CATTLE CORRAL

Difficulties Encountered by Cowboys in Corraling and Branding the Frisky Calves.

The past two months, says a letter from Harney Lakes, Ore., to the San Francisco Post, have not been happy ones for the calves that have been browning around the borders of this lake, for a stout campaign has been directed against them, and several hundreds of young animals have been marked, cut and branded during the past few days. It would seem that the three operations entailed a vast smount of pain upon them, but owing to the toughness of the brutes' hides, the bluntness of their nerves and their gen-eral easy nature, a steer or a heifer does not seem to experience more than a momentary inconvenience from the necessa-

This campaign calls for an extraordinary degree of physical exertion on the part of the cowboy. He responds to the task with the alacrity of his ardent nature. The principal part of this work lies in the corrals, some five miles from the house.

On arriving upon the stamping ground it is the plan to split into parties and thoroughly scour different sections of the country for cows and their calves. This is no easy matter, as the cattle seem to band together and range for a few miles in small societies, and then again a few miles distant another herd may be found. This entails upon both horse and rider a great deal of exertion, for often the cattle are hard to drive, charging about in all directions and keeping the horse in a state of fretful excitement. When, however, all the cattle have been gathered in the allotted section they are driven to a convenient locality and there held until the band arriv's from the other section. Then commences a babel, the like of which can be heard only when near a vast herd of cows. The Then commences a babel, lowing and the bellowing that a couple of hundred cows can make has no equal in the world. It is a regular swelling noise, a regular wave of diabelical, neverceasing sound in all notes and keys, from the squeak of the sucking pig to the angry roar of an enraged lion.

When the cows have all been bunched together, then comes the somewhat diffitask of separating the already branded calves and their mothers. It is a duty which requires as much discretion from the horse as from the man, as the horse that knows his business will soon recognize the cow and the calf that are wanted, and will drive them out from the herd with, perhaps, but little guiding from its rider. The cows then are huddled together in a narrow plain which borders upon the lake, so as to prevent a break on one side. Then two or three men do the cutting out, while the rest are stationed on the skirts of the field to drive back any animal which might escape. Very often a cow does make a break, and then it is the duty of the man nearest her to head her back into the herd. The cow and her calf are as swift as deer, and as sure-footed as mules, and as the ground around the lakes is literally besprinkled with badger holes, running accompanied with a good deal of nger. By night time the cattle have generally been collected, when gamp is made and a rest is taken for the hard work to follow on the morrow.

heating the branding irons is soon alight, the man who has to drag the calves from out the inner corral mounts his horse and play begins. The mounted man ters the calf-crowded corral and lassos the before it can get to the feet there is gen- plants. Roundabout the corral bucked alf, tumbling and sprawling, by frost, it is customary to permit at least and bullowing, and making an half of the crop to remain in the ground indescribable confusion. However, this The rope is soon down by his feet, the word "pull" is given, and the calf is hauled to the gate, where a man adroitly slips a noose over his head and forefeet. Thus bound head and feet the calf is helpless. Then a man slips out a pocket knife, slashes its ears into whatever fashion prevails on the ranch, while another applies the branding iron. Thus in about a minute from the time the calf is caught he is cut, marked and branded. The calf does not seem to feel the mutilation in the least, He doesn't seem to wince at the lopping of his ears, though sometimes a shiver does pass through its frame when the hot

corrals, and soon finish that work.

Then comes the real trouble. The fire for

up and trots up to his companions as if The gentle reader need not imagine that all that the cowboy has to do is to enter a corral and slip a rope over a a six-weeks'-old calf and have a horse haul the animal out. It is by no means so easy. The calf never yields. He wil' throttled to death, he will tug at the rope which encircles his neck until the rope is ready to snap with the tension. Then the alert cowboy will make a rush at the calf, and catching him on the side will bring him, with a thump, on the ground, while the rest throw themselves on him, with a view to brand. The ages of these calves that were branded ran from three days old to one month-there were, of course, some calves branded which were older, but the majority of the animals were of that age. This will enable one to form some idea of the extraordinary strength and activity of the calf.

