FARM AND GARDEN.

One Method of Teaching Calves to Drink.

F. W. Dunn, Riley Co., Kansas, writes: The *Prairie Farmer* gave several suggestions about teaching a calf to drink, but they were confined to the upper-lip method, as I call it. The difficult part is teaching the calf to put its nose into the pail. This is easily done by the under-lip method. Back the animal into a corner, holding the pail with right hand assisted by right leg. Put left arm over the calf's neck, placing the fingers in its mouth from the *under* side. In this position the calf's lower lip rests in the palm of the hand and it hunts *down* for its feed, and thus puts its nose into the pail *of its own accord*. When the calf begins sucking, slowly withdraw the fingers, allowing it to feel about for them by keeping the finger ends against its lower lip. (The hand is down in the milk.) I have been equally successful with this method whether the calf sucked its dam three days or two or three weeks, and never needed allow the calf to suck my fingers after the fourth feeding, and several drank readily at second. Calves taught to drink by this method seldom bunt the pail about, thus spilling the milk. Do not attempt to teach to drink until they are thoroughly hungry.

Sunflowers and Malaria.

The sunflower has long been popularly supposed to be a preventive of malarious diseases. The opinion is well founded, and for the reason that hairy soft leaved plants are supposed to greedily take up malarial gases. The sunflower has broad leaves, and in relation to the size of the plant a large leaf surface. The leaves of the sunflower were long considered to be a specific for asthma, when dried and smoked in a pipe. The value in this direction has not yet been successfully controverted. We recommend the planting of the sunflower freely about the house in all regions where malarial emanations are likely to be found. This is always the case in all prairie regions or those where the original sod is turned. The seeds are produced in profusion, form a fattening food for poultry, and may be fed to all farm animals occasionally with profit. The stalks broken up make excellent kindlings for fires, and thus every portion of the plant may be put to good use.

When raised in regular field rows, plant four feet apart between rows by twelve inches in the row. Cultivate precisely as you would Indian corn. When the heads are ripe cut and carry to the threshing floor, or cut partially off and let them hang down on the stalk until dry and then thresh. The stalks may be cut next to the ground and stacked up until wanted for fuel.—*Farm, Field and Stockman.*

Onion Culture on the Farm.

Levi P. Warner, of New Hampshire, says in the *American Agriculturist:* The writer has had thirty-five years' experience with the onion as a field crop, and has not been able to discover any change in those fundamentale principles which are indispensable to its growth and perfect maturity. It requires a fine firm texture of soil, drainage, rain-fall (or irrigation) at suitable intervals, and if the soil has been exhausted of its fertility by repeated croppings it will refuse to yield a harvest even in these modern times, because the onion has nothing in itself to made a crop of. In the matter of rotation we have increasing evidence that, with proper tillage and fertilization, onions may be grown upon the same field for a long term of years, with reasonable prospect of success. But methods and systems have changed. It was formerly said that the man skilled with the hand-hoe who would start early and work hard and long would be sure to succeed with this crop. While the hard work has not been eliminated, something more is required now. New and improved implements have been introduced, whereby labor has been very much abridged. Chemical fertilizers are more generally used. The demands of the market are constantly changing, and there is competition on every side. The successful onion grower of the present time must be not only a willing worker, skilled in the use of improved implements, but he must be a well-read, careful observer.

The soil upon which our onion crop has been grown is alluvial, heavy loam, but easily cultivated, nearly level, and absolutely free from stones. The recent practice has been to plow in autumn, after applying a half-dressing of farmyard manure, to be supplemented with chemical fertilizers the ensuing season. In early spring we apply to each acre two hundred pounds of high-grade sulphate of potash, an equal amount of plain superphosphate, and one hundred pounds sulphate of ammonia; harrow, drag and hand-rake until the ground is very fine, firm and free from all rubbish that would obstruct the seed-sower or push-hoe. We sow four pounds per acre of yellow Globe Danvers onion seed, in drills fifteen inches apart. The demands of the market must, however, regulate, to some extent, the variety and amount of seed used. The after-culture consists in keeping the crop free from weeds, and thorough but shallow cultivation oft repeated until the crop is nearly grown. We usually apply one hundred pounds nitrate of soda broadcast early in July, and if the crop seems to require it, repeat the dressing after an interval of a week or ten days. During the last half of September the crop is ready to harvest, when we pull the onions and allow them to remain on the ground to dry, four or five days before and perhaps as long after removing the tops. Then, if the weather has been favorable, they are in fine condition to store or send to market. We invariably prefer the latter, because it gives more time to attend to other farm-work, which always crowds at that season of the year, and also saves cost of storage and re-sorting, though others prefer another course.

