

A VERMIN EXTERMINATOR.

A TALK WITH A MAN WHO HAS A NOVEL OCCUPATION.

Making a Business of Ridding People's Houses of Rats and Vermin—How He Works.

The cockroach killer is one of the curiosities of Chicago. Not on account of his personal appearance, but on account of the novelty of his vocation. There are four or five persons who live by the death of cockroaches, rats and mice, but the best known is an old German, nearly 60 years of age, who has an office on Washington street. A reporter of the *Inter-Ocean* found the old gentleman in the other day in his place surrounded by the deadly compounds he needs in his business.

"Eat all you want, it's rat poison," cordially said the old man, as the reporter picked up a box of paste. "That stuff in the red boxes is cockroach poison, and the bug poison is in the yellow packages."

"What is food for the roaches is poison for the bugs, is it?"

"Yes. Bug poison won't kill cockroaches, cockroach poison won't kill bugs, and both of 'em won't kill rats; rat paste won't kill them, because they won't eat it."

"How do you kill cockroaches?"

"We blow 'em up with powder—not the kind of powder that kills men, though. See that funnel on the end of those blowers? Well, we put the powder in that, and then blow it through the nozzle into the cracks and crevices where they live. He doesn't live long after. We kill bugs the same way, using the other powder."

"Pays pretty well, doesn't it?"

"Oh, fairly. Most of it is contract work. We take contracts for cleaning hotels, restaurants, stores, dwelling houses, public institutions, bakeries, stockyards, racetracks, sleeping cars or coaches, etc., of bugs, roaches, water bugs, moths or ants, for so much a year."

"How much?"

"That depends on the size and character of the place. To keep hotels clear is worth from \$40 to \$100 a year. We've quit taking hotel contracts, because they are unsatisfactory. The powder only kills the bugs or roaches that touch or eat it. Sometimes they hide in their holes, and when the powder won't reach them, but when they get hungry and come out the powder fixes them. The trouble with hotel people is that they won't obey instructions, and close the rooms and not sweep up the powder before twenty-four hours have elapsed. They sweep it up before we're out of the house fairly, and then they howl because we didn't kill all the bugs."

"You said the bug and roach powders were not poisonous, didn't you?"

"I'll show you," he said, taking a generous pinch of each kind, placing it on his tongue and swallowing it. "It's not poisonous to men," he continued, "but it's because we don't breathe like bugs. They breathe like we breathe—through the pores. They have no lungs. The powder gets into the pores and closes them up, so they just die for want of breath. But a good many people die for the same reason, I guess."

"How about restaurants?"

"They're good contracts, next to private houses. I've cleaned a number of restaurants for over ten years. They are worth from \$10 to \$15; depends on the size; same way with saloons. Don't know why it is, but saloons and printing offices are the favorite domain of the cockroach. Maybe there's something in the coincidence, but mind you I don't say they're carried from one to the other. Perhaps they're fond of pretzels and pl."

"Do you make contracts and guarantee to keep private residences free from rats, roaches and bedbugs for a year?"

"Why, bless you, that's the main part of our business. We prefer private residences to any other buildings. I've been in the business fifteen years, and I've worked up an excellent trade. I have Phil Armour's house, Judge Tuttle's, the best houses on the North Side and West Side. The roach is no respecter of persons. He will invade the mansion of a prince with as much assurance and contentment as he will the lowest hovel in the Italian 'patch.'"

"What did you say you charged for private houses?"

"Well, say an average of \$10 a year for bugs and roaches. Rats are \$10 extra."

"How many trips do you make to a house in a year?"

"Usually one; rarely more than two. Of course, I go every time a bug or roach shows his nose."

"Suppose a person doesn't wish to contract for a whole year. What do you charge then?"

"For each bedroom, guaranteed for a year, \$1.50; if simply powder the room, 50 cents."

"Which insect or vermin is hardest to exterminate?"

"The moth. It gets into the lining of garments and is difficult to reach. The powder will not destroy the pupae, even if covered with powder, nor when it hatches, but the powder must be applied fresh to the larvae."

