BIG TURKEY FOUNDRIES.

ONE OF THE CHIEF LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS OF INDIANA.

Mammoth Coops Containing 1,600 Turkeys - Preparing the Birds for Market-Pickers' Jokes.

I have just visited a "turkey foundry" here, says a Newcastle (Ind.) letter follows: to the Lewiston (Me.) Journal. Hogs and turkeys are the principal live stock products of the "Hog and Hominy" Hogs State, and as a matter of course this is the season of the harvesting of the latter crop. Neither swine nor fowls are either housed or fattened : neither receiving any care, but run at large from the they are first introduced to the world until they are prepared for the market. In consequence your Western bird cannot compete with its New England cousin, raised with all due care and carefully fattened for the market, "Turkey Foundries" are scattered over

the entire State. Six double mule teams collect turkeys from within a radius of ten miles and bring them to this foundry daily. No Hoosier tarmer thinks of dressing his own birds for the market, but sells them on the hoof to the collec tors, receiving six cents per pound for his flock. The foundry, a building 58x 50 feet, without floor, in fact a mam-moth coop, holding 1,600 turkeys, is kept well filled by these teams. At one end is a smaller building, the dressing room, about 20x10, where the men, wading almost knee-deep in feathers, pick turkeys at five cents each, from morning until night. Each man dressed o the average five an hour, or fifty an hour for the crew. Necks are wrung for Boston, while throats are stuck for the New York market. They were dressing a la New York to-day, when visited by your correspondent.

Entering the dressing room, attracted by a tremendous gobbling from the turks, there appeared ten men, each with a bird suspended by the feet by a cord from a beam overhead, pulling feathers for dear life. Beside each man stood two barrels, one for large tail feathers and the broad, flat wing feathers that grow on the bend of the wing next to the body. This grade sells for feather This grade sells for feather The second barrel received all dusters. soft body feathers, sold for many pur-poses. As I entered one picker finished his bird and came and sat beside me. In answer to inquiry as to how long it re-quired to dress a bird, he said: "We are on the last of a pen full now; just wait and time us and you will see some

Meanwhile fifty turkeys, large and small, had been put into "the cage," a pen about eight feet square; but no picker, even though he had finished his last bird of the previous lot, might select one from this and go to work, each as he finished must wait for the last. Later developments showed the justice of this,

Conversation among the pickers while waiting the last man turned on the number of good, fat, ensy-picking hens among the new lot in the cage, and one old twenty-five-pound "bull," whom no body wanted. The moment the last man finished and hung up his bird all made a grand rush for the pen, and in a moment returned, cac's carrying a large turkey by the feet. Arriving at his station, each slipps both feet of his catch through a noose in the cord and brings the bird down with force, then grasps a sharp-pointed knife and runs ugh the neck, just back of the bill, cutting all the arteries. Then the wrestle with feathers begin.

One sweep of the hand takes every tail feather into the barrel. Two grabs does the same for the broad feathers of the wings. With one downward sweep space as large as the picker's hand is laid bare from tail to neck. This is kept up until the body is thoroughly picked. Then the finger is run into the rent, is retained until the tree has made three or four shoots as the basis of the future hooked around the larger intestine, and the bird is drawn. Not a knife is used in the whole operation except in killing the bird. The feet are now freed from the noose, the head laid on a block and chopped off, the skin of the neck drawn back about an inch and chopped off again, letting the skin of the neck cover over the end where it is tied, and your hird is ready for market. Do you wonder that they some s acquire a far away taste served up at the East? One picker, from the time he stuck his bird until he hung him up finished, oc-cupied just seven and one-half minutes, ther nine and one-quarter minutes. Finally one said he would tackle the "twenty-five pound buil," did so, and finished him in just eight minutes and twenty seconds, I walked into the pen to see them caught. In would come a picker, cast a critical eye over the lot in search of an easy one, walk along, and with a never failing swoop of the hand, grab a turkey by the thigh, then hold him up and blow the teathers away from the under side of the wing and rump. If no pin feathers, O. K.; if any, drop him and grab an other, till a satisfactory one was found ! Consequently the last ones of a lot of fifty are very hard to pick, and as each man fin-ishes his last of the lot, he is required to wait until all are done, thus giving each a fair chance to begin on the casy ones. As in everything clse, the amateur is the butt for all jokes. One of the pickers. found an extra tough, pin feathery bird, and hid him under a barrel. In comes Mr. Novice, hears this bird, and conceives the idea that some comrade has found a nice bird and hid him for his next. Out he comes in gr at glee, hangs up his prize, and amid the smiles of his fellow pickers proceeds to pick a bird that is "pinny" from head to toe. Finally, one of the pickers leaves his bird to speak to an outider at the door; his comrades improve this opportunity to detach his half dressed turkey, and throw it late a hoghead half full of feathers. When he re turns and is sounding for it they quietly lift his feet from under him and plunge him headforemost after the turk.