But when over the calf hops gaily

# Old Shoes "Worked Over."

One of the curious industries of New York is the rehabilitation of old shoes. the cast-off kind gathered from the ash heaps and refuge of the streets. A regu-lar market for these is found in the cobblers' basements along Baxter and Mul berry streets-more particularly in the region known as "The Bend," This rejected stock is worked over by the shoc-makers, mended and patched so us to be water tight, and then blacked to the brilliancy of stove polish. Long rows of them may be seen displayed on the boards in front of the cobbler shops in "The Bend," glistening in the moonday sun with dazzling brightness. A small boy, generally one of the scions of the paternal son of Crispin, stands at their side in the double character of gnardian or salesman, though the former duty is often discharged by the oscillating salesman in charge of the stock of cheap clothing on the floor above, who halloos down the basement to the proprietor whenever a would-be customer for the shoes stops to make an investment. Prices for this strange merchandise range from seventy-five cents up to \$1.50 a There must be a market for it, or It wouldn't be produced. Its existence shows how many poor fellows are "down on their luck" and compelled to buy it wouldn't be produced. Its existence mich goods. - Brooklyn Uitien.

#### FARM AND GARDEN.

The Care of Hay. Barns or "barracks" are much bette well built. Hay contains, in the dry as well as in the green state, matter that is soluble in water. For this reason all exposed hay on the exterior of state in the green state in the green state, matter that is a right to know that the animals producing said food are in good health. subject to having the soluble matter washed from it. In round stacks the washed from it. In round stacks the amount of hay thus exposed is much larger than is usually supposed. The best place for storing of well-cured hay best place for storing of well-cured hay for use is in a good, well-sheltered mow. where it should be tramped as put in and packed closely. Thus it will all keep in uniform condition. Next to a tight mow an old-fashioned barrack with a well-thatched roof, arranged so as to slide up and down the four corner posts, is the better. If hay has not been well cured in the field, ventilation should be

Cows and Green Apples.

Whether apples will injure milch cows depends greatly upon how they are fed, and something also on the character of the fruit. A cow usually has no more discretion as to the kind of apples she should eat or the amount than a small school-boy. When cows break into an the silo with very satisfactory results. orchard or a sudden wind storm brings down a great number of apples prematurely, so that cows can get them, then serious injury is sure to result. The cow has the cramps as evidently as a boy could have them. Often the first sign the owner has is a sudden falling off of the milk yield, and though they may be partially restored, the injury to the tone from unripe fruit. It takes only a few sour green apples to derange the stomach. The acid, bitter juices, with which the The acid, bitter juices, with which they are filled are more or less poisonous, and even one or two will do more harm than good. When appies are run, of few daily may be given with advantage to mileh cows, though sour apples should ood. When apples are fully ripe a very be avoided, as even in small quantities they are of little value for milk produc-If given at all they should be fed in measured quantities, and on no account should cows be turned in to help themselves; they will cat a great many in a short time, and if hurried may choke in trying to eat too rapidly .-Cultivator,

#### The Parsnip.

When well grown, the parsnip is considered to be one of our most valuable and desirable garden vegetables, and it is to be regretted that so little care and attention has been bestowed upon it by our amateur cultivators, for it well deserves a place in all gardens, no matter how small.

It prefers a deep, moderately curiched sandy loam, one that has been well worked for a previous crop, although any other will answer if thoroughly and deeply plowed as early in the season as

It is best to give a liberal dressing of decayed manure, and this should be well and deeply incorporated with the soil by means of the plow. A good harrowing should then be given, so as to level it off nicely, when it should be marked off into drills about two feet apart and an inch and a half in depth. In these drills the seed should be sown rather thinly, and covered to the depth of about half an Before five o'clock the men who are to separate the cows from the calves are in inch.