"A new bug has made its appearance in Chicago within the last two years. We call it the sewer bug, because it breeds in the sewers, and through them gets into the houses. They are hard to kill, and they destroy carpets, leather, and clothing. They are a species of beetle, but have no wings. This summer another new bug has appeared in the city. It is called the 'buffalo bug' because it has not reached Chicago yet. The name of 'buffalo bug' has been applied to it because it was discovered in Buffalo, New York, and literally abounds there. It's working its way West, and will probably be here next spring."

"You have a monopoly in your business, haven't you?"

"No, there are four or five others. Then there's the man who makes a specialty of rats. He kills them with ferrets. Perhaps you've noticed a little carriage with a very highly polished black body and the words 'Death to Rats' in gilt letters on the sides. The box is full of air holes, and in it he has about a dozen ferrets. He goes to a store, for instance, rips up one or two planks, and lets the ferrets loose. They get there without delay, and when they've killed the rats they simply walk out, and they come running to him just like a well-trained dog would. He makes lots of money, I hear."

"None of you lose much, do you?"

"Oh, we don't starve, but I can't remember a case where a man made a fortune killing bugs and roaches."

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Changeable velvets will be much worn this fall.

Feathers will drive flowers from bonnets this fall.

Beaded materials continue as much in favor as ever.

It is said that polonaises and redingotes are to prevail in the immediate future.

It is predicted that long velvet redingotes, with satin skirts, will be extensively worn.

A Texas woman has a pet alligator that wags its tail when his name is called.

Phloxes and lanterns are old-fashioned flowers, lately imitated in the fashionable floral jewelry.

Swiss lappis lazuli are favorite necklaces for young girls.

Brunettes should not wear pearls, but they have the exclusive right to amethysts and rubies.

New for bonnet trimmings are bands of feathers, arranged for winding around the hat like braid.

White felt sailor hats, with a white band around the crown, are worn with flannel dresses of any color.

A Florida woman has made a bed quilt containing 16,000 pieces, each less than the size of an average thumb-nail.

Clusters of nuts intermingled with tulle are a novel of trimming sometimes seen upon Leghorn and Manila hats.

There are only eleven different sorts of point lace in existence, and several of these never find their way to this country.

The women of the Presbyterian Church of this country have raised during the past sixteen years about \$2,150,000 for missions.

Miss Minnie E. Folsom, a near relative of Mrs. Grover Cleveland, has become preceptress of the Brookings Agricultural College in Dakota.

The Princess of Wales and other English women of fashion are wearing Leghorn bonnets, trimmed with large flowers, poppies, arbutins or roses.

The belle of West Virginia is said to be Miss Nannie Reynolds, of Charlestown. She is twenty years old, and a perfect representative of the mountain beauty.

Mrs. Floyd, of Boston, has invented a waterproof bonnet, which is handsome and dressy enough for almost any occasion, and is absolutely impervious to moisture.

Military styles will predominate in the jackets of next season. They will be adorned with Brandebourgs, frogs, fouragers and regular aiguillettes tagged with metal.

House waists are very popular, and a pretty form belt for them is made by winding a ribbon two inches wide three times round the waist and tying it through a heavy antique silver buckle.

Jet handkerchiefs are the latest idiosyncrasy. They are of net lace, with jet embroidered borders. When the jet wears off they may be utilized as darning cloths, but that is all that can ever be made of them.

French advices state that the polonaise increases in numbers and favor over all other styles of corsages. Made of thin materials they are sometimes loose, crossed on the bust, the waist being defined by a pointed girdle.

Low shoes are very generally worn. They have rounded, not pointed, toes, are across the instep, and have medium high heels. Dull kid uppers with patent leather foxing, or at least tips of patent leather, are most used.

Earrings, while not entirely out of fashion, are not worn nearly so much as they were a few years ago, and unless one possesses a diamond set for state occasions there is very little interest toward earrings displayed.

Small, short curls are again worn on the back hair, sometimes with a coil or a Psyche knot, and again forming all the back of the coiffure. Nets of beads and of silver or gilt cord for holding the back hair are worn by Parisians.