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Importance of Regularity in Milking. A farmer writes the Country Geatleman.

FARM AND GARDEN.

"Some farmers in this section arise at three o'clock in the morning, and in winter their cows are milked at 5 s. s. Is it not unnatural, injurious and unprofitable to awake and rouse animals at such hours?" That paper replies as

"It is important that animals should have regular periods of rest, as well as regularity in feeding. This treatment is essential to the lest results in cows fowls. which give large quantities of milk, which irregularity and disturbance tend to lessen. But to what degree, we are not aware that any accurate experiments have been made to determine. The twelve-hour period between morning and evening milking should not be widely departed from, as milk is secreted at nearly the same rate during the hours of grazing or feeding in the day or resting at night."

The Value of Cow Peas.

Though regarded as a Southern crop, experiments have demonstrated that cow quickly and easily with a sickle than peas can be grown in many of the soft ern States, as a soiling or hay crop. The Cow Pea drawsits susteance largely from weeds that would otherwise start up the atmosphere, as is demonstrated by the weeds that would fact that it will flourish upon our poorest early in the spring. andy soils. It is a common saying "down South," in speaking derisively of very sterile soil: "That land is too poor to sprout Cow Peas." For green manuring they should be sown broadcast at the rate of from three to five pecks per acre, according to the soil and variety planted. In plowing under a crop of Cow Peas, the returning of plant food to the soil, though the principal good, is not the only benefit exerted on run down. soil. The roots are very penetrating, reaching down into, and rendering more soil. porous, the underlying stratum of our fields. A pen crop is one of the easiest means of supplying vegetable matter to exhausted soils. It supplies both chemical and mechanical manure at the same time. Cow Peas for green manuring should have a rank growth of vine, as this is the most valuable part of the plant for this purpose. When the crop is in full bloom, and ready for turning under, more seed should be sown on the same ground. The plowing covers the seed sufficiently, and if this is done in the latter half of June, a second crop will mature before frost destroys vegetation, and will produce a luxur ant pasture for cows, horses, or logs. Cow Peas make most excellent food for fattening hogs,

-American Agriculturist.

Pruning the Gooseberry.

An English horticulturist, who has had some thirty years' experience with goose-berries, having grown a considerable collection in all possible ways, gives some advice on the pruning of gooseberry bushes in London Gardner's Magazine that is of general interest. The small sorts, that is, varieties which naturally produce small berries, he believes cannot be made large by any system of cultivation, but large sorts will produce fairsized, useful fruit on unpruned trees in great plenty, provided the soil is fairly good and the moisture sufficient. When, however, large, highly colored and well-flavored fruit is required he prunes and,

more than that, forms the trees expressly for the purpose. For every form of bush a clean stem is desirable, and for the pruned tree a clean stem is a necessity. In making cuttings the following advice is given: Select straight rods and disbud to the extent of nine to twelve inches, so as to insure that no shoots shall start from near the ground-line and no suckers shall come up from below. The correspondent quoted from ties every cutting when planted to a stake to keep it straight, and this stake

This is designed to shelter the lower platform from the sun, and therefore prevent in from shrinking, warping or split-ting. It makes a perfectly safe platform, and one that will effectually prevent all

kinds of Lugs, worms and vermin from entering the well at the top. Old wells may readily be rendered worm-proof by having 10 feet of the wall taken out and backed with cement as relaid. It will pay every person who uses well water to attend to this matter.