The seed should be sown early in the spring, just as soon as the ground can be properly prepared. As soon as the young plants are strong enough to handle they should be thinned out, so that they stand five or six inches apart, then a holds the end of a long rists, while the thorough hoeing should be given. After noose is held by a man on foot, who en- this all the attention they will require is to keep them well cultivated and free calf. The noose is slipped over the body, from weeds, and at each hoeing let a litand is made taut at the hind foot. But the fresh earth be drawn up around the

> As they are best after being touched hoan ben tended for winter use is dug in November, the later the better, and stored in sand in a cool cellar.

The long smooth, or hollow crown, is the variety most generally grown, but the student is, in my opinion, a much better variety; but one will not go astray in selecting either of them.

An ounce of seed will sow one hundred and fifty feet of drill .- Vick's Mogazone.

Tuberculosis in Cattle. Tuberculosis in cattle is the same disease as consumption in men. Neither, says a writer in the New England Farmer, iron scars an indellible mark upon its is understood to be curable, though quack doctors may sometimes offer remedies to cure consumption. It is not effectly unhurt.

This is but a mild statement of the produced by lung worms. The word tuberculosis is derived from a latin word meaning small tuber. Tubercles are of various size, from that of a millet seed to that of large grapes, and sometimes an aggregation of tubercles form a mass weighing a pound or more. They are all too large to be found in milk or butkick, squirm, buck, charge, rush and ter. Chemical analysis is unnecessary butt at everything. Though well nigh for determining the presence of the dister. Chemical analysis is unnecessary ease; it is usually quite apparent to the naked eye, but doubted cases may need the microscope to determine their true nature. Animals sometimes fatten well when affected by this disease in its most any organ or part of the body. It undoubtedly is a frequent cause of abor-tion and of barrenness when the

generative organs are the seat of the disease. Cows that appear to be almost constantly in heat are often affected with disease. It is transmissible from parent to offspring by heredity, and from either male or female parent, but infected parents may produce offspring that will not have the disease, though a predisposition to the disease is greatly increased by having diseased parents. The disease s far more common in adults than in the young of animals. It prevails more in warm than in cold countries, and in hot than in cold stables, which accounts in part for its greater prevalence in herds of cure.

fancy cattle kept in tight, warm barns. It is far more common in districts where the stock is chiefly purchased than where it is raised. The buyer is more or less at at the mercy of the seller, for the latter is the first to discover indications of de cline in condition or health, and the temptation to "unload" upon another is a weakness not wholly confined to horse jockies or dealers in stocks.

The disease is most dangerous to mankind when badly diseased meat or milk is eaten without thoroughly cooking. The disease is most contageous when the tubercles are breaking down; that is, when they are ripe, and the germs are being thrown off from the body in the

milk One's chances of beingkilled by drinking | - New Haven News.

milk or eating beef from tubercular animals are probably small, but no one wants to take that small chance. There should be greater protection to the pub-lic, and there will be when the people respondents who have facts to commuglad to give all a hearing on the subject.

Farm and Garden Notes. As a breeder of disease few things excel a neglected farm-house cellar.

Always water your horses before feeding them grain, and not soon after. Air-slaked lime is recommended for the cabbage, onion and turnip maggots. permitted in the mow .- Commercial Gazette.

Coal ashes possess little or no manurial value, but serve to lighten up a stiff soil. The Swiss dairyman salts his cows very morning before they are watered. Raising fruit, such as grapes, nectar-

ines, etc., in pots and under glass is practiced by the English. Several cases are reported of fresh apple pomace having been preserved in

An expression of opinion at a recent meeting of farmers developed the fact that most of them inclined to cut hay when in full bloom.

Dr. Warder says that the strawberry affords one of the best illustrations of the benefits of shortening-in fruit-bearing plants to increase fruitfulness.

It is better to have a crop of some kind

Prof. Goessman, of New York, has profited by cultivating the Southern cow pea, producing a large amount of forage but not seeds. As a green manure and as a fodder the cow pea is invaluable. Corn, clover and other crops should be allowed to pass the succulent stage and come nearly to maturity before putting them in the silo. Thus they contain the most nutriment and the smallest per cent.

