but it will break up the habit in a majority of cases when taken in season.

A Lion Snaps Off a Man's Head.

Not a week passes without some horrible accident in a menagerie. Yesterday a tamer named Agop, who was mak-ing his beasts perform before a large crowd at the fair of Hourges, was sud denly knocked down by a blow from the paw of one of the animals. Half of the infortunate man's skull was snapped off almost instantaneously by the terrible brute, and his spinal column was cracked in twain as though it had been a dry The man who warms himself up every twig. This is the most appalling of any norning grooming his horses will be well of the menageric accidents which have occurred for a long time, either in Paris or in the provinces. It is quite probable, however, that Paris may yet be startled by a similar atrocity if amateur lion tamers or hysterical females be allowed to enter the dens of wild beasts. The experiments on the hypnotised woman who entered the cage at the Folies Bergeres have already been detailed, bu they have been eclipsed by the perform-ance of a woman who actually entered Raw onlons chopped fine and mixed one of the cages in M. Bidel's menagerie with food twice a week are recommended at Neuilly and kept a lion in momentary quietude by the magnetic force of "two ovely black eyes."

Luckily the daring venture of the dark eyed damozel did not last long, and she escaped without having left her limbs in the mouth of the ex-monarch of the forests called Sultan. Her exploit was vociferously cheered by a crowd of mashers who had expressly attended to see the strange spectacle. - London Stand

Average Farm Income,

By the latest returns of the Agricultural department, the leading farm products of the country amount to \$4,014,000,000 Public Opinion.

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Immense sashes are the rule with this

Turkish embroidery is very much the

Red is a prevailing color just now in all hades and materials,

The polonaise has once more attained high fashionable rank. Elaborately trimmed bathing dresses

are not as pretty as plain ones. A single stud will probably be worn n dress shirt fronts next winter.

The four-in-hand scarf continues to hold its own against all rivals for favor.

The latest absurd eccentricity in neck wear is a four-in-hand of Russia leather. Moire is considered the most effective oundation for black or white lace cos-

Sashes are in high favor, and can be adjusted in whatever way the wearer

The Governor of Missouri has appointed number of women to be notaries public. The pea pattern or "polka dot" is

again in vogue, and is seen upon various materials. A lady at Cape May wears \$60,000 worth of diamonds all at once. The ex-

hibition is free. Tea gowns have become universal, and made in all fabrics from lawn and

batiste to satin and velvet. The only female station agent on the Grand Trunk line is Miss Lilly McFarlane, a lady and a hustler.

Mrs. Rachel Lloyd makes \$1,500 a car teaching chemistry to students of the Nebraska State University.

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett is now on her third visit to Europe, which she left when fourteen years of age. Sashes of watered ribbon, twelve inches

in width, are frequently tied on the left hip with two loops and very long ends. A Florida woman has made a bedquilt containg 16,000 pieces—each piece being less than the size of a man's thumb-nail.

There are more than 65,000 widows in the State of Massachusetts, of whom about half are less than forty years of

Velvet sashes are lined with silk, gathered to a point on the ends, and finished with a beaded or silk tassel matching the

Expert girls making the first quality of men's linea collars can, in the troy factories for instance, carn from \$25 to \$85 per week. What is known as wool foulard is

new summer dress material. It is fresh and dainty, having neutral grounds strewn with flowers. The fashion of matching the various parts of the toilet seems to be on the in-

crease. These costumes are very elegant, but usually prove expensive. The newest styles in hair dressing show the hair brushed high and fastened almost over the forehead, instead of in

the middle of the head as heretofore. The simulated corselet, cut rather high and completed by the picturesque Russian guimpe, is much favored by stylish young ladies as a bodice for midsummer toilets.

Sir Salar Jung's fiancee is a girl only eleven years old. She is finely educated, and her mother is a distinguished leader of the Woman's Emancipation movement. -

Miss Caroline Kirsey is the Supern-tendent of the Tazewell County (Illinois) Poor Farm, at a salary of \$2,000 per year. She succeeded her father to the

Light weight jersey silk bediess are worn with dressy skirts of other material. They have the elegant fit of the regular silk web jerseys, but cost a third

Mrs. Parker, of Dune, Scotland, founder of the British Wenen's Temperance Association, is going to bring 1,000 Scotch women to California to be domestic servants. money the n hair are large butterflies and dragon flies

made of feathers, and so true to nature that their delicately penciled wings are strewn over with velvety dust. Mrs. Annie Cummings, of San Francisco, once the champion roller-skater of

the country, now enjoys the distinction of being the only female employe of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. The newest ribbons are double sided

having a different color on each side, and retaining the picot edge. The color com-binations are exquisite, and charming bows and rosettes are made from them.