Farm and Garden Notes. dusting box is indispensable for The manure is no small item of profit

in poultry keeping. Blue grass should be mixed in all pastures, says F. D. Curtis.

Don't feed poultry on the floor; use shallow boxes or troughs.

Natural bone ground fine is said to be the cheapest form of this fertilizer. L. S. Dunham fluds in the Shropshire

just what he wants for a general purpose sheep. W. H. Manning says the hedges can be trimmed as well and much more

Girdling grape vines is occasionally resorted to as a means of producing large clusters for exhibition. French growers claim that it does not injure either vine or fruit.

Mr. Cushman, of the Ohio Horticultural Society, says: "There is no other berry that can be planted in tion of the country that I think will bring as much money to the grower as the early harvest blackberry.

P. H. Springer asserts in the New Eng-land Farmer that men may talk and write of the sheep and wool interest and the horse interest, but the fact remains that nothing on the farm can be raised at a

greater profit than good hogs. Farmers do not yet fully appreciate the value of wood ashes or they would not sell them to soap men, but would spread them upon mowing lands or apply them to growing crops. They contain all the

essential inorganic elements of plants. Hoard's Dairyman thinks that a dairy cow can as well eat fifty pounds of good ensilage a day as not, without affecting the quality and salability of the butter, thinks it quite as well as twentyand five pounds a day, with hay for the bal-

ance In raising the small varieties of corn, say large sweet and northern varieties. and thinning, or planting the rows far enough apart to allow free cultivation and a degree of sunlight, a much less

amount of water exists to be hauled, handled, and siloed. With the help of hea manure spaded into the ground before planting, and of muriate of potash and nitrate of soda ap-

plied on top, after planting, we have grown Golden Heart celery this season, says the editor of Orchard and Garden. that would take the premium for both size and quality at any fair. A Minnessota grain grower says that

any farmer can have good seed if he will constantly practice careful selection. In the spring of 1883 he procured from a dealer fifteen kernels of Welcome oats for trial. He has raised four crops from these oats, and their produce, the last giving him 114 bushels, machine

measure, and they are the heaviest oats in the market. An exchange remarks that when trees or shrubs are set in habitually dry

ground, a pail or two of water, applied when the trees are planted and when the hole is two-thirds filled in, will be beneficial. If the hole be then filed with loose earth, and a mulch of straw added, the roots will be likely to keep moist throughout the season, and the ground will not become packed on the surface.

formation of fruit buds.

A Typical Savage.

I am sorry he is dead, for I had set my

FASHION NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Dull ahades in all colors are as much worn as those more brilliant.

A shoulder cape and muff of ostrich feathers is a novelty this season. Two kinds of metal braid combined

with black or brown make a charming effect. Brown and black are very stylish in

combination and are much used this senson.

Fox otter or brown marten is used to trim white coats for infants and small children. Green leather of a light shade is very

fashionable for pocket books and other small articles. Plush of durable weave is that which

is called woolen plush. It is used for outer garments. Fur toques are very stylish, also tur-

bans, and have a natty plume or two quills on the side. Black is combined with every color

under the sun this season and is equally tylish with either.

Hamburgs of fine pattern are very stylish trimming for gowns of cashmere or other soft woolens.

White fox and crinkled Chinese lambskin borders are used upon white cloaks worn by the little ones.

Beautiful jewels in quaint designs are very fashionable, but only those which are desired or desirable.

Old English silverware is being repro duced in large quantities and is quite as desirable as the genuine.

The tournure is certainly growing smaller, and back draperies are diminishing in volume to correspond.

Gray astrakhan, chinchills, otter and spotted leopard skins are used as trimmings upon children's wraps.