Every horse, no matter of what breed or for what purpose, is the better for enjoying at least a few weeks of pasture in summer. Horses should not be subjected to sudden changes from stable to hot sun, and rice versa.

There are several reasons for butter beoming strong, says Hoard's Deiryman. Among them are: Using pails and pans that are not thoroughly cleaned from stale milk; setting the stale milk in badly ventilated cellars or milk-houses; keep-ing the milk too long, until it gets very our; keeping the cream too long; churning too slowly, or in an unclean churn; not taking all the buttermilk out of the butter; keeping the butter in a warm, badly aired or mouldly place; these all cause the butter to become strong, which the effect of decomposition in it. The food or water of the cow will also cause

Those who have plowed corn under for green manuring have been surprised that no benefit from it was observed in after tillage. Even after the lapse of two, four and six months the corn still lying green in the bottom of the furrow, and good as ensilage. Clover, however, thus turned under will rot and emit a powerful odor in a week after being covered, in warm weather. manuring with clover seems to benefit the land, while that with corn usually does not. Green manuring with rye has been found of great benefit to the potato crop, if plowed under in the spring. The rye for this purpose should be sowed in the autumn. After heading out and growing to a height of three or four feet, it can be plowed under for corn and potatoes.

# Bull vs. Bicycle.

There are many instances on record

where men's lives have been saved by speedy horses, but, possibly, the first instance in which the treacherous looking bicycle has figured as a life saver occurred at Stanford, Ky., the past week. Dr. W. B. Penny, of that place, is a typical Kentuckian, over six feet tall, and built in proportion. The Doctor makes a specialty of pulling teeth, and uses his wheel—a fifty-six-inch sky scraper—in making his visits. One evening recently he made a call several miles from town, and was delayed until nearly dark. He started home, however, after lighting his hub lantern. He had pedaled along serenely two or three miles over the smooth Stanford pike, thinking of supper, when suddenly he heard a com-motion in his rear. Glancing back, he was startled to see a mad bull, with head down and tail erect, charging at him with full speed. The red side lights of the lantern had roused the bovine's ire, and he had determined to annihilate it. There was no time to think. Grasping his handles firmly the Coctor bent himself to business, and pedaled as he never pedaled before. Faster and faster went the light machine, but closer came the infuriated bull. Straining every nerve the Doctor pulled himself up a hill, knowing that once up he could gain upon his bloodthirsty pursuer, and possibly escape. A slipped pedal or a header meant death, and he knew it. But strong legs and a stout machine gained the vic-tory, and the hill top was reached with the bull not over thirty feet behind. But the common symptoms. Tuberculosis the bull not over thirty feet behind the common symptoms. Tuberculosis the bull not over thirty feet behind is a disease that is not confined to the the Doctor knew he could quickly coast away from his enemy on the declivity away from his enemy on the declivity and throwing his tired legs before him, and throwing his tired legs over the handle bars, he rapidly drew away and left his pursuer. The race wa only three-quarters of a mile, and did not last much more than two minutes, but it seemed miles and hours long to the man on the wheel, — Courier-Journal.

#### An Overdose. "Of course you have an ex-

use ready!" Prisoner-"I have, your Honor. I was full, but it was for medical purposes.
Whisky is good for snake-bites,"
Judge—"You were bitten by a snake?"

Prisoner-"No; but your Honor, 'an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of Judge—"I see, I see. But you should have confined yourself to the ounce. I

fine you \$10 for prescribing medicine without a diploma." — Omaha Herald.

# When Girls Should Ride.

A well known riding master insists that girls should not be taught to ride until they are ten years old, because they are weak in the spine when weak at all. But stout, active boys can be put into the saddle as soon as they are strong enough to hold on .- Harper's Basar.

Prodigal Son-"Father, after twenty years of fruitless wandering, I have re-turned to my old home." "Oh, it's you,

### NEWS NOTES FOR WOMEN.

There are said to be 97,158 widows in Massachusetts.