Boston has a temperance club exclusively for young unmarried women. Miss Julia Surplus, Treasurer of the organization, says no member is permitted to accept the attentions of a man who drinks, no matter how moderately.

When ashes are worn with basques they follow the outline of the front, and may be folded narrow and flat, or left wide or loose, as is more becoming to the wearer. The loops pass under the position, making the back very bouffant.

Queen Victoria is mourning the death of her old nurse, Miss Skerritt, who recently passed away at the mature age of ninety-four. Miss Skerritt has been a nurse under Queens Charlotte and Adelaide; and had nursed Queen Victoria, the Prince of Wales, and other royal children.

New York's Millionaires.

The number of millionaires in the country has steadily increased, and the number of New York millionaires has increased with them though in a ten-fold ratio. The almanac records show this latter fact, and a recent statement of the number of millionaires, even in New York city alone, indicates the correctness of the former. There are scores of men there whose wealth ranges from \$1,000,000 to \$10,000,000 each, and many who go beyond either of those figures.

John Jacob Astor is probably the wealthiest man in the metropolitan area. His possessions being estimated at \$200,000,000. Jay Gould is thought to come next in rank, and there are those who judge him to be the wealthiest of the two.

Estimates as to other New Yorkers are interesting. Cornelius Vanderbilt, \$100,000,000; W. R. Vanderbilt, \$90,000,000; Russell Sage, \$60,000,000; Winslow, \$50,000,000; D. O. Mills, \$40,000,000; Whiteley Reid's father-in-law, \$30,000,000; Pierpont Morgan, \$18,000,000; Bob Garrett, \$20,000,000; Fred Vanderbilt, \$15,000,000; Sydney Dillon, \$10,000,000; Addison Cammack, \$8,000,000; John Rockefeller, the Standard Oil man, \$10,000,000; H. I. Rockefeller, his brother, \$8,000,000; August Belmont, \$20,000,000; Cyrus W. Field, \$10,000,000; Deacon S. V. White, member elect of the new Congress, \$7,000,000; E. P. Flower, \$5,000,000; Wash. Cannon, Jay Gould's old broker, who has just married the divorced wife of the ex-lottery king, \$3,000,000; Victor Newcomb, \$4,000,000; Henry Hart, who is manipulating Pacific Mail, \$10,000,000; Oswald Ottendorfer, editor of the *Staats Zeitung*, \$5,000,000; James Gordon Bennett, of the *Herald*, \$10,000,000; Austin Corbin, \$30,000,000; Erastus W. Van, \$3,000,000.—*Manchester (N. H.) Union*.

The foot stove of our ancestors has a descendant in the muff warmer, which will be fashionable next winter. It is a small silver box, containing a fuse of some slowly burning material, which is to be carried in the muff to warm the fingers of beauty during shopping tours.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Why Not Keep Bees?

"It has always been a question to our mind," says the *Farm and Home*, "why there are no diet more domestic or healthful than honey. It is within the reach of every one. There is not a housewife in this broad land who does not feel a touch of pride and satisfaction when she can place before her guests, assembled around her hospitable board, a dish of nice honey. The friends somehow feel that they have been especially favored and reassured of a hearty welcome. It is far superior to the doctored store molasses or sorghum, and can be had for less cost or labor. Your wife will have to pay more attention and bestow more labor in raising a brood of chickens than will be required for several colonies of bees."

Farm and Garden Notes.

White Plymouth Rocks, white Javas and white Wyandottes appear to be enjoying a "boom" as fancy stock.

Fall chickens may be reared as easily and profitably as spring chickens, in the opinion of a Tennessee poultryman.

Are rose bugs poisonous? A farmer is reported to have given a quart of them to his chickens with the result—chickens all died.

Authorities differ as to the best time to cut hay. As a rule farmers wait too long before cutting, and to strike it just right requires judgment and experience.

Save the wood ashes to use as a fertilizer. It is more profitable than to sell them to the soapmakers. Wood ashes never come amiss on the farm or in the garden.