Small crocheted buttons, either black or matching the color of the gown, are the rule upon cloth costumes.

Borders of black or brown bear are fashionable trimmings for large cloaks, and are both durable and showy.

Fur borders are fashionable upon up right edges of skirt draperies, but are sel dom arranged to cross the figure.

Vests and plastron of the old gold or oxydized silver are very stylish in trim-ming both black and colored waists. The ostrich trimming is seen on some elegant velvet jackets and wraps, and is a rich and appropriate garniture on this

fabric. The most attractive skirts for a slender figure are full in effect, many breaths being used but no decided drapery of any kind.

Byzantine bands are beautiful on soft white dresses of soft silk or mull, and will prove one of the most attractive trimmings.

Tea gowns are to be more generally worn this season than usual, as they are tending more to the picturesque than ever before.

Russian peasant costumes are to be the "chic" things for young ladies who will preside over the Russian samovar at 5

clocks the coming winter. Black and white, always an elegant and attractive combination, was never more stylish than at the present time. It is in all sorts of plaids and stripes.

Long garments have trimming only down the front and back opening, no garments except the short wraps having any trimming around the bottom.

A fancy for waistcoats of various kinds is growing to be more marked and brocaded satins are the latest and most admired of fabrics for this purpose.

To be really elegantly attired a woman must have some of the grace intended by nature: that is, she must not crowd up her shoulders and distort her figure. Buttons are in every degree of beauty and expensiveness, and are used as an ornament as well as to fasten the garment, Twelve dollars a dozen is the cost of some

A LADY WRITES. That Terrible Fire is Put Out and no Symptoms of its Retarating. ELMIRA, Aug. 30, 1837. Estenmed Doctor and Friend : I write to in-

form you of the condition of my health. You will remember of my sending to you for remedies for a complicated blood disease, which, at that time, was very aggravating. I received very promptly the package of medicine, and commenced taking as per directions. At that time I was incapacitated from labor. After using a few days I perceived a very material bhangs for the better; in three weeks I was able to resume my usual labor, and have not lost a day since. Thave a portion of the medicine on hand yet. I take of it occasionally but not as regularly as at first. The terrible fire is put out, and that unendurable itching has all sod away, with no symptoms as yet of a return. My flesh, which was covered by a dirty scaly eruption has resumed its natural look and flexibility-in other words it is clean and smooth. The swelling is entirely removed and I feel as well as ever, for which I thank God and Dr. Klimer. I should have written you be-tore but have been waiting to see any symptoms of a return, which I do not. Yours truly, MRS. L. R. TREAT,

519 Perrine Stroph.

Diseases are made to crumble and fall, never to rise again, by Swamp-Root Kidney, Liver and Bladder cure. At druggists, \$1.00, six bot-tles \$5.00, or by express, Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

A BLOOD-BED owl was caught in the woods near Jacksonville, Ill., the other day. It is the only one of the kind ever seen in the State.

I have no been and the state of the state. How to Save Money, and we might also say-time and pain as well, in our advice to good house coopers and ladies generally. The great noose ity existing al-ways to have a perfectly safe remedy conven-ion for the relief and prompt cure of the all-ments peculiar to woman-functional irregu-larity, constant pains, and all the symptoms attendant upon uterie dis riders induce us to recomm and strongly and unqualified y Dr. Pierwe's Favorite Prescription "-woman's best frient. It will save money.

A MONTREAL youth 21 years old is serving

Consumption Sarely Cared. To the Editor: - Flease inform your readers that 1 have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thomsands of hopelens cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy runs to any of your readers who have con-sumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully. T. A. SLOCUM, M.C. isl Pearl St., N.Y.

T. A. SLOUCH, M.C., ISI FPART SL., N. L. ITCHING PHERS.-Symptoms - Moisture: in-tense itching and stinging; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which of-ton bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMEST stops the ltching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in many cases removes the tumore. It is equally efficacious in curing all Skin Diseases. DR. SWAYNE & SON, Proprietors, Phila. By mail for 50 conts. SWAYNE'S OINTMEST for sale by druggists.