It takes \$28,000,000 to keep our ladies in silks every year.

Pink and golden brown, black and yellow are fashionable combinations.

Queen Victoria is writing another book, but what about nobody knows. Black grenadine, bunting and etamine are worn in black or after crape is laid

Beaded lace and silk cord gimp are used in the same profusion as passementerie is.

Lavender and pearl undressed kid gloves are vieing with the tan shade in

popularity. A line of pique ribbon is still the stylish finish for a dressy gown in both neck

and sleeves. Gold or steel beaded panels, vests, cuffs and collars are worn on plush, velvet or silk costumes.

Tea cloths have a handsome edge wide marquise, as also have bed spreads and pillow shams. The rage for bouffant skirts is in no way lessened, and the skirts are more nu-

merous than ever. Gray ginghams are trimmed with white embroidery and worn in the house for second mourning.

Siceves that are puffed at the top and fit closely to the lower part of the arm have caught the fancy of most ladies. Miss Olivia Cobb, who is just out of her teens, is the belle of Athens, Ga., and has already refused thirty offers of

marriage.

Mahogany and the various Florentine reds will be the favorite shades for street

dish novelist, is more than eighty years old, and is about to publish an extensive autobiography. Full wests are worn with revers, collars

and cuffs of border goods, embroidery or the portions that come for this purpose with robe dresses, Draped and folded vests remain a

feature in most fall and winter gowns. Repped silk, Bengaline, and velvet will used for them.

Dressmakers who pleat and gather a quantity of stuff about the dress wearer's gure are not following the best models. Simplicity will rule

Mrs. Edith Kingdon Gould cut up a \$19,000 point d'Alencon flounce, that once belonged to the Empress Eugenie, to trim her baby's clothes. Beadings should be of the same tone

as the foundation, and the beads must be so liberally used that but very little of the foundation can be seen. Plush and tinsel stripes are on

ribbons, moire has a satin back and picot edged velvet ribbons are in all of the new evening shades for party toilets. Annie Mercer, of Missaukee County, Mich., promises to become a giantess.

She is only in her twelfth year, and yet she is a trifle over six feet in stature. Miss Belle Gentle astonished the volunteers at Kincraig, Fifeshire, Scotland, by her wonderful skill with the rifle. She shot in ten contests and won eight first

Narrow bands of black velvet are seen on the sleeves of white and cream col-ored dresses. They are placed a little below the puffings, and add much to the

appearance of the garments. There is a mistaken notion that ladies in mourning must use a white handkerchief with a black border. A white cambric one is quite as appropriate and in accordance with the demands which fashion makes.

The long straight polonaises, which will be made of heavy materials for winter wear, should not be caught up in the hips, but be cut in flat pleats behind, sloping away at the sides to disclose the skirt beneath, which will be entirely concealed elsewhere.

There are more simple models for evening costumes than ever. The picturesque is more sought than last season, and the models this season embody designs taken from Louis IV.'s reign. The col ors also in evening fabrics are reproductions of the same epoch.

"Pinking" will come in again with a grand rush. It will be applied to a variety of materials and all sorts of garments. Silk and woolen gowns, under skirts, morning dresses, breakfast jackets, will be decorated with flounces. frills, and ruchings of the material pinked out, sometimes pleated, but more often very lightly gathered.

In tailor-made gowns smooth surfaced cloths will still be used for dressy suits, two markedly contrasting colors in one costume, the lighter color for lower skirt and vest, the darker for the basque and drapery. Thus serpent green over gray, and dark blue over tobacco brown. Jacket in the darker color. Small mantles and shoulder capes of the two colors in combination.

Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Merrill, of Oak land, Iil., celebrated their diamond wedding recently. He is ninety-seven years old and his wife eighty-nine, having been only fourteen years old when she was married seventy-five years ago. They have fifteen children living, ninety-four grand-children and thirtyfive great grand-children. present at the diamond wedding feast.