The class of roses termed hybrid perpetuals or commonly H. P.'s, while by no means perpetual bloomers, as the name would seem to signify, are the favorites among those who love the rose.

If the earth turns up lumpy after the plough roll and harrow it reasonably fine at once without waiting for rain. A light shower which would not moisten the lumps will render small ones fit to moulder as fine ash.

Old leather contains a considerable percentage of ammonia, which, though said to be insoluble, are, in fact, very slowly soluble. A good way to dispose of old boots, therefore, is to bury them at the foot of an apple tree.

A box kept well supplied with ashes in which charcoal is found should be within reach of hogs all the time at this season of the year. Like all grass feeders, they are apt to be troubled with acidity of the stomach, and the coal and ashes correct this.

Hogs are excellent gleaners of the wheat fields. We have never observed any ill effects upon the animals if there is a good deal of clover and alfalfa, as well as some wheat in the field. Sheep, on the other hand, we should hardly care to trust on the stubbles.

If the air in the cellar is too damp the dampness can be removed by placing a peck or so of unslacked lime in an open box on the floor. A peck of unslacked lime will absorb about seven pints, or more than three quarts of water, and in this way the air in a cellar can always be kept dry.

A correspondent of the *Springfield Republican* writes: "The poorest commodity in farming, with few exceptions, is farm labor. It is the most abundant, and as well as some what in the field. Sheep, on the other hand, we should hardly care to trust on the stubbles."

Save the Cornstalks.

We still have farmers by the thousand who never cut up any corn, and who do not get a dollar's worth of feed per acre from their corn crops. Get out in early May, strong, well-manured plants of last season's crop. When the seed is ripe, cut the stalks and put under cover to dry. Then beat out the seeds and tie in paper bags.

Seeds of all kinds should be fully ripe when gathered, but it is also important to harvest them as soon as they are ripe.

For keeping small quantities of seeds, paper bags are preferable to cloth, as they afford better protection against moisture and insects. Always mark each package with the name of the seed contained in it, and the year in which it grew. Cold does not injure the vitality of seeds, but moisture is detrimental to all kinds.—*American Agriculturist*.

Save the Cornstalks.

We still have farmers by the thousand who never cut up any corn, and who do not get a dollar's worth of feed per acre from their corn crops. Get out in early May, strong, well-manured plants of last season's crop. When the seed is ripe, cut the stalks and put under cover to dry. Then beat out the seeds and tie in paper bags.

Seeds of all kinds should be fully ripe when gathered, but it is also important to harvest them as soon as they are ripe.

For keeping small quantities of seeds, paper bags are preferable to cloth, as they afford better protection against moisture and insects. Always mark each package with the name of the seed contained in it, and the year in which it grew. Cold does not injure the vitality of seeds, but moisture is detrimental to all kinds.—*American Agriculturist*.

Save the Cornstalks.

We still have farmers by the thousand who never cut up any corn, and who do not get a dollar's worth of feed per acre from their corn crops. Get out in early May, strong, well-manured plants of last season's crop. When the seed is ripe, cut the stalks and put under cover to dry. Then beat out the seeds and tie in paper bags.

Seeds of all kinds should be fully ripe when gathered, but it is also important to harvest them as soon as they are ripe.

For keeping small quantities of seeds, paper bags are preferable to cloth, as they afford better protection against moisture and insects. Always mark each package with the name of the seed contained in it, and the year in which it grew. Cold does not injure the vitality of seeds, but moisture is detrimental to all kinds.—*American Agriculturist*.

Save the Cornstalks.

We still have farmers by the thousand who never cut up any corn, and who do not get a dollar's worth of feed per acre from their corn crops. Get out in early May, strong, well-manured plants of last season's crop. When the seed is ripe, cut the stalks and put under cover to dry. Then beat out the seeds and tie in paper bags.

Seeds of all kinds should be fully ripe when gathered, but it is also important to harvest them as soon as they are ripe.