Our loss from smut, blight, or maggots has been quite small, and we regard the crop as reasonably sure. Still, there is an occasional shortage which amounts to twenty, thirty, and sometimes even fifty per cent. of the crop. It comes alike on the well-cared-for and the neglected fields in the locality, and sometimes over a wide extent of country. This result occurs, perhaps, not more frequently than once in a decade of years, and we have not been able to trace it to any well defined cause.

Farm and Garden Hints.

The safe way to get good milk cows is to raise them.

Remove the seeds before feeding pumpkins to cattle.

Dampness is a great producer of disease among poultry.

Water cattle frequently or let them have free access to it.

For growing calves, oatmeal may have scalded milk added to it.

Dirty boots are as much out of place on the hay as on the carpet.

Keep the poultry, old and young, out of the spring slop and slush.

Poultry are fond of milk and buttermilk, and they promote laying.

Learn how to make first-class butter and you can easily get first-class prices.

The best authorities claim that cream should be kept at a temperature of about fifty degrees, or between this and sixty degrees.

Skim-milk of a dairy is worth more to be fed to calves in winter than in summer, but it should be fed warm and sweet, and with a little oatmeal. Never destroy a calf's digestion with cold milk.

The chief use of commercial fertilizers, guano, phosphates, bone, potash, salts and special fertilizers prepared by formulae for different crops is to supply nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash.

Butter takes nothing from the soil that affects its fertilization as do crops of cereals. It is almost wholly carbon, which is derived by the plants from the air. Butter, though sometimes high in price, is really produced from the cheapest elements known.

The creamery system is the only one for managing milk and making butter that does not make slaves of women. It is the great emancipator of the housewife, besides making more butter and of higher average quality. As a measure of economy no good farmer should be without a creamery.

Corn is the best crop for ensilage. Clover and grass are better made into hay, although there is, undoubtedly, a loss of nutriment in the drying of them. Corn yields more weight and bulk than any other fodder crop, and is beyond all comparison the best plant for the purpose. To secure the best quality of the fodder it should be grown in rows three feet apart and with four or five plants at intervals of eighteen inches. As it is desirable to have the grain ripened the common corn of the locality should be planted.

Plants, like animals, require food for life and growth. A part of the food of plants comes from the atmosphere, the rest is furnished by the soil. No ordinary cultivated plant can thrive without a sufficient supply of each of a number of substances needed for its food. With an abundance of all these, in forms in which the plant can use them, and with other circumstances favorable, the crop will flourish and the yield be large. But if the available supply of any one of them be too small, a large yield is inevitable. If all the other conditions for a profitable crop of corn, potatoes and other plants are fulfilled in the soil, except that potash is deficient, the crop will surely fail. But if the potash be supplied the yield will be abundant.

A hearty cow, fresh in milk, observes the *New England Farmer*, and eating dry food, will frequently drink five or more ordinary pailfuls of water in a day. If this be taken into the system near the freezing point it must be warmed by the heat of the body, which heat costs the farmer money, just as the heat from the wood or coal we burn in our stoves costs money. It was long ago discovered that heat saved by tight walls and roofs is cheaper than the heat produced from hay and grain. It is now being learned that wood, coal and kerosene oil is cheaper fuel for warming water for animals than hay or grain. One feeder estimates that during the present winter five cents' worth of fuel used for warming the drinking water for his cows has returned him $1.50 worth of butter.