By means of a solution and an instrument called a Nebulizer the cure of Catarrh is of-fected in a painless and pleasant manner. For particulars address. City Hall Pharmacy, 334 Broadway, New York.

'ROYAL GLUE' mends anything! Broken Chilna, Glass, Wood. Free Vials at Drugs & Gro

KIDDER'S

A SURE CURE FO INDIGESTION and DYSPEPSIA.

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AARH HELD

Over 5,000 Physicians have sent us their approval IGESTYLLN, saying that it is the best preparation r indigestion that they have ever used. We have never heard of a case of Dyspepsia whe

FOR CHOLERA INFANTUM.

ILL CURE THE MOST AGGRAVATE IT WILL STOP VOMITING IN FREE IT WILL RELIEVE CONST For Summer Complaints and Chronic Diarrines, which are the direct results of imperfect digestion, Dialestry Lix will effect an immediate cure. Take DYGESTYLIN for all pains and disorders of the sumach; they all come from indigestion. Ask your drugslet for DiGESTYLIN (price 41 per large bottle). The does not have it send one dollar to us and we will send a bottle to you, express prepaid, De not heatilate to send your money. Our house is reliable. Established twentwelf & Co., Manufacturing Chemists, S3 John St., N.Y.

MARVELOUS





Hard features every bungler can command: To draw true beauty shows a master's hand. -DRVDEN.

THE outline illustrations of the IVORY SOAP advertisements have created so much favorable comment, and the requests for copies been so numerous, we have, to meet the demand, bound in the form of a Drawing and Painting Book (size 6 x 9 inches) twenty-four of the most spirited and pleasing of the advertisements. We will send one of these books with a pad of twenty-four sheets of drawing paper, post-paid, to any one who will mail us fifteen Ivory Soap wrappers. Please write your name and full address plainly to Procter & Gamble, Cinci unati.

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'lvory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.



A Human Gas Factory.

William Jackson, photographer, liv-ing in Fayetteville, about thirty-five years old, was preparing to retire one evening about ten o'clock. He struck a common friction match, lit a lamp and then held the lighted match near his mouth to extinguish it by blowing. As he blew his breath took fire, exactly as though the match had been applied to a gan jet. It burned with a vivid blue The flame curled about his face, ingeing his mustache, eyelashes and the har on his forchead, and burned his lips, gue and the interior of his nostrils. The flame soon burned out. Mr. Jackon's wife was the only witness of the affair. The next morning Mr. Jackson cansulted Dr. T. E. Quinby, of Fayette-tille, who has made a thorough investi-gation of the case. As the patient is a dyspeptic, the physician arrived at the conclusion that Mr. Jackson is possessed of a stomach which is a verifiable was of a stomach which is a verifable gas factory. He is a total abstainer from all intoxicating drinks as well as from tobanco, and is a church member. The only liquor he has been accustomed to take was the small amount prepared for

dyspepsis - Philadelphis Lines,

tree. From the very first the knife or thumb-nail is used to check useless growth and to insure a regular distribution of the growth to form an o; en and decidedly lean tree. The shoots that hang down are not to be hastily suppressed or shortened, for many of the good sorts are naturally of a pendent hab-A sharp lookout, however, ought to be kept to precent shoots that touch the ground from making roots for a fresh start on its own account. This pruning for large berries should be supplemented by thinning-out of the crop and feeding the tree.

The food thus given goes, however, where it will be likely to do the most good in the production of the largest For a heavy crop of green gooseberries and fairest fruit. -such as are in greatest demand in many An orchardist avers that the form in sections - the correspondent quoted from which an apple tree is trained has much to do with its early or late coming into expresses the belief generally indulged in that "unpruned bushes will pay about tenfold more the rent for the ground bearing. The trees which grow very crect, as the Northern Spy, are very slow in becoming productive. This upright they occupy than those that are primed for large fruit." In exposed localities a lean bush or tree is liable to loss of its in becoming productive. This upright growth may be corrected by cutting out the centre while young and bending the green fruit from frost, the foliage being a great protection. The method describouter branches slightly. As soon as a branch begins to bear it is naturally bent ed, however, of pruning for large, showy down by weight of fruit, and this conberries, is of interest to those who want fine specimens of the fully developed tinues the productive habit. In the dependent branches the flow of sap is somefruit for the exhibition table, and also to lovers of the ripe berries. what checked, and this insures the

Wall and Platform for Wells."