For keeping small quantities of seeds, paper bags are preferable to cloth, as they afford better protection against moisture and insects. Always mark each package with the name of the seed contained in it, and the year in which it grew. Cold does not injure the vitality of seeds, but moisture is detrimental to all kinds.—*American Agriculturist*.

Save the Cornstalks.

We still have farmers by the thousand who never cut up any corn, and who do not get a dollar's worth of feed per acre from their corn crops. Get out in early May, strong, well-manured plants of last season's crop. When the seed is ripe, cut the stalks and put under cover to dry. Then beat out the seeds and tie in paper bags.

Seeds of all kinds should be fully ripe when gathered, but it is also important to harvest them as soon as they are ripe.

For keeping small quantities of seeds, paper bags are preferable to cloth, as they afford better protection against moisture and insects. Always mark each package with the name of the seed contained in it, and the year in which it grew. Cold does not injure the vitality of seeds, but moisture is detrimental to all kinds.—*American Agriculturist*.

Save the Cornstalks.

We still have farmers by the thousand who never cut up any corn, and who do not get a dollar's worth of feed per acre from their corn crops. Get out in early May, strong, well-manured plants of last season's crop. When the seed is ripe, cut the stalks and put under cover to dry. Then beat out the seeds and tie in paper bags.

Seeds of all kinds should be fully ripe when gathered, but it is also important to harvest them as soon as they are ripe.

For keeping small quantities of seeds, paper bags are preferable to cloth, as they afford better protection against moisture and insects. Always mark each package with the name of the seed contained in it, and the year in which it grew. Cold does not injure the vitality of seeds, but moisture is detrimental to all kinds.—*American Agriculturist*.

Save the Cornstalks.

We still have farmers by the thousand who never cut up any corn, and who do not get a dollar's worth of feed per acre from their corn crops. Get out in early May, strong, well-manured plants of last season's crop. When the seed is ripe, cut the stalks and put under cover to dry. Then beat out the seeds and tie in paper bags.

Seeds of all kinds should be fully ripe when gathered, but it is also important to harvest them as soon as they are ripe.

For keeping small quantities of seeds, paper bags are preferable to cloth, as they afford better protection against moisture and insects. Always mark each package with the name of the seed contained in it, and the year in which it grew. Cold does not injure the vitality of seeds, but moisture is detrimental to all kinds.—*American Agriculturist*.

Save the Cornstalks.

We still have farmers by the thousand who never cut up any corn, and who do not get a dollar's worth of feed per acre from their corn crops. Get out in early May, strong, well-manured plants of last season's crop. When the seed is ripe, cut the stalks and put under cover to dry. Then beat out the seeds and tie in paper bags.

Seeds of all kinds should be fully ripe when gathered, but it is also important to harvest them as soon as they are ripe.

For keeping small quantities of seeds, paper bags are preferable to cloth, as they afford better protection against moisture and insects. Always mark each package with the name of the seed contained in it, and the year in which it grew. Cold does not injure the vitality of seeds, but moisture is detrimental to all kinds.—*American Agriculturist*.

Save the Cornstalks.

We still have farmers by the thousand who never cut up any corn, and who do not get a dollar's worth of feed per acre from their corn crops. Get out in early May, strong, well-manured plants of last season's crop. When the seed is ripe, cut the stalks and put under cover to dry. Then beat out the seeds and tie in paper bags.

Seeds of all kinds should be fully ripe when gathered, but it is also important to harvest them as soon as they are ripe.

For keeping small quantities of seeds, paper bags are preferable to cloth, as they afford better protection against moisture and insects. Always mark each package with the name of the seed contained in it, and the year in which it grew. Cold does not injure the vitality of seeds, but moisture is detrimental to all kinds.—*American Agriculturist*.

Save the Cornstalks.

We still have farmers by the thousand who never cut up any corn, and who do not get a dollar's worth of feed per acre from their corn crops. Get out in early May, strong, well-manured plants of last season's crop. When the seed is ripe, cut the stalks and put under cover to dry. Then beat out the seeds and tie in paper bags.

Seeds of all kinds should be fully ripe when gathered, but it is also important to harvest them as soon as they are ripe.