Farmers are every year learning the importance of sowing grass and clover seeds very early. It it is best to seed when the ground is frozen, and when still further frosts may be expected. The surface is then damp, and the fine seeds are covered sufficiently to insure their rooting after they germinate. It is better even to tramp over the fields through the mud than to wait for the surface to become dry. Generally, however, there are light frosts at night at this season, and the sewing can best be done on still mornings before the mud has thawed. The reason why grass seed sowing must be earlier now than formerly is because vegetable matter in the soil decreases with continued cultivation, and this prevents it from holding moisture as long as it used to do. If grass seed does not get rooted early it is quite apt to dry out and perish when dry weather comes.

Cutting a tree down is a quick and inexpensive way of disposing of it. Of course the stump is left, but if sprouts are burned off next July or August, it will not sprout again to do any hurt, and will in time rot out. Whoever tries grubbing out trees as a means of clearing land will tire of it. There are places where it will pay to remove a few and have valuable land at once available for other uses. But ordinary farm crops will not pay the expense. It is a poor little tree that does not require three feet square to be grubbed over to get it out by the root. This is just one square yard. If it could be done for three cents it would make the land thus obtained cost $300 per acre. Some calculation of this kind is apt to come over a man when he has been working a whole day to grub out a tree. The next one he tackles will be cut down in the old-fashioned way, and leave time to do the grubbing.

Freaks of Dakota Blizzards.

Wind-rolling snowballs are often seen on the Dakota and Wyoming prairies. Sometimes millions upon millions of the balls are in sight at one time. Many are of the size of an orange, some as big as a cannon ball, while others reach the proportions of the prize pumpkin of the county fair. These freaks of the storm leave a person under the fanciful impression that great armies of school boys have been battling over the snowy spaces.

Truth in an Acrostic.

A—stands for Action, which makes business move;

D—for the Dash, which ne'er gets in a groove;

V—stands for Vim, which e'er leads to success;

E—for the Energy hustlers possess;

R—stands for Reason to which good sense yields;

T—stands for Type, which the world's sceptre wields;

I—stands for Industry, handmaid of thrift;

S—for the Sales, which don't come as a gift;

I—stands for Indolence, man's greatest curse;

N—for the Nothing in Laziness's purse;

G—stands for Gold, which you all want to get;

P—stands for Patience, which bids you not fret;

A—for Advice that you keep out of debt;

Y—stands for You, sir, whom thus I advise;

S—for Success, if you but ADVERTISE.

—*Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch.*

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Dr. Anna Kingsford for sixteen years never touched meat or alcoholic drinks.

Red gowns, wool for the street and China silk for the house, are again in vogue.

Two young ladies from Boston make a good living by teaching whist in New York city.

The Empress of Austria has almost entirely given up hunting, which sport she used to be very fond of.

The Empress of Russia gets no relief from her rheumatism and will probably visit Aix-le-Bains in the spring.

Mrs. Frank Leslie told a reporter recently that she had to decline "on an average two offers of marriage every day" of her life.

It is said that the ever popular sailor hat, this summer, will have quaint crowns of drawn silk, with a cluster of ribbon perched at the top.

A certain French Countess of economical habits recently married her steward. It is presumed that she was desirous of saving the expense of his salary.

Colored crapes will be used very extensively in millinery, and for summer wear nothing can be prettier. All the desirable shades are to be found in this fabric.

Pretty summer dresses for little girls are made of striped gingham of two contrasting colors, worked all over with white wheels or open compass or star patterns.

The cord and tassel is a favorite mode for trimming the spring costumes of wool, and draped gracefully like a girdle they make a simple yet graceful trimming.

Panels, plastrons, etc., of white cloth are braided with gold or fancy tinsel braid, and are inserted in cloth costumes of light gray, navy blue, dark green and terra-cotta.

Large plaids are preferred for little girls' gingham dresses, and these are trimmed with plain-colored gingham, or with all-over embroidery cut into tabs and epaulettes.