Fools Rush in Where Angels Fea to

So impetuous youth is often given to folly and indiscretions; and, as a result, nervous, mental and organic debility follow, memory is impaired, self-confidence is backing; at night bad dreams occur, premature old age seems setting in rain is in the track. In confidence, you can, and should write to Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Ruffaio, N. Y., the author of a treatise for the benefit of that class of patients, and describe your symptoms and sufferings. He can cure you at your home, and will send you full particulars by mail.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggiats sell at 25c. per bottle 'ROYAL GLUE' mends anything! Broken Chi. na, Glass, Wood. Free Vials at Drugs & Gro Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is agreeable to use. It is not a liquid or a snuff. 50c.

Dyspepsia

Makes many lives miscrable, and often leads to self destruction. Distress after eating, sick headache, heartburn, sour stomach, mental depression, etc., searcourn, sour stomach, mental depression, etc., are caused by this very common and increasing disease. Hood's harrapartila tones the stomach, creates an appointe, promotes beatiny digestion, relieves sick headache, clears the mind and curva the most obstitute cases of dyapepsis.

"I have been trushied with dyapepsis. I had but little appetite, and what I did sat distressed me, or did see little good. In an hour after eating I would experience a faintiess or tired, all-gone feeling, Hood's Narsaparilla did me an hamence amount of good. It gave me an appetite, and my food reliabed and satisfied the craving I had previously experienced, it relieved no of that faint, tired, all gone feeling."—G. A. Paul, Watertown, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla 100 Doses One Dollar

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IT WILL CURE THE MOST AGGRAVATED CASE
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For Summer Complaints and Chronic Diarries
(digentic diagram) For Summer Complaints and Chronic Blarrhous, which are the direct results of Imperfect digention, DiddSTYLIN will effect an unimediate core.

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Take DVGESTYLIN for all pains and disorders of the stomach; they all come from Indigestion. Ask year drought for DidSTYLIN incire 20 per large bedden. If he does not have it send once dollar to us be a series of the control of the cont

Suffering from functional derangements or a of the painful disorders or weaknesses incide to the sex, Dr. Pierce's treatise, [linstrated weood-cuts and colored plates 100 pages), is gasts sure means of complete self-scare, is for 10 cents in stamps. Address World's L pensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. L. Privisions tesses out 25,000 tons of spikes a south to fasten rails.

"Is there no balm in Gilead?
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Thanks to Dr. Pierce, there is a latter in his "Golden Medical Discovery"—a "balm for every wound" to health, from colds, coughs,

LAST year 5,000 soldiers deserted from the British army.



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A FAIR AND BUSINESS-LIKE OFFER TO INVALIDS.

We carriestly invite you to come, see and examine for yourself, our institutions, appliances, advantages and success in curing chronic diseases. Have a mind of your own. Do not listen to or heed the counsel of skeptical friends or jealous physicians, who know nothing of us, our system of treatment, or means of cure, yet who never loss an opportunity to insereresent and endeaved to prejudice people against us. We are responsible to you for what we represent, and if you come and visit us, and find that we have misrepresented, in any particular, our institutions, advantages or success, we will promptly refund to your all expenses of your trip. We court honest sincere investigation, have no secrets, and are only too glad to show all interested and candid people what we are doing for suffering humanity.

NOT ALWAYS NECESSARY TO SEE PATIENTS.

By our original system of diagnosis, we can treat many chronic diseases just as successfully without as with a personal consultation. While we are always giral to see our patients, and become acquainted with them, show them our institutions, and familiarize them with our system of treatment, yet we have not seen one person in five hundred whom we have cured. The perfect accuracy with which scientists are embied to deduce the most minute particulars in their several departments, appears almost miraculous, if we view it in the light of the early ages. Take, for example, the electro-magnetic telegraph, the greatest invention of the age. Is it not a maryelous degree of accuracy which enables an operator to cruetly locate a fracture in a submarine cable nearly three isousand miles long? Our venerable "clerk of the weather" has become so thoroughly familiar with the most wayward elements of nature that he can accurately predict their movements. He can six in Washington and forstell what the weather will be in Florida or New York as well as if several hundred miles did not intervene between him and the places named. And so in all departments of modern science, what is required is the knowledge of certain signs. From these scientists deduce accurate conclusions regardless of distance. So, also, in medical science, diseases have certain unmistakable signs, or symptaws, and by reason of this fact, we have been enabled to originate and perfect a system of distance.