A correspondent of the Rural New Yorker, says: That the use of impure water is the cause of a great deal of sick-If one were looking for a magnificent specimen of the much talked of "Bad Indian," Umapine would be the man. ness among farmers is attested both by Reckless to the last degree, boldness physicians and by our own observation. tempered with cunning, a longing for excitement, and animal-like restlessness, principal causes of the impurity of the water in farm wells is found in the close proximity of the numerous duckare, or rather were his characteristicsfor he has at last succeeded in getting himself killed while on a foray into puddles, hog-wallows and cess-pools, which abound in the yards of many Montana. farmers, and which are regarded as of so little import that they are rarely filled up or removed. Another source of pollution heart on getting some sculptor to put him in bronze. A more typical North is the burrowing beetles and worms, espe-American savage will not be found. angle-worms, which enter the well through the clinks in the wall, fall physical presence was impressive. In the quietest and most unconscious way into the water and sink to the bottom, where they die and decay. Duck puddles, he would stride up to a camp fire, or join a group, and every one instinctively kog-wallows and other like sources of gave him room. He was over six feet in height, straight as a young pine, a breadth of shoulders and a chest that contamination are so apparent, and generally appeal to the olfactories so powerfully that any one at all inclined to seemed as if they could breast an avabe decent will quickly terminate their existence; but the worm and bug inva-sions are apt to be overlooked, and are, lanche, and every movement, even the swing of his sinewy arms, filled with that engine-like gracefulness, the poetry of a moreover, more difficult to provide agrinst.

strength that knew no limit, no flaw, and exulted in its perfection, like the play of Many people flatter themselves that the water in their wells is as pure as the pearly dew-drop, while at the same time tiger. It is sometimes to be found in the tiger and loness, but in the man only who has never worn clothes save a strip half a dozen or so of angle-worms and about the waist, and who mas been cradled by the great rhythmic movement various bugs are tumbling into it daily. These pests cannot be excluded by an of nature. ordinary wall, because the brick or stone cannot be laid sufficiently close to make worm-proof. The most effective method of keeping them out is to lay the upper 10 feet of the wall in coment, or to back it with the same material. Backing is the safest and best plan. As the

wall is being built, it is set in an inch from the well, and the space between them is carefully filled with cement. If this is well done, the wall will be abso-

The finishing of the top is an import-ant matter. It should be laid perfectly even and smooth, and covered with a one to each 13,888; in Pittsburg and Alclose-fitting platform of twe-inch plank. Near each cod of this platform a 2x4 scanting is fastened, upon which a sec-ond platform of two-inch plank is spiked. [egheny, one to each 16,500; in Detroit one to each 8750; in Indianapolis, one to each 6,000, and in Columbus, one to each 6,366.

According to a writer in the Rura

It is not the olive branch, but the crab World, sheep are among the best kinds of stock to keep in orchards. After a apple branch that is much esteemed for decentive purposes this season. One sees little practice they will pick up the fallen fruit quicker than hogs, and this on all sorts and conditions of ornamental and fancy work. is often very important, as the codling moth worm generally leaves the apple soon after it drops. But with either sheep or hogs, sufficient food must be supplied or the trees will be barked,

Russian aprons, heavily embroidered on the bottom, finished by a hem over which is the double hem stitch, is one of the pretty things which young girls will rejoice in this season.

White lamb's wool, soft and fleecy, is seen in some attractive muffs and boas for young lodies. Its flutliness is very be-coming to youthful faces, and it will not according to the present mode be so conspicuous.