Large plaids in light gray, blue, buff or brown wool, or figured challi or gay-striped mouseline de laine, are being made up into spring and summer frocks for little girls.

Most bodices are now fastened with hooks and eyes, or buttoned invisibly. When buttons are visible, they are merely small molds covered with cloth, or small crocheted balls.

Polonaise costumes entirely of wool are trimmed with moire sash ribbon ten or twelve inches wide, which is arranged as a girdle and sash, and also cut up to form a vest and revers.

Pearl and crystal dress garnitures are intermixed with gold. Silk cords and beads in white and gold will be used to trim costumes of white wool, crepeline and India silk for summer wear.

Black hats are likely to be very popular this season. Economical ladies will welcome this fact, as black hats are universally becoming, and may be worn with toilets of every description.

Graceful back draperies for silk dresses are composed of three breadths, which are laid in two triple box-plaits at the belt, each plait being caught up in the middle to give a slightly bunchy effect.

The young ladies who are studying at the Wesleyan University of Iowa have adopted a uniform consisting of a cap and a loose-fitting garment, not unlike a Mother Hubbard, that reaches to the heels.

A costume of striped wool, recently noted, had the plaited skirts arranged so that the stripes went around the figure; the stripes of the front drapery were likewise, and the back drapery had diagonal stripes.

The newer pocketbooks show a tendency to shorter and broader forms, although the great majority have by no means revived the square shape. The modified lengths are, however, the preferred sort.

Mrs. M. A. Crocker, of San Francisco, Cal., has given the Young Women's Christian Association $10,000, which will be used in purchasing a lot upon which a building will be eventually erected by the association.

Many of the new waists are plain on the shoulders and plaited at the waistline. This is a pretty way of using bordered goods, as the edges are straight, and the selvage may be used as trimming along the buttons and buttonholes.

Francis I., of France, was the first monarch who introduced ladies at his court. He said, in a style of true gallantry, that a drawing room without ladies was like the year without the spring, or the spring without flowers.

A young lady, who was one of a leap-year party at Bonnersville, Dakota, proposed to the gentleman she escorted, and on being accepted produced a minister and they were married. Now she says it was only a joke, but the bridegroom insists that it was not, and has appealed to the courts.

Frocks of light wool for little girls are often made with a velvet yoke, which is cut low to wear over a guimpe, the armholes being simply corded without sleeves, and a velvet belt inserted. The velvet yoke sometimes extends down the front to the belt, the space between being laced with ribbon or silk cord.

Henrietta cloth dresses are made with the skirt quite plain, or else in side plaits, which are either very small or four or five inches in width. A single wide band or several narrow rows of watered ribbon are the favorite garnitures. The front drapery may be long or short, as preferred, but the back should be very long and full, and arranged with plaits in the middle and the sides in jabot folds.

Ug Yee Yam is the name of a Chinese woman who recently arrived in San Francisco. She is possessed of wonderful beauty, and the Californians have gone wild over her. She is a sister-in-law of Lee Kong Yon, a well-known cigar manufacturer of San Francisco. This is the first time that a really handsome woman has come to this country from China. Those who have seen Ug Yee Yam say that her beauty can well be called celestial.

The doctors say that quinine is used to excess more than any other drug.

UNCOVERED. We will print your name and address in American Agents' Directory, for only 12 cents in postage stamps (you will then receive great numbers of pictures, cards, catalogues, books, sample works of art, circulars, magazines, papers, general samples, etc., UNCOVERING to you the great broad field of the great employment and agency business. Those whose names are in this Directory often receive that which if purchased, would cost $25 or $50 each. Thousands of men and women make large sums of money in the agency business. Tens of millions of dollars worth of goods are yearly sold through agents. This Directory is sought and used by the leading publishers, merchants, jewelry dealers, inventors and manufacturers of the United States and Europe. It is regarded as the standard Agents' Directory of the world and is relied upon; a harvest awaits all whose names appear in it. Those whose names are in it will keep pouring in all the new money making things that come out, while literature will flow to them in a steady stream. The great bargains of the most reliable firms will be put before all. Agents make money in their own localities. Agents make money traveling all around. Some agents make over ten thousand dollars a year. All depends on what the agent has to sell. Few there are who know all about the business of those who employ agents; those who have the information make big money easily; those whose names are in this Directory get this information FREE and complete. This Directory is used by all first-class firms, all over the world, who employ agents. Over 1,000 such firms use it. Your name in this directory will bring you in great information and large value; thousands will think it be held as profitable work, and profitable. Reader, the very best small investment you can make, is to have Your name and address printed in this directory. Address,