For keeping small quantities of seeds, paper bags are preferable to cloth, as they afford better protection against moisture and insects. Always mark each package with the name of the seed contained in it, and the year in which it grew. Cold does not injure the vitality of seeds, but moisture is detrimental to all kinds.—*American Agriculturist*.

Save the Cornstalks.

We still have farmers by the thousand who never cut up any corn, and who do not get a dollar's worth of feed per acre from their corn crops. Get out in early May, strong, well-manured plants of last season's crop. When the seed is ripe, cut the stalks and put under cover to dry. Then beat out the seeds and tie in paper bags.

Seeds of all kinds should be fully ripe when gathered, but it is also important to harvest them as soon as they are ripe.

For keeping small quantities of seeds, paper bags are preferable to cloth, as they afford better protection against moisture and insects. Always mark each package with the name of the seed contained in it, and the year in which it grew. Cold does not injure the vitality of seeds, but moisture is detrimental to all kinds.—*American Agriculturist*.

Save the Cornstalks.

We still have farmers by the thousand who never cut up any corn, and who do not get a dollar's worth of feed per acre from their corn crops. Get out in early May, strong, well-manured plants of last season's crop. When the seed is ripe, cut the stalks and put under cover to dry. Then beat out the seeds and tie in paper bags.

be made with an eye in it to prevent slipping through it into the ice.

The cloth should be made with walls of zinc galvanized iron and have a double door like that of the icehouse. With such a closet twice the quantity of ice will be required.—*New York Times*.

A Planet Taken with Convulsions.

A correspondent of the *Pioneer Press*, of India, gives the following account of "facts as witnessed by myself, wife and two Mohammedan servants, all four seeing the phenomenon simultaneously, and not for a minute or so, but for upward of an hour." "At about 8:30 o'clock in the evening, while sitting at dinner, one of my khitmutgars came in from the outside and said: 'Sir, just step out and see what a tamasha is taking place with the star Sook'—the native name for Venus. Out we went, and sure enough, there was Venus, large and bright, but, strange to say, falling two, three and four feet at a time, then oscillating from right to left; sometimes dashing to the right and then to the left several feet at a time. These movements continued in rapid succession, and were plainly apparent to all at once; but this was not all. Venus, when we first saw her, was, apparently some four hundred yards above horizon. While watching her, we observed a star (some two yards, to look at) above suddenly fall into Venus and there remain. We were amazed. The natives exclaimed: 'The last day is at hand! and so on. We watched Venus rapidly descending until she dipped the horizon. At times she appeared her usual size and quite bright, then again hardly visible. Perhaps the phenomenon described can be explained by some one versed in astronomy. I again repeat that what has been described was seen by myself, wife and two native servants, and could by no means have been imagination.'"

Is It Not Singular?

That consumptions should be least apprehensive of their own condition, while all their friends are trying and beseeching them to be more careful about exposure and overdoing, may well be considered one of the most alarming symptoms of the disease, where the patient is reckless and will not believe that he is in danger. Reader, if you are in this condition, do not neglect the only means of recovery. Avoid exposure and fatigue, be regular in your habits, and use faithfully Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It has saved thousands who were steadily falling.

The births recorded in London every week exceed the deaths by more than a thousand, and during the next ten years the increase in the number of inhabitants will probably be nearly three-quarters of a million.

Beautiful Women.—Are made pallid and unattractive by functional irregularities which Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Remedy" will infallibly cure. Thousands of testimonials. By Druggists.

JAPANESE ladies are rapidly adopting the European fashion of dress.

Don't hawk, hawk, blow, spit, and disgust everybody with your offensive breath, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and end it.

The gentle voice of Utah are about 15 per cent of the whole number. Rheumatic remedy. If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-Water. Druggists sell at 50c per bottle.

"ROYAL GLUE" means anything! Broken Chills, Colds, Glass, Wood. Free Vials at Drugs & Gro.

The best cough medicine is Pisco's Cure for Consumption. Sold everywhere. 25c.