# Jefferson's Education.

For a boy born in a wilderness, Jefferson enjoyed remarkable advantages in early youth, growing out of the fact that the frontier was as yet so near the parent colony. Good English tuition at 5, Latin, Greek and French at 9, regular classical studies at 14, and a college course at 17, fall to the lot of few Ameri-can backwoods boys. Trapping qualls and shooting wild turkeys, deer stalk-ing, fox hunting, and horse racing do not figure to any extent as his biographical exploits. Jefferson the boy is a book-worm—Jefferson the youth is the petted member of an exclusive coteric, social, aristocratic, and literary. The accom-plishments and courtly habits of the town effaces all the characteristics of the country lad, or rather soften them down and leave them but two in number—the keen zest of horsemanship and a true love of nature—the pure and passionate ad-miration of plant and blossom, of rock and stream, of fresh air and blue sky. These are the legacy of the forest; all else he learns from books and the social tra-ditions which drift from the old world to the new. Yet such is the strength of nature's influences that by these two slender threads she held this nursling of society and made him the apostle and bulwark of that primitive equality he abandoned, against the pretensions and claims of caste and privilege to the favors of which he largely owed the develop-ment, if not the awakening, of his genius.

Purposes, like eggs, unless they be hatched lute action, will run into de-

#### One of Artemus Ward's Letters.

The following letter from Artemus Ward to a little Elmira girl, and recently published for the first time, is in the pos session of an Elmira (N. Y.) gentleman: SALEM, MASS., June 18, 1964. My Dean Amelia—I cannot tell you how

much I miss you.

It seems as though I had lost all my relatives, including my grandmother and the

tives, including my grandmother and the cooking stove.

Why didn't I put you in a bottle and bring you down here with me! But I am always forgetting something. The other day I went off and forgot my aunt Sarah, and she's a good deal bigger than you are. Mr. Ramsey is also a very forgetful man. He frequently goes off and forgets his washerwoman. Mr. Ramsey is a very fine-looking man. He reminds me of Mr Green, the Maldeu murderec. When Mr. Ramsey goes to the penitentiary, which will be very soon, we must send him doughnuts, magazines and other literary documents. Mr. Ramsey can read print very well.

well.

I like you very much. I should like you just as well if you were twelve years clder. I am very singular about some things.

You spoke to me about a boy who is my rival. I should feel very sorry to hil that boy, but he may drive me to it. I am in hopes that he will take himself into a premature tomb—that he will choke himself with a large slice of pudding, but if he does neither I shall be forced to load him with chains and read all my lectures to him. That will finish him, his boots may remain, but the rest will have perished miserably long ere I get through!

You must be a good little girl, and always aind your mother. Never lot your excellent nother feel sorry that she is acquainted with you. If it hain't been for her you might you. If it hain't been for her you might have drowned in a soup plate long ago. And if you hadn't ever lad any mother you might be a Turkey with the Turkeys. In fact, my dear Amelia, so conduct yourself that even on dark and rainy days the bright suu may shine wherever you are, and that the stars (which are next to the sun in brightness) may never flash so brightly but that you can always look steadily and hopefully toward them.

Faithfully, your friend, A. WARD.

How General Grant Met His Wife.

The Confederate General Longstreet introduced General Grant to Miss Julia Dent, who is now General Grant's widow. Longstreet's mother was a Dent. On graduating from the military academy Longstreet was assigned to a command, and was stationed at Jefferson barracks below St. Louis. While there he visited his relatives, the Dents, on the Gravois road, and when Grant was assigned to the same regiment with Longstreet, the latter accompanied him on his first visit to the Dent place, and presented "the little man with the big epaulets," as Grant was sometimes called in those days, to his future wife.