AMERICAN AGENTS' DIRECTORY, Augusta, Maine.

"Didn't Know It Was Loaded."

The young man fell dead!
A friend had pointed a revolver at him.
"He didn't know it was loaded!"

We often hear it stated that a man is not responsible for what he does not know. The law presupposes knowledge and therefore convicts the man who excuses crime by ignorance!

"If I had only known" has often been an unfortunate man's apology for some evil unknowingly wrought, but in a matter of general interest—as for instance that laudanum is a poison, that naphtha is a deadly explosive, that blood heavily charged with a winter's accumulations of the waste of the system, it is one's duty to know the fact and the consequences thereof. Our good old grandmothers knew for instance, that the opening of spring was the most perilous period of the year.

Why?

Because then the blood stream is sluggish and chilled by the cold weather, and if not thinned a good deal and made to flow quickly and healthfully through the arteries and veins, it is impossible to have good vigor the rest of the year. Hence, without exception, what is now known as Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla was plentifully made and religiously given to every member of the family regularly through March, April, May and June. It is a matter of record that this prudential, preventive and restorative custom saved many a fit of sickness, prolonged life and happiness to vigorous old age, and did away with heavy medical expenditures.

Mrs. Maggie Kerchwal, Lexington, Ky., used Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla "for nervous sick headache of which I had been a sufferer for years. It has been a great benefit to me." Capt. Hugh Harkins, 1114 S. 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa., says "it purified my blood and removed the blotches from my skin." Mrs. Aarea Smith, Topton, Berks Co., Pa., says she "was entirely cured of a skin disease of the worst kind," by Log Cabin Sarsaparilla. Bad skin indicates a very bad condition of the blood.

If you would live and be well, go to your druggist to-day and get Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla and take no other,—there's nothing like it or as good,—and completely renovate your impaired system with this simple, old-fashioned preparation of roots and herbs.

Warner, who makes the famous Safe Cure, puts it up, and that is a guarantee of excellence all over the known world. Take it yourself and give it to the other members of the family, including the children. You will be astonished at its health-giving and life-prolonging powers. We say this editorially with perfect confidence, because we have heard good things of it everywhere, and its name is a guarantee that it is first-class in every particular.

An Expensive Tropical Dinner.

"A tropical dinner," which cost $175 per cover, exclusive of wine and music, was recently given by one of New York's millionaires, who wanted to make a splurge. Twenty courses were served. There was no cloth on the table: a palm-leaf fan was laid before each guest, and on these the plates rested. The individual decorations at each plate cost $30, the favors cost as much more, and the menu cards cost $10 each. A bouquet of ten strawberries, costing $5, was placed before each guest. The truffles were imported from France. There was a miniature lake, with gorgeous tropical trimmings, on the table. Roman punch was served in oranges hanging on an orange tree, the pulp having been so deftly removed that the guests could pick their own fruit. The dinner is the talk of the upper-tendom.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

The leaf of the tobacco grown in Turkey is very much smaller than that of the American varieties, and is of a beautiful golden color.

The assessed value of the farms in Dakota is about $200,000,000, and the value of the farm products in 1887 was very nearly $1,000,000.

Some Foolish People

Allow a cough to run until it gets beyond the reach of medicine. They often say, "Oh, it will wear away," but in most cases it wears them away. Could they be induced to try the successful medicine called Kemp's Balsam, they would immediately see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Large bottles, 50 cents and $1.00. *Trial size free.* At all Druggists'.