Nervous People

Who take Hood's Sarsaparilla earnestly declare: "It gives us complete and permanent control of our nerves." By regulating the digestion it also overcomes dyspepsia and nervous feelings in general. It cures headache and heartburn. By its action on the blood impurities are expelled and the whole body is benefited.

"I never can thank Hood's Sarsaparilla for helping me so much. When I was taking it I was confined to bed nearly all the time. Now I am up the best part of the day, have a better appetite than for five years, and am not nearly so nervous as I have been."

See Mrs. A. C. HENNINGTON, New York.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by druggists, 25c per bottle. Prepared only at 1. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

COCKLE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY For Liver, Bile, Indigestion, etc. Free from Mercury; contains no opium, alcohol, or any injurious agents. Agents: W. H. HENNINGTON, New York.

LIVER DISEASE AND HEART TROUBLE.

Mrs. MARY A. McCLURE, Columbus, Kan., writes: "I addressed you in November, 1884, in regard to my health, being afflicted with liver disease, heart trouble and female weakness. I was advised to use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I bought a bottle of the 'Prescription,' five of the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and a bottle of 'Purgative Pills.' I used one bottle of the 'Prescription,' five of the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and one bottle of 'Purgative Pills' and my health improved. My difficulties have all disappeared. I can work hard all day, or walk four or five miles a day, and feel as well as I have ever felt. I am very grateful for your kind advice, and thank God and thank you that I am as well as I am after years of suffering."

Mrs. L. Y. WEBBER, of Yorkshire, Ct., writes: "I wish to say a few words in praise of your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Purgative Pills.' I have used both of them, and I am a great sufferer; I had a severe pain in my right side, and I was unable to do any of my own work. I am happy to say I am now well and strong, thanks to your medicines."

Chronic Diarrhea Cured.—D. LAZARUS, Esq., 27 and 27 Deane Street, New Orleans, La., writes: "I was afflicted with chronic diarrhea for several years. I used the 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and it has cured me of chronic diarrhea. My bowels are now regular."

"THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Thoroughly cleanse the blood, which is the fountain of health, by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, or good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, and bodily health and vigor will be established. Golden Medical Discovery cures all humors, from the common pimple, blotch, or eruption, to the worst Scrofula, or blood-poison, and all the various eruptions of the face, neck, chest, back, arms, and legs, such as Boils, Swellings, Unlabeled Glands, and Easing Ulcers.

INDIGESTION, BOILS, BLOTCHES.

Rev. F. ASHBY HOWELL, Pastor of the M. E. Church of Silerden, N. C., writes: "I was afflicted with indigestion, boils, blotches, and a general debility. I used Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery as directed by him for such complaints, and in one week I was able to eat and sleep as usual. My indigestion, boils, blotches, and general debility were all cured. I am now well and strong, and I am a great sufferer; I had a severe pain in my right side, and I was unable to do any of my own work. I am happy to say I am now well and strong, thanks to your medicines."

HIP-JOINT DISEASE.

Mrs. I. M. STORREY, of Ansonville, N. C., writes: "I was afflicted with hip-joint disease for two years. When I commenced the use of your 'Golden Medical Discovery' I was unable to do any of my own work, and I was confined to my bed, and could not be moved without suffering great pain. But now, thanks to your 'Discovery,' I am able to be up all the time, and can walk with the help of crutches. He does not suffer any more, but has been out and about as usual. It has only been about three months since he commenced using your medicine, and I cannot find words with which to express my gratitude for the benefit he has received through you."

A TERRIBLE AFFLICTION.

Mr. J. W. FARRAR, of Ansonville, N. C., writes: "I was afflicted with a terrible affliction, and I was unable to do any of my own work. I used Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery as directed by him for such complaints, and in one week I was able to eat and sleep as usual. My affliction was all cured. I am now well and strong, and I am a great sufferer; I had a severe pain in my right side, and I was unable to do any of my own work. I am happy to say I am now well and strong, thanks to your medicines."

WASTED TO A SKELETON.

Mr. J. W. FARRAR, of Ansonville, N. C., writes: "I was afflicted with a terrible affliction, and I was unable to do any of my own work. I