Tailor made garments of thick cloth have a clumsy effect which is not very desirable, but none the less are to be stylish the coming winter as broadcloth is too thin when unaccompanied by a fur shoulder cape.

An outre but stylish headgear is made of a piece of the thick felt stuff like double faced Canton flannel that housekeepers use on their dressing tables under the damask cloth. It has a silky sort of surface, but is wholly cotton. It is soft and thick, crushes up in a gentle, comfortable way, and comes for hats in crim son, green, and terrs cotta.

What Clara Said.

"My sister Clara," said Bobby to young Mr. Sissy, "was talking to ma about your leaving so early last night."

"Did she say she was sorry, Bobby?

whispered young Sissy. "No; she said she s'posed you went home so early because very likely your mamma won't let you carry a night-key. - Eroch.

Loss of Flesh and Strength.

Loss of Flexb and Strength. with poor appetite, and perhaps slight cough in marning, or on first jying down at night, about be looked to in time. Persons afficted with consumption are proverbially uncon-scious of their real state. Most cases c m-mence with disordered liver, leading to bad di-gestion and imperfect assimilation of fool-hence the emaciation or westing of the flexh. It is a form of scroulous disse, c and is curable by the use of that greatest of all blood-cleans-ing, anti-billions and invigorating compounds, known as Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Dis-covery."

BRRLIN h is a Technical High School, built by the city at a cost of \$4 800,000,

Many imitators, but no equal, has Dr. Sage's Ca arch Remedy.

Pains and Aches In various parts of the body, more particularly in the back, shoulders and joints, are the unwelcome indi nations that rheumatiam has gained a footbold, and you are "in for W" for a longer or shorter period. Rheumatism is eaused by lackie acid in the blool, and is cured by Hood's formaparilla, which erach-oates every impurity from the blood and fills is with richness and health.

"I used Hood's flarsaparilla last spring, and can truly say it helped me very much. To those suffer-ing with billous complaints, nervous prostration or rhesinatium I heartily recommend it "-Mus. E. Can-ravran, Kalamanco, Mich.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepare tons by C. L HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Nava

100 Doses One Dollar NYNU-DU

Wholly while artificial systems. Any book learned in one reading. commonded by MANK TWARN, RICHARD PROTON Scientist, Hons. W. W. Arron, JUDAR P. DESA Scientist, Hons. W. W. Arron, JUDAR P. DESA Dr. Mixon, Ast. Class of 300 Columbia Law stu-are two clauses of 200 each at Yale. do O'Derlin age 1 wo clauses of 200 each at Yale. do M. Da 10 of Point, Phila, 200 at Weslealey College, and a large clauses at Chatauque University, Az-metris spars sums From PROF. LOISETTE, 237 Eifth Ave. New York.

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SAY THAT

ELY'S CREAM BALM

CURED THEM OF

CATARRH.

Apply Balm into each nostril.

TO EVERYBODY.

We will present to all who send us their name an ddress before the 254 of December, 1887, our elegan

MONTANA HEARD FROM. -- Recent almoat extensions have de-reliped exceptionally than mineral stock and farming districts. May and mineral stock and farming districts. May and

STOCK IN MINNESOTA.-From an exclusive grain country Min-nesotia is being rapidly trans-termed into the fluent stock and dairy State

in the Union. Chenp lands still obtainable, conventent to railroad. Particulars free upon application to C. H. WARBEN, Gen. Pas. Agt., St. Paul. Minn.

NEW BUSINESS CENTERS. - The building of railroads to a new and fertile country creates many perturbation. Particulars reparding and opportunities. In Mantana, Minnesofa and pakota will be sent upon apolication to

Dakota will be sent upon application to C. H. WARRES, Gen. Pass, Agt., St. Pani. SIOO to S300 A MONTH can be where the state of the state working for the

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\$55 to \$5 a day. Samples worth \$1.50 FREE Brawster Safety Rein Holder Co., Holly, Mich.

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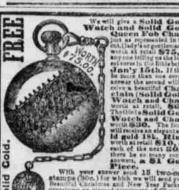
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