An English Bishop has prohibited organ recitals and like entertainments to which admission is charged in the churches of his diocese.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle.

Why We Win

Because Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best spring medicine and blood purifier.

Because it is a concentrated extract of the best alterative and blood purifying remedies of the vegetable kingdom.

Because, by a peculiar combination, proportion and preparation, it possesses curative power peculiar to itself.

Because it is unequaled for the cure of scrofula, salt rheum, boils, pimples, humors, etc.

Because it is the only medicine of which can truly be said "100 doses one dollar," an unanswerable argument as to

Strength and Economy

Because it effects remarkable cures where other preparations totally fail.

Because there is nothing equal to it for curing dyspepsia, biliousness, sick headache, indigestion.

Because it rouses the kidneys and liver and keeps these organs in healthy condition.

Because every article entering into it is carefully scanned, none but the best is used, and all the roots and herbs are ground in our own drug mill—which makes impossible the use of anything impure or deleterious.

Because it is not advertised to do anything which it has not already accomplished.

Because Hood's Sarsaparilla is an

Honest Medicine

and every purchaser receives a fair equivalent for his money.

Because we ask only a fair price, and do not impose upon the public confidence by absurdly advertising Hood's Sarsaparilla as "worth" more than we sell it for.

Because its advertising is original and not dependent upon the brains of competitors.

Because it is a modern medicine; the ripe fruit of the industry and study of experienced pharmacists, under whose personal direction it is still prepared.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

N Y N U—16

WELLS' HAIR BALSAM restores Gray Hair to original color. An elegant dressing, softens and beautifies. Not a grease nor oil. A Tonic Restorative. Prevents hair coming out; strengthens, cleanses and heals scalp.

50c. Druggists.

E. S. WELLS, Jersey City, N. J.

ROUGH ON CATARRH Only absolute, complete cure worst chronic cases. Unequaled for Catarrhal throat affections, foul breath, offensive odors, sore throat, diphtheria, cold in the head. Ask for "ROUGH ON CATARRH." 50c. Drgs. E. S. WELLS, Jersey City, N. J.

LOOK YOUNG as long as you can, prevent tendency to wrinkles or ageing of the skin by using **LEAURELLE OIL.** Removes and prevents Wrinkles, and roughness of Flesh or skin; preserves a youthful, plump, fresh condition of the features; removes pimples, clears the complexion, the only substance known that will arrest and prevent tendency to wrinkles. $1. Druggists or Exp.

E. S. WELLS, Chemist, Jersey City, N. J.

St. Jacobs Oil cures NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, BACKACHE, TOOTHACHE, HEADACHE, SCIATICA. PROMPTLY AND PERMANENTLY. AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS EVERYWHERE. THE CHAS. A. VOGELER CO. BALTO. MD.

ELY'S CREAM BALM CATARRH

I was surprised after using Ely's Cream Balm two months to find the right nostril, which was closed for twenty years, was open and free as the other. I feel very thankful.—B. H. Crossingham, 275 18th Street, Brooklyn.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents.

ELY BROTHERS, 235 Greenwich St., New York.

HAY-FEVER

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 19, 1885.

MESSRS. PROCTER & GAMBLE, *Cincinnati.*

Gentlemen:—Although a stranger to you, and my testimony entirely unnecessary as it certainly is unsolicited, yet I take great pleasure in testifying to the excellence of your "Ivory" Soap, and thanking you for putting it on the market at so low a price.

It has entirely supplanted the use of Castile and other fine soaps in my household for several years past, being in no way inferior, and from fifty to seventy-five per cent. more economical.

A good test I find for the purity of soap is to try it with a brush for cleansing the teeth, and the taste of the "Ivory" Soap so used is perfectly sweet and clean.

Very Respectfully Yours, W. S. BAKER, M. D.

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the Ivory," but 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.

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I CURE FITS! When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St. New York.

TEXAS LAND 5,000,000 acres best agricultural and grazing land for sale. Address GODLEY & PORTER, Dallas, Tex.