A Wonderful Frenk of Nature A Wonderful Freak of Nature is squetimes exhibited in our public exhibitions. When we gaze upon some of the peculiar freaks dame nature occasionally indulges in our minds revert back to the creation of man, "who is so fearfully and wonderfully made." The mysteries of his nature have been unraveled by Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, and through his knowledge of those mysteries he has been able to prepare his "Golden Medical Discovery," which is a specific for all blood taints, poisons and humors, such as screfula, pimples, biotches, eruptions, swellings, tumors, ulcers and kindred affections. By druggists.

The polled or hornless cattle are a distinct

THE polled or hornless cattle are a distinct breed, which first originated in Galloway Scotland. They are now extensively raised it many parts of Scotland and England, and different modes of culture have developed severa distinct varieties of the original stock.

It seems strange that it is necessary to per-suade men that you can cure their diseases by offering a premium to the man who fails to re-ceive benefit. And yet Dr. Sage undoubtedly curred thousands of cases of obstinate catarrh with his "Catarrh Remedy," who would never have applied to him, if it had not been for his offer of the above sum for an incurable case. Who is the next bidder for cure or cash? \$500 Not Called For.

THERE are 428 Consular Agents attached to the Consular Service in the United States.

A Bonnuza Mine

of health is to be found in Dr. R. V. Plerce's
"Favorite Prescription," to the merits of
which, as a remedy for female weakness and
kindred affections, thousands testify.

Ir is said that there is not a running stream of water in McLean County, Ill.

'ROYAL GLUE' mends anything! Broken Chi. na, Glass, Wood. Free Vials at Drugs & Gro If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

Farmers and others who have a little leisur-ime for the next few months will find it their sterest to write B. F. Johnson & Co., Sich mond, whose advertisement appears in anothe olumn. They offer great inducements to per ons to work for them all or part of their time

# We Point with Pride

To the "Good name at home," won by Hood's Sarsa-parilla. In Lovell, Mass., where it is prepared, there is more of Hood's Sarsaparilla sold than of all other medicines. Whole neighborhoods are taking it at the mentiones.

A mass and it has given the best of satisfaction since its introduction ten years ago. This could not be if the medicine sid not possess merit. If you suffer from impure blood or debility, try Bood's Sarsapsrilla and you will realize its peculiar curative power.

"I had sait theum on my left arm three years, sufficiently the state of the sait theum on my left arm three years, sufficiently the sait the sait them on my left arm three years, sufficiently the sait the sait them on my left arm three years, sufficiently the sait the sait them on my left arm three years, sufficiently the sait the sait them on my left arm three years, sufficiently the sait the sait them on my left arm three years.

Hood's Sarsaparilia Sold by all druggists. \$1; siz for \$5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

#### COCKLE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

THEGREATENGLISHREMEDY Agent: C. N. CRITTENTON, New York.

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INDIGESTION and DYSPEPSIA

FOR CHOLERA INFANTUM

IT WILL CURE THE MOST AGGRAVATED C IT WILL STOP VOMITING IN PREGNA IT WILL BELIEVE CONSTIPA For Summer Complaints and Chrotic Diarra which are the direct results of imperfect digest. Take DV0ESTVLIN for all pains and disorders the stomach, they all come from indigestion, your druggist for Di0ESTVLIN (price \$1 per la bottle). If he does not have it send one dollar to and we will send a bottle to you express prepared to the state of the does not have the send one dollar to and we will send a bottle to you express prepared to the state of the dollar to and we will send a bottle to you express prepared to the state to send your money. Our house rollable. Established twenty five years.

WM. F. RIDDER & CO.,
Manufacturing Chemists, SS John St., N.



GOLD is worth \$300 per ib. Fettit's Eye Salve is worth \$1,000, but is sold at 25c a box by dealers. PATENTS (htained. Send stamp for ham, Patent Attorney, Washington, D. C.



ROUGHON RATS

DIE IN THE HOUSE

Gone where the Woodbine Twineth.
Rate are amart, but "Rocon on Rays" beats
them. Clears out Rate, Mice, Rosches, Wales
Bugs, Flies Recties, Moths, Ants, Rosquitoes,
Bed-bugs, Insects, Potato Rogs, Sparrows,
Skunks, Wessel, Opphers, Chipmunks, Moles,
Musk Rate, Jack Rabbits, Squirrels, 15c. & 25c.