examining our patients. In recognizing diseases without a personal examination of the patient, we claim to possess no mirasulous powers. We obtain our knowledge of the patient's disease by the practical application, to the practice of medicine, of well-established principles of modern science. And it is to the accuracy with which this system has endowed us that we owe our almost world-wide reputation of skillfully treating langering or chronic affections. This system of practice, and the marvelous success which has been attained through it, demonstrate the fact that diseases display certain phenomena, which, being subjected to scientific analysis, furnish abundant and unmistakable data, to guide the judgment of the skilling practitioner aright in determining the nature of diseased conditions. The most ample resources for treating lingering or chronic diseases, and the greatest skill, are thus placed within the easy reach of every invalid, however distant he or she may reside from the physicians making the treatment of such affections a specialty. Full particulars of our original, scientific system of examining and treating patients at a distance are contained in "The People's Commiss of our original contained and other illustrations. Sent. Dot. pages and other illustrations.

COMMON SENSE AS APPLIED TO MEDICINE.

It is a well-known fact, and one that appeals to the judgment of every thinking person, that the physician who devotes this whole time to the study and investigation of a certain class of discusses, must become better qualified to treat such diseases than he who attempts to treat every ill to which flesh is heir, without giving special attention to any class of diseases. Men, in all ages of the world, who have become famous, have devoted their lives to some special branch of science, art, or because the state of the world.

literature.

By thorough organization, and subdividing the practice of medicine and surgery in this institution, every invalid is treated by a specialist—one who devotes his undivided attention to the particular class of discuss to which the case belongs. The advantage of this arrangement must be obvious. Medical science offers a vast field for investigation, and no physician can, within the brief limits of a life-time, achieve the highest degree of success in the treatment of every mainly incident to humanity.

OUR FIELD OF SUCCESS.

NASAL, THROAT

AND

LUNG DISEASES.

Threat and Lang Diseases and Lungs, such as Consumption, both through correspondence and at our institutions, constitutes an important specialty.

We publish three separate books on Nasal, viz: (B A Treatise on Consumption, Laryngitts and Bronchitis; price, post-paid, ten cents. (2) A Treatise on Asthma, or Phthiste, giving new and successful treatment; price, post-paid, ten cents. (3) A Treatise on Chronic Nasal Catarrh; price, post-paid, two cents.

DISEASES OF DISEAS

KIDNEY
DISEASES.

The deficient minadies, have been very largely treated, and curse effected in thousands of cases which had been pronounced beyond hope. These diseases are readily diagnosticated, or determined, by chemical analysis of the urine, without a personal examination of patients. Who can, therefore, generally be uncessfully irreated at their homes. The study and reaction of clemical analysis and microscopical examination of the urine in our consideration of cases, with reference to correct diagnosis, in which our institution long any became famous, has naturally led to a very extensive practice in diseases of the urinary organs. Probably no other institution in the world has been so largely patronized by suffers from this class of maindien as the old and world-fauned World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel. Our specialists have acquired, through a vast and varied experience, great expertness in detarmining the cract inture of cach case, and, hones, have been successful in sicely adapting their remedies for the care of each individual case.

These delicate diseases should be carefully treated BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, and

CAUTION.

These delicate decases should be carefully treated by a specialist thoroughly familiar with them, and who is competent to ascertain the exact condition and stage of advancement which the disease has made (which can only be ascertained by a careful chemical and interescopical examination of the urine), for medicines which are curative in one stage or condition are known to do positive futury in others. We have never, therefore, attempted to put up anything for general sale through druggists, recummending to cure these diseases, although possessing very superior remedies, knowing full well from an activity experience that the only safe and successful course is to carefully determine the disease and its progress in each case by a chemical and microscopical examination of the urine, and then adapt our medicines to the exact stage of the disease and condition of our patient.

To this wise course of action we attribute the

WONDERFUL
SUCCESS.

To this wise course of action we attribute the marvelous success attained by our specialists in that unportant and extensive Department of our institutions devoted exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the kickeys and bladder. The treatment of diseases of the kickeys and bladder. The treatment of diseases of the urinary organs having and Surgicial Institute, and, being in gonstant receipt of numerous inquiries for a complete work on the nature and curability of these maladies, written in a style to be easily understood, we have published a large Hibstrated Treatise on these diseases, which will be sent to any address on specelpt of ten centa in postage stamps.

BLADDER

DISEASES.

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