Blair's Pills, Great English Gout and Rheumatic Remedy. Oval Box, 34 round, 14 Pills.

GOLD Like at home and make more money working for us than anything else in the world. Either sex. Costly outfit FREE. Terms FREE. Address, TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

$5 to $8 a day. Samples worth $1.50, FREE. Lines not under the horse's feet. Write Newsteer Safety Rein Holder Co., Holly, Mich.

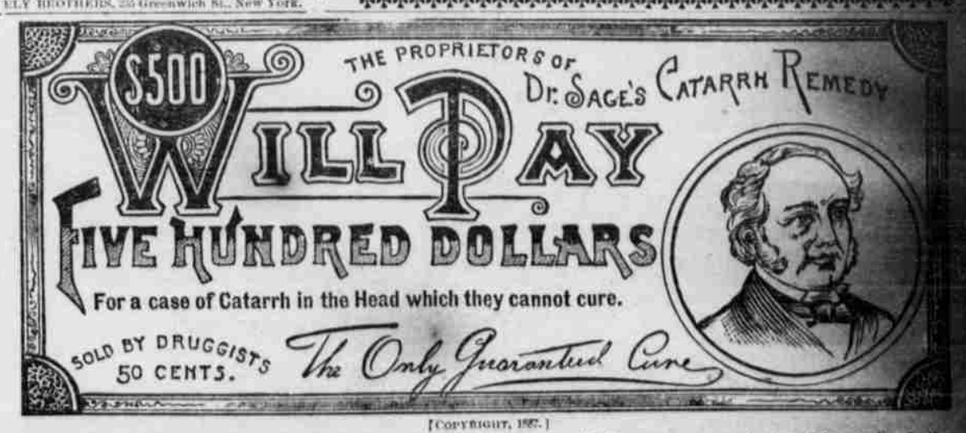
PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION COLD is worth $500 per lb. Pettit's Eye Salve is worth $1,000, it is sold at 25c. a box by dealers.

JONES OF BINGHAMTON PAYS the FREIGHT. 3 Ton Wagon Scales $60. Every size made. Portable and Iron Frame. 1000 lb. Iron Beam Scale $12. Circulars sent free. BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LOW PRICE RAILROAD LANDS. FREE Government Lands. MILLIONS of ACRES in Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington. SEND FOR Publications with Maps, sent Agricultural Department. Lands now open to Settlers. Sent Free. CHAS. B. LAMBORN, ST. PAUL.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE BEST IN THE WORLD. Get the Genuine. Sold Everywhere.

A WET HEN The man who has invested from three to five dollars in a Rubber Coat, and at his first half hours experience in a storm finds to his sorrow that it is hardly a better protection than a mosquito netting, not only feels chagrined at being so badly taken in, but also feels if he does not look exactly like a drowned rat. We offer the man who wants no such experience a garment that will keep him dry in the hardest storm. It is called TOWER'S FISH BRAND "SLICKER," a name familiar to every Cow-boy all over the land. With them the only perfect Wind and Water-proof Coat is "Tower's Fish Brand Slicker," and take no other. If your storekeeper does not have the FISH BRAND, send for descriptive catalogue. A. J. TOWER, 20 Simmons St., Boston, Mass.



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CATARRH IN THE HEAD.

SYMPTOMS OF THE DISEASE.—Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; the eyes are weak; there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; the voice is changed and has a "nasal twang"; the breath is offensive; smell and taste impaired; there is a sensation of dizziness, with mental depression, a hacking cough and general debility. Only a few of the above-named symptoms are likely to be present in any one case. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, result in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive and dangerous, less understood, or more unsuccessfully treated by physicians.

COMMON SENSE TREATMENT. If you would remove an evil, *strike at its root.* As the predisposing or real cause of catarrh is, in the majority of cases, some weakness, impurity, or otherwise faulty condition of the system, in attempting to cure the disease our *chief* aim must be directed to *the removal of that cause.* The more we see of this odious disease, and we treat successfully thousands of cases annually at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, the more do we realize the importance of combining with the use of a local, soothing and healing application, a *thorough and persistent* internal use of blood-cleansing and tonic medicines.