Dishes, Glassware, Windows,

finest fabric; clears, bleaches, whiten. The only article that can be added to starch the or cold to give a good body and beautiful gloss; insist on your Druggist or Greer get-ting it for you. 10 & 25c. E. S. Wells, Jersey City.

ROUGHON CORNS for bard or soft Corns

\$100 to \$300 A MONTH can be

Pensions to Soldiere A Heira. Send stamp for circulars. COL. L. BING.

Blair's Pills. Great English Gout and

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured-

PAYSING FREIGHT
S Ton Wagon Scales,
Irea Larres, Rusal Restricts
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ICrab Orchard Water are for By and Bowells. A liet in a line of the Lity Grauine Crab Orchard Salts in analed packages at 10 and 20 ets. No genuine salts at CRAB ORCHARD WATER CO., Prop'rs. SIMON N. JONES, Manager, Lou



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Always ask for Dr. Pierce's Pellets, or Little Sugar-coated Granules or Pills.

BEING ENTIRELY VEGETABLE, Dr. Pierce's Pellets operate without disturbance to the system, diet, or occupation. Put up in glass vials, hermetically scaled. Always fresh and reliable. As a LAXATIVE, ALTERATIVE, or PURGATIVE, these little Pellets give the most perfect satisfaction. ...



Billious Headache, Dizzineas, Constipation, Indigestion, Billious Attacks, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels, are promptly relieved and permanently cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. In explanation of the remedial power of these Pellets over so great a variety of diseases, it may truthfully be said that their action upon the system is universal, not a giand or tissue escaping their sanative influence. Sold by druggists, for 25 cents a vial. Manufactured at the Chemical Laboratory of World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Boils (Nebrosko, writes: "I was troubled with boils for thirty years. Four years ago I was so afflicted with them that I could not walk. I bought two bottles of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Furgative Fellets, and took one 'Pellet' after each meal, till all were gone. By that time I had no boils, and have had none since. I have also been troubled with sick headache. When I feel it coming on I take one or two 'Pellets,' and am relieved of the headache."

THE BEST CATHARTIC.

Mrs. C. W. Brown, of Wapakonet says: "Your 'Pleasant Purgative Pol without question the best cather sold. They are also a most efficient for torpor of the liver. We have us for years in our family, and keep to



# SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH

Duil, heavy headache, obstruction of the masal passages, discharges falling from the head into the threat, sometimes prefuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; the eyes are weak, watery, and inflamed; there is ringing in the cars, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the threat, expectoration of oftensive matter, together with scats from ulcers; the voice is changed and has a nasal twang; the breath is offensive; smell and taste are impaired; there is a sensation of diziness, with mental depression, a hacking cough and general debility. However, only a few of the above-named symptoms are likely to be present in any one case. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting built of the above symptoms, result is consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive and dangerous, less understood, or more unsuccessfully treated by physicians. By its mild, soothing, and bealing properties.

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY CURES THE WORST CASES OF

Catarrh, "Cold in the Head," Coryza, and Catarrhal Headache. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

PRICE, 50 CENTS.

CONSTANTLY
HAWKING AND
SPITTING.

Thomas J. Rushing, Esq., 202 Pine Street,
St. Louis, Mo., writes: "I was a great sufferer from catarrh for three years. At times I could hardly breathe, and was constantly hawking and spitting, and for the last eight months could not breathe through the nestrils. I thought nothing could be done for me. Lackity, I was advised to try the could be done for me. Lackity I was advised to try the could be done for me. Lackity, I was advised to try

THREE BOTTLES CURE GATARRH.

ELI ROBBINS, Rungan P. O., Columbia Co., Pd., says: "My daughter had catarrh when abe was five years old, ory hadly. I saw Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy advertised, and procured a bottle for her, and soon saw that it helped her; a third bottle effected She is now eighteen years old and sound