CHIEF RELIANCE. In curing catarrh and all the various diseases with which it is so frequently complicated, as throat, bronchial, and lung diseases, weak stomach, catarrhal deafness, weak or inflamed eyes, impure blood, scrofulous and syphilitic taints, the wonderful powers and virtues of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cannot be too strongly extolled. It has a specific effect upon the lining mucous membranes of the nasal and other air-passages, promoting the natural secretion of their follicles and glands, thereby softening the diseased and thickened membrane, and restoring it to its natural, thin, delicate, moist, healthy condition. As a blood-purifier, it is unsurpassed. As those diseases which complicate catarrh are diseases of the lining mucous membranes, or of the blood, it will readily be seen why this medicine is so well calculated to cure them.

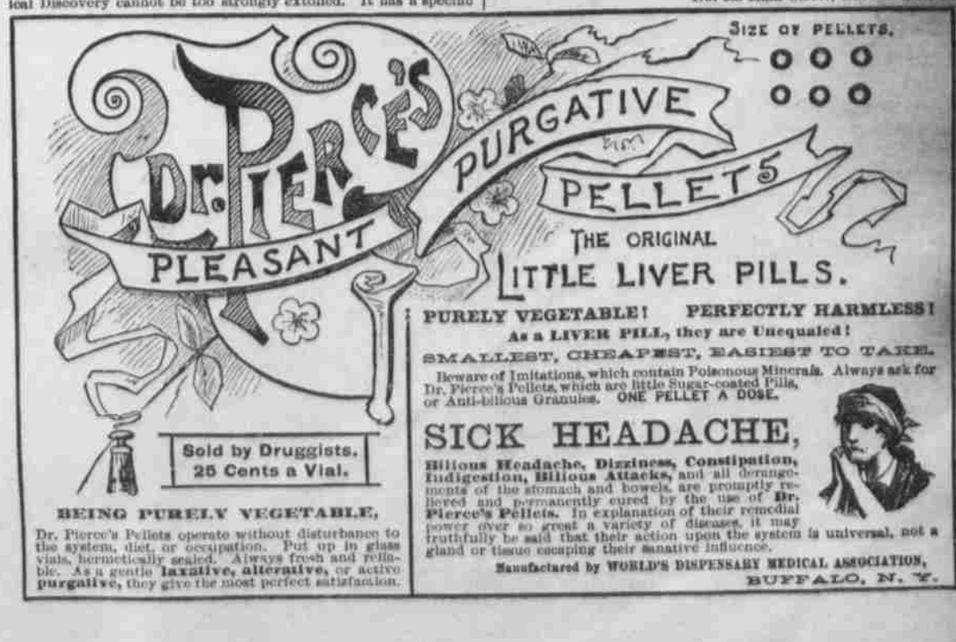
LOCAL AGENT. As a local application for healing the diseased condition in the head, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is beyond all comparison the best preparation ever invented. It is mild and pleasant to use, producing no smarting or pain, and containing no strong, irritating, or caustic drug, or other poison. This Remedy is a powerful antiseptic, and speedily destroys all bad smell which accompanies so many cases of catarrh, thus affording great comfort to those who suffer from this disease.

PERMANENT CURES. The Golden Medical Discovery is the natural "helpmate" of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It not only cleanses, purifies, regulates, and builds up the system to a healthy standard, and combats the throat, bronchial, and lung complications when any such exist, but, from its specific effects upon the lining membrane of the nasal passages, it aids materially in restoring the diseased, thickened, or ulcerated membrane to a healthy condition, and thus eradicates the disease. When a cure is effected in this manner it is permanent.

Both Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy are sold by druggists the world over. Discovery $1.00, six bottles for $5.00. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy 50 cents; half-dozen bottles $2.50.

A complete Treatise on Catarrh, giving valuable hints as to clothing, diet, and other matters of importance, will be mailed, post-paid to any address, on receipt of a 2-cent postage stamp.

Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, No. 663